"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 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 legal, and a larger circulation the present "hard times" affect farmers secured.

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 had direct you favor the records. by direct vote of the people?

1. It affects all the farmers in this locality. A good many of them to get along with the teast we can.

people.

F. P. DEAN.

Brighton.

on, mortgages long past due, and as a class, are generally growing poorer and more involved from year to legal tender for any amount.

the Sherman act, unless free coin- plan is, "What would candidates age of at least the American for members of the legislature do product of silver can be secured for campaign money?" and a fair ratio between gold and silver established by law.

farmers of this vicinity favor the heard and seen these answers have who desire to serve their people and the United States. It is generally election of United States senators been based. by the people.

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Shelby.

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 of the Sherman act.
one dollar per hundred less than
3. I have not the it would if it had not been for the disturbance in the money market, cent for eastern exchange, and elected. undoubtedly other things suffered in like proportion. Many farmers suffered and sometimes sacrificed all on account of their inability to to increase the suffering the terrible drouth did its share.

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.

I believe the following to be a majority sentiment in regard to

A FARMER.

the three questions: 1. The "hard times" affect many farmers, in that the buyers and consumers, on account of the direct vote of the people. of legislative doings, purchase only what is absolutely necessary for present consumption, and not in usual quantities for this time of the low prices that they are comusual quantities for this time of the low prices that they are comusual quantities for this time of the low prices that they are comusual quantities for this time of the low prices that they are comusual quantities for this time of the low prices that they are comultant the united and the distribution of the present consumption, and not in unbiased decision at the coming is better than a desultory course; the low prices that they are comultant the united and the distribution of the surface of such constitutions and the united and the distribution of the present consumption, and not in unbiased decision at the coming is better than a desultory course; the low prices that they are comultant the united and the distribution of the properties and the united and the distribution of the present consumption, and not in unbiased decision at the coming is better than a desultory course; the low prices that they are comultant to the present consumption and not in unbiased decision at the coming is better than a desultory course; the low prices that they are comultant the united and the distribution to the surface. lack of funds and the uncertainty

"hard times" for withholding, or grain in proportion. not paying at all, thus compelling those who would promptly pay in favor of the repeal poviding great responsibility. While you their obligations or raise cash to there is a reasonable confrontise. carry on their business, to place short set of questions to various their products prematurely on an ment in favor of electing U. S. your duty, which is to assist those already dull market.

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

3. U. S. senators should be elected by direct vote of the people, or if their positions must be

J. J. SNOOK. Rochester.

1. There may be a few of the can't meet their debts and we have wealthier class of farmers who are not affected by the "hard 2. The second question I will not times," but the most are; by the try to answer; the people are scarcity of money and the low divided on that. 3. Four-fifths of the farmers are discouraged. But a small acreage in favor of the election of U. S. of wheat was sown, of course less Senators by direct vote of the 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 1. Farmers are seriously af- enacted to oblige the governfected by the stringency of the ment to purchase and coin, or bet-money supply as follows: Being ter, to issue silver certificates to unable to sell their products for equal its value after being coined, cash at anything near remunerative the silver of the United States. prices, they are unable to pay for Some favor free coinage. I think hired help, their taxes and interest but few favor the repeal of the act

3. Nine hundred and ninety-nine 2. Farmers do not approve the repeal of the purchasing clause of only objection I have heard to the

These questions were discussed in our Grange, No. 391, and upon 3. At least four-fifths of the that discussion and what I have making bodies and public servants with the products of the farmers of

U. S. BARNABY. North Star.

1. The hard times affect the 1. I would say there many farmer by lowering the price of our and business trade. products and making sales slow, especially so on wool. 2. Seventy-five per cent favor

the repeal of the purchasing clause

3. I have not the least doubt but three-fourths of the farmers would favor electing senators by ballot, as dealers had to pay three per same as representatives are now H. H. DRESSER.

1. The low prices of produce borrow to bridge over the crisis, and that is plenty, and the scarcity of produce that is high priced, seems actments. The people of our to be the trouble just now. Too 2. Would say a majority would small an amount of fat hogs, eggs, in the various pursuits and nearly vote to repeal. But as much as butter and potatoes, toc low one-half of the population is enprice for wheat.

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

3. I think a large majority.

H. C. DENISON.

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

W. A. MONTGOMERY.

Holly.

R. K. DIVINE.

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

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 MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE:

The order of Patrons of Husbandry is the recognized representative of the farrers' interests, of our country

Through a straightfy ward 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-

vene in annual and biennial of great benefit to them; and they sessions, as the case may be, to desire that these duties be mainrevise 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 engreat commonwealth are workers gaged 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 cor-

ing the farmers make an excuse of Wheat at 60c per bushed, other may be instrumental in lifting ag- ject comes very closely into your riculture from its present depress- farm homes. 3. There is an unanimois senti- make and unmake, you can do senators by direct vote of the 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, 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 UAUSE OF REPRE-SENTATIVES:

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 country best. The Order has also conceded that, in former revisions exerted a powerful influence for good on all the conditions that received the same measure of prosurround the agriculturist, including the home and farm, the school ries; and, in the late revision, the farmers appeared before the com-The congress of our nation and mittee and secured, in nearly every tained 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 production 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 year. Also that many who are ow- pelled to take for their produce. State Grange of such questions as and reminding you that this sub- free.

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 character-

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
han 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

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 Floras donain shruta ches and ornamental trees as cell; 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 the legislatures of states con- instance, such duties as have proven 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 oppor-tunity 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, Whole-

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 ques-Bro. Platt are sent by Bro. A. N. Belcher of Rhode Island. We are it? very glad indeed to hear from him on the subject, and we hope others may reply. We repeat the ques-

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

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

Ans. Milk, butter, potatoes, ples, pears, peaches, etc.

as they did formerly? If not, what ure for the multitudes of beautiful is the reason for the change, and flowers. when did it begin?

auxiliary to stable manure.

in your state depreciated? If so, are now reaping from our vast when did the depreciation begin, fields of bituminous and anthricite and what caused it?

Ans. In some sections they vanced. The proximity to manufacturing villages causing the ada good market and enhancing the well. value for building purposes as well.

ucts in your state fallen in recent not the needs of the savage. For years? If so, when did the fall his comfort the forests must of begin, what was the cause of it, necessity be reduced, and the and what articles fell most?

Ans. Think prices have averaged about the same for the past extended from the Atlantic to the ten years. Of course prices fluctuate, the law of supply and demand governing the price of year state.

Now it is reduced to about 13 per law of the palmer of year state.

Now it is reduced to about 13 per law of the palmer of themselves, ture and preserve the cent of our total area. Thus while meats that they use in their famil-

Ans. Not as a rule.

9. Do they produce and use their own fruit?

raised is also purchased from those engaged in the business.

more or less, what caused the these wants if judiciously used. change, and what classes of animals were subject to the changehorses, cattle, sheep, swine?

Ans. Less cattle, but more and civilization. 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 been in progress upon the influmore from a desire to change the ence of forests on moisture and monotony of farm life than from climate. In Europe long and exany expectation of making or sav- tensive observations have been ing money by the experiment. • made by the best talent and means

sheep? If so, are the flocks numer- have been one hundred and eightyous, and are they large or small?

ago sheep were on every farm, but other than forest conditions have from the low price of wool and the been as nearly alike as possible, it ravages of dogs sheep were an ex- has been found that precipitation ception rather than a rule on the was increased as high as 49 per farms. Within a few years how-cent in some forest localities. ever, sheep are found on many of flocks.

interstate commerce law on agri- to melt very rapidly and, as a recultural interests in your state?

worthy of special notice.

Department of Agriculture on the mountain districts, but in our Jones gave a most interesting addistribution and consumption of more level districts one may see a dress on the "Breeding of Improvfarm products? An if so, for what change from a continued moder-ed Live Stock in England." He

Ans. Decidedly no.

the farming business in your state of snowknow us no more and, in- live stock. during the last few years compare stead & even temperature, exwith its condition in former years? | tremes tre common. If there has been any marked tions answered in the last issue by change, whether better or worse, when did it begin, and what caused

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 do this? saw fit to thickly clothe the land with forests, which provide a home garden truck, small fruits with ap- for the barking squirrel, the bounding deer, and many singing birds, 5. Do the farms produce as well as well as furnish shade and moist-

The natural decay of these for-Ans. As a rule farms are more ests soon heaped tree upon tree, productive. Commercial fertiliz- filled the ponds and marshes and ers being used largely as an thus buried in the bowels of the earth, to restore to us in future 6. Has the value of farm lands ages, the great stores of wealth we coal.

For centuries the red man have. In other sections have ad- roamed over these wild regions content with their products of fur and venison, leaving almost unvance, bringing the products near marked the place they loved so

The coming of the white man 7. Have the values of farm prod- brought a change. His needs were woodman's ax commenced the reduction of our forest area. It then England in her 1400 years occupancy has reduced her forest area low standard.

raised. Flour is obtained from check is certain. Let us not con- of little or no avail. dealers, and what meal and corn tinue to destroy these valuable dealers, and what meal and corn tinue to destroy these valuable. There is yet one method but needed more than the amount forests, as England, Spain, Portulittle tried. We must prove to the gal, and many other European farmer that his future prosperity countries have done. They have hangs upon the vital thread of 11. Do farmers in your part of a value beyond their direct pro- forest preservation. Prove to him the state raise more or less live ducts, and there is yet remaining that a country destitute of forests stock than formerly? Whether a portion large enough to supply

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

INFLUENCE OP FORESTS.

For many years a discussion has 12. Are the farmers raising to be secured. In Bohemia there six stations with uniform outfits. Ans. Not to any extent. Years From forty-eight of the best, where

In the mountain districts of the farms although not in large United States, where the lands have been completely denuded, the 13. What effect, if any, has the heavy snows of winter are caused sult, the valleys below are swept Ans. Think the freight rates over by floods. Then the flow of water ceases, the streams become 14. What effect, if any, has dealing in "futures" and "options" making two extremes. The stripped had on the prices of farm products? mountain sides are worthless as Ans. Have noted no results far as agriculture is concerned,

ON CROPS.

The vheat 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 profitable crop, now fail and even die. Pire 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

EUROPEAN FNRESTRY.

France has spent \$50,000,000 to ecover losses and reforest lands that have been robbed of their virgin forests. Italy has approoriated 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 of these schemes seem to fit the American case. To be sure United | Then living in town where one has reforest it. Michigan could give

be reached.

OUR ONLY METHOD.

For a number of years a wide to 5 per cent of her total, we in interest has been manifested by a our 400 years have come to this few of our most prominent citizens and botanists in this subject. They Much of this, however, has been have devised schemes of nearly all 10. Are the wheat and corn raised by your farmers ground at necessary and just, for it was neighborhood custom mills as our homes and one of the greatest others have appealed in beautiful others have appealed in beautiful others. By remaining on the farm and renting maining mai formerly? If not, how do they procure their flour and meal?

our nomes and one of the greatest others nave appealed in beautiful prose and poetry to the sympathy procure their flour and meal?

maining on the farm and renting by fields, and usually for grain Ans. None of any account condition where there should be a These appeals seem to have been

hangs upon the vital thread of means, in a large sense, a pocketbook 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 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.

Oxford, Oct. 2, 1893.

EDITOR VISITOR—The commu-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 please many of your readers.

J. G. NOBLE.

A SUCCESSFUL SALE.

continuance of the reports of the ture. This is not only true in the of our finances. Mr. J. Bowen-ing town life.

wet one for a few days, followed American fields must be carried

LETTING THE FARM.

that they need relief from the hard Brown, in "Country Gentleman," has rarely been satisfactory.

The habits of a life time are not | Homes. easily thrown off, and it is too great a change from the care of the farm, live stock, garden and MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS. 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 with some of the following wellmiles away this becomes a burden. known breeders.

I have seen old men, who owned farms four or five miles out of PROFIT MEANS MUTTON (WILLIAM) 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, | Shropshire Sheep line. Write, or come, or both. 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 under government control. None during the soft weather of spring.

DISADVANTAGES.

States might buy waste land and not the farm garden and truck 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,

That the United States, by law,

The posterity is 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 and the control of the state of the best stock rams. The rams will weigh from the flock of Mr. J. Bow-en-Jones and other eminent English breeders 100 imported vearling 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 the flock of Mr. J. Bow-en-Jones and other eminent English breeders 100 imported vearling 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 the flock of Mr. J. Bow-en-Jones and other eminent English breeders 100 imported vearling 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 the flock of Mr. J. Bow-en-Jones and other eminent English breeders 100 imported vearling 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 the flock of Mr. J. Bow-en-Jones and other eminent English breeders 100 imported vearling ewes and 25 yearling rams. Some of these ewes have now been bred to some of the best stock rams in England and America. Some of these eves have now been bred to some of the end of the pounds and shear from 12 to 15 pounds at maturity, and the ewes will weigh from 275 to 300 pounds and shear from 12 to 15 pounds at maturity. All are patch, the poultry yard and dairy, would attempt to prevent her citi- of affairs confronts them. A wise zens from cutting away their forests course to pursue in most cases is is not American. We can close for the farmer to stay on his farm for the farmer to stay on his farm the sale of such public lands as are and control the rotation, and crops SPRINGDALE FARM covered with forests and thus by to be grown, but either rent to a judicious treatment save a portion of them breathe greater part of our forests fre not owned by the tenant house on the farm and have government and we must seek the man who cultivates the land Trotting Horses, Shetland Ponies some method by which these may live on it and take charge of the and Shropshire Sheep 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 terests of the farm, the longer he H. H. HINDS That we have now reached a of the farmer and land owner. These appeals seem to have been trol of the farm, and to maintain the world. These appeals seem to have been trol of the farm, and to maintain fertility, than if he were away from it. You can give up all field work BLACK MEADOW FARM. and look after the garden and poultry, and greatly lighten the labor of yourself and wife. You write for 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

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 ex-A QUESTION FOR BRO. PLATT. pressed plainly in writing, and each one furnished a copy, with M. H. WALWORTH the understanding that all differences are to be settled by the artinication from H. D. Platt is of cle. A fair understanding 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 the \$45 per capita. A little light jar. There are trials incident to upon this matter would no doubt 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 cer-Geo. E. Breck's sale of imported tainly by remaining on the farm while the crops of the valleys are state of our finances Mr. J. Bowen- ing town life.—

Shropshires passed off very satand giving the work to a tenant, than by leaving the farm and try
Choice Yearling Ram and Ewe Lambs for sale than by leaving the farm and trying town life.—

Choice Yearling Ram and Ewe Lambs for sale than by leaving the farm and trying town life.—

VALENTINE BROS.,

GRANGE EDUCATION.

Very many people mistake the ately most spring to an extremely thinks that the fertilization of our meaning of the word education as applied to the work of the Grange. 16. How does the condition of by extreme dryness. The winters on, and that by the breeding of 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 There comes a time in the life do not seem to think that the farmof most farmers when they feel ers need education in political, economic and business matters. labor and care of the farm, and There is no sensible reason why this is often still more true of the the farmers should be kept in igthat were sure then to produce a farmer's wife, who has been obliged norance in regard to these matters to board the farm help. This is a which are made a study by other serious problem, writes Waldo classes, and the farmer's education is not sound or well balanced which on the right solution of which the does not include these important comfort and prosperity of the fultopics in his every day or life eduture largely depend. In many cation, and the Grange is the school cases that have come under my which assists him in this part of notice, the farmer rented his farm his education as well as in that and moved to town, and the result part which relates more directly to his farm and farm work.—Grange

All those who wish to purchase purebred stock of any description, will find it to their advantage to correspond

LOSS MEANS WOOL

We can furnish anything you want in the

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hoice stock of both kinds for sale. Prices reason-able. Correspondence solicited.

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LANSING, MICHIGAN JAMES M. TURNER, Prop

Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle

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

Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep

Standard-bred Trotters Shorthorn Cattle Shropshire Sheep

Berkshire Pigs Catalog. 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, \$1.90 to \$1.50. White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas, \$1.50, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00 per six.

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

JAMES MILLER, Jr., Beddow, Mich.

COLBY STOCK FARM.

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

or L. B. TOWNSEND, IONIA, MICH.

HILLSDALE, MICH

BREEDER OF

vital interest to all farmers. But begin with, and this reduced to ESSEX, VICTORIA AND SUFFOLK SWINE OF THE BEST

Also American Merino Sheep of choice quality SHROPSHIRE HALL

STOCK FARM

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

SHROPSHIRES FOR '93

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

P. O. DEXTER, MICH.

H. since its organization. House Paints and Cheap Paints for Barns and Outbuildings, 10,000 Farmers testify to their merits. Grange Halls, Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, all over the land, some of them painted 15 years ago, still looking well, prove them the most durable.

ctory" at all Wholesale e all Middemen's Profits. O. W. NCERSOLL, Prop. Oldst Paint House in America 241-243 Plymuth-st., Brooklyn

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

Postal Jottings.

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

PENNFIELD GRANGE NO. 85,

met Sept. 20, after their usual vacation through the most hurred part of the sea-son, and enjoyed a most interesting meeting. Although the attendance was not very large, the program was entirely carried out, and several questions of importance were discussed; the one in which all felt the greatest interest being, "Why should the Grange hold open meetings?" Delegates were elected to attend the next County Convention to be held in Battle Creek Oct 2. The next Calbour County Creek, Oct. 3. The next Calhoun County Grange will meet with us at the Pennfield Grange hall, where we hope to have a full

MRS. E. J. SMITH, Press Cor.

GRATTAN GRANGE, NO. 170.

Grattan Grange is alive, but not very lively. The World's Fair and the county fairs have caused our Grange meetings to be few and far between this summer and fall, but as they are now about through, we hope our brothers and sisters will be on hand to begin work in earnest at our next meeting. "Know your Opportunity," in last Grange Visitor, was grand. We last Grange visitors, was grand. We hope every one read it that had the chance. I will try to get some subscribers for our Visitor. Please send me samples for district.

WARKINS.

I am happy to note that the Grange Visitor seems to improve with each issue. It's truly an excellent journal and must be a great help to the Grange in your state. Things are booming in New Hampshire. Brother Brigham has been doing some fine lecture work here. He addressed about a thousand of Sullivan county's yeoman the 14th inst. We shall realize good from his tour through the Granite state. All hail to ye workers in Michigan. ye workers in Michigan. Fraternally,

F. ARTHUR METCALF. South Acworth, N. H.

I have been wishing that I could write you a good account of how Bee Hive Grange, No. 158, was booming and thriving, but have waited in vain for that good tibes to some I form it is a lost good time to come. I fear it is a long way in the future, but we intend to hold the fort so long as we can command a quorum. The good words written in favor of the VISITOR find echo in our hearts; it is quickly missed in our family circle when it does not make its appearance on time. Find 50 cents for renewal.

Yours fraternally, Mrs. S. C. BARKER.

Covert.

Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "TYRO."

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

IX.

ORIGINAL PUZZLES,

No. 45 .- Half Square.

1. Anger. 2. On the way. 3. Cross timbers for sustaining the structure of bridges. 4. Former. 5. Italian litterateur—1801–1843. 6. To surround. 7. Classic name, (Webs.) S. Father. 9. Musical notes. 10. Chemical symbol of Ruthenium (Cent.) 11. A letter.

Valley Falls, R. I. PALLAS.

No. 46 .- Charade, No. 40.—Charade.

Beast of beauty, runs a fable—
Sent a message by the cable

"Mary will you wed a dunce?
Answer yes, and LAST at once."

"Dunce forsooth—a clown indeed!
Wooden nutneg gone to seed!
FIRST your tongue, your speech is free,
Zany you, wouldst wed with me!
This reply, you have it now,
Ne'er with thee I'll plight my yow;
Dunder head!—you should go
Puppet to a TOTAL show.

Belton, Texas.

G. WHIZZ.

No. 47 .- Square. 1. Moralizer. 2. Kind of monkeys. 3. Certain scale-like processes. 4. Dried. 5. French satirist: 1628-1704. 6. A beginner. 7. Those who read.

NANCY LEE. Detroit, Mich. No. 48.-Mutation. COLOR TOP.

The top color was what she meant, ALL'S the first draft of an instrument.

Detroit, Mich.

DAINTY DELL.

1. A letter. 2. A Fr. coin. 3. Confounds. 4. Explored. 5. Hesitated. 6. Requital. 7. Secret. 8. Certain mammals. 9. College officers. 10. Finished. 11. A letter.

Park Side, III. MYSTAGOGUE. No. 49 .- Diamond.

No. 50.-Charade.

No. 50.—Charade.

In noble birth, yet more in art,
Apollo's son, thine harp attune
To thrill all raptures of the heart,
Or sing to sleep's delicious swoon.
Thus challenged, Orpheus swept the strings—
(None save a TOTAL'S touch so free)—
All nature heard love's whisperings,
Fond tribute to Eurydice.
Cyrenia's son—(the sweet tones merge
To lowest, faint Eolian strains)—
Doth LAST to the horrid verge
There Pluto holds infernal reign.
Down swept the impetuous god of song
Past Cerberus of triple fang;—
All Hades trembled for ONE wrong
While Orpheus for her freedom sang.
Sa'em, N. H.

ANSWERS TO BRAIN WORK, VI.

ANSWERS TO BRAIN WORK, VI.

No. 27, Farewell.

No. 28. FAST APHIS SHIRES TIRWITS SEIZIN SNED

No. 29. WHOM H YSON OSTLER MOLERAT NERITE RATON

No. 30, Me-some-las. VJVIDEK No. 31. OEDELEM XERASIA SITTARD CENSION

DEMARES RANNEES SOLVERS TO BRAIN WORK, III, IV AND V.

geois, 5; Mystagogue, Aspiro, 4; Nancy Lee, Lily May, Picturesque Pete, Dainty Dell, Winnie Winn, Canadian Boy, Grace Darling, 3; Zaida, Flactem, Black-eyed Charley, 2; Phil O. Sopher, Sappho, Les, Lorraine, Proteus, 1; Total 24.

PRIZE WINNERS. R. O. Chester. 2 and 3, (awarded by lot) Mystagogue and Lorraine. Prize for best diamond on Castigatory,

G. Whizz. For first solution to Calo's

TYRO.

LIQUOR REGULATION.

Can the Gothenburg System be Adapted to America?

The following is an abstract of been widely disseminated in that portion of an article in the October Atlantic the country, and a bold attempt to perpetuate the power of the so-called Reform fac-Monthly. To those who have never tion which now dominates the state by read about this system, we might means of a great monopoly of the liquor traffic. For those who are not familiar state that it originated in Norway with the act, commonly known as the Disand Sweden and has been in use there for over a quarter of a century. We obsowhere make some comments on the desirability of Michigan investigating the system to see if any lessons can be learned experienced by the learned experience of the learne to see if any lessons can be learned from it applicable to our own state. dispenser receives supplies and fills the orders of the local dispensers in the various counties of the commonwealth. Branch or local dispensaries are established in most

sulting from liquor drinking. The agent in the system is a corporation which has a monopoly of the trade for a certain district. The trade for a certain district. The put. The application being signed and at shareholders in these corporations tested by the dispenser or his clerk the application. are men of good standing in the plicant receives the liquor. Distilled liquor community, and the managers are person, but any number of applications for often noted temperance advocates.

Each locality can decide for itself whether it wishes liquor sold or not any humber of applications for beer may be made during the day by the same person.—From the "South Carolina Liquor Law," by the Mayor of Aiken, S. C., in North American Review for September. not, and has, in case it grants authority to the corporation, quite direct supervision. In Sweden, shareholders in the corporation are allowed 6 per cent interest on their investment, and the net profits, if any, go to the crown, municipality, or agricultural society.

In some respects the system in Norway is stricter. There is but 5 per cent allowed shareholders, profits do not go into the public treasury at all, and loafing around the places of sale is forbidden.

RESULTS.

In 1865, in Sweden, the amount of spirits annually consumed was 11.31 quarts per inhabitant. For the last five years the average has been 7.42 quarts, a decline of 35 per cent in 25 years. In Norway, in 1876, the consumption was 5 quarts per head, in 1890, 3.3 quarts.

The popularity of the system is attested by the fact that there are 300 000 to the system is attended by the fact that there are 300,000 teetotalers in Norway and Sweden, and as they are not asking for repeal, they must be satisfied that it is a good thing.

PRACTICABLE IN AMERICA?

We already have some features, such as licensing. Inasmuch as this to keep him posted.—Rural Norway is peculiarly a democratic Canadian.

country, we shall borrowirom there rather than from Sweden The fololwing are some suggested changes in the plan, that will aid in its successful operation in this country.

1. The system must be extended to fermented liquors In Norway and Sweden beer drinking has been encouraged and drunkenness has really increased.

2. Should not be estricted to the sale of retail liquors merely. 3. There should be a higher monopoly limit.

4. Some fear that in the state of our municipal politics till further R. O. Chester, Remardo and Calo 15; Corruption would be induced. But G. Whizz and H. Ennis, 9; Alumnus, Bourast there is no money to be made out of it, there need not be much

5. The crucial test of the system here would be the licensing authority, which must be pure. Perhaps our secondary judges could be given this power.

6. Distribution of surplus should be regulated by statute. Ought to go to places of amusement, kindergartens, and manual training.

7. An heroic effort will be needed to introduce this system into America. The saloons are continually gaining in power.

Massachusetts has a commission who are looking up the scheme, and studying its adaptability to that commonwealth.

The South Carolina Liquor Law.

At the present day the most notable instance of paternalism in government is the liquor law in South Carolina, which is the result of Populist teachings that have lately THE FUNDAMENTAL IDEA.

There are three fundamental ideas in the Gothenburg system of liquor control. 1. There is to be no profit to speak of, and thus the incentive of gain is absent. 2. Public supervision, which tends to discourage sale. 3. Whatever profit there is goes to the state, which has to bear the expenses resulting from liquor drinking. The can only be purchased once a day by one

FARMING FOR A LIVING.

Secretary Morton is reported to have said: "The statistics really show that agriculture is safer than banking, manufacturing, or railroading, taking all things into account. There is no farmer of good sense and good health anywhere in the west," Mr. Morton declares, "who cannot make a good living for himself and family, and that is as well as the majority of men are doing in any pursuit. The man who owns a farm and sticks to it is certain to profit in the future. There is practically no more land to be added to the area of cultivation. The supply of agricultural products has almost reached its limit in the United States and must now remain stationary while the demand will go on increasing duced. Poverty and crime are every year. This implies a gradual improvement in prices and a

> There is not a farmer anywhere who can afford to be without a good agricultural journal. The constant forward movement in methods and practices will leave him hopelessly behind unless he has

ur New Offer

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUYING

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

WE WILL SEND A MACHINE WELL NAME THE COLUMBIAN.

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

FULLY WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

FULLY WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

As additional evidence of the general superiority and wearing qualities of the "Columbian," it is warranted for ten years. The "Columbian" will out-wear any two of the highest priced sewing machines in the world, all lost motion can be taken up. All parts are fitted so accurately that these machines are absolutely noseless and as easy running as fine adjustment and best mechanical skill can produce. No expense or time is spared to make them perfect in every respect, as every machine passes a rigid inspection by competent men before leaving the factory.

Extra attachments in a velvet-lined case, sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, I Ruffler with shirring plate, I Hemmer Set (4 widths) and Binder, I Braider (Foot and Slide), I Thread Cutter, shirring plate, I Hemmer Set (4 widths) and Binder, I Braider (Foot and Slide), I Thread Cutter, shirring plate, I Hemmer Set (4 widths) and Binder, I Braider (Foot and Slide), I Thread Cutter, and a Book of Instructions. The Book of Instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

The Balance-Wheel and many of the fine parts are nickel-plated, with other parts finely enameled and ornamented, giving it a rich appearance.

The improved automatic bobbin winder is so simple that a child can easily operate it—winding the thread automatically on the bobbin as evenly and regularly as the thread on a spool. This valuable attachment renders possible a perfect control of the shuttle tension, and all annoyance resulting from shuttle thread breaking while the machine is in motion, which is common to many machines, is entirely obviated.

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

The driving-wheel on this machine is a aumuted.

The driving-wheel on t

We prepay the freight.

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

OUR EXPENSE

Gould Anuthing be Fairer?

IT IS WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

Address, with the money

GRANGE VISITOR, LANSING, MICH.

Farms in Isabella County

Farms in Sadetta County

AVERAGE ABOUT SEVENTY ACRES EACH.

Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards,
neat country school houses and churches, thriving villages and a handsome city, prove the
prosperity of the people. The schools and colleges of Mt. Pleasant are excellent. Oats, clover,
sheep, potatoes and fruits for general farming;
corn, hay and rich pastures for dairying and
stock raising, have made many farmers well off;
others are prospering, and so can you. Unimproved lands, valuable timber lands, partly improved farms, and farms highly improved, and
choice city property for sale for really low prices.
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as you may desire and feel able to buy, please
address COOK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY. as you may desire and feel able to buy, please address COOK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Mt Pleasant, Mich.

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E. D. HAWLEY, Pres. WM. H. OWEN, Treas O. MOORE, See y.

Retail their own make of goods at wholesale price.

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At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book that has appeared for years; \$\frac{1}{2}\text{eq}\$ as \$\frac{1}{2}\text{eq}\$ to the most beautiful medical book that has appeared for years; \$\frac{1}{2}\text{eq}\$ as \$\frac{1}{2}\text{eq}\$ to make the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

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FRATERNITY FINE ART CO., P. O. Box 1572, BOSTON, Mass.

G. S. SINGER, Box 537, Cardington, C. In reply to this adv. mention this paper.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

Published on the 1st and 15th of every month Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager,

LANSING, MICH., To whom all exchanges, communications, adver tising business and subscriptions should be sent.

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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 nouncements will appear later. 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 fo 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 coöperation 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 moment 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

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

	New
	names
Bowne Center No. 219	
Butler No. 88	. 7
Clearwater No. 674	6
Capitol No. 540	. 6
Excelsior No. 692	. 5
Alpine No. 348	4
Bingham No. 667	
Inland No. 503	3
Bradley No. 669	21/
Rome Center No. 293	2
Mt. Taber No. 43	. 1

LIST OF COUNTIES	
from which new names have been	sen
in the Grange contest:	
Kent	121/
Kalkaska	11
Branch	
Ingham	
Huron	3
Benzie	
Allegan	
Lenawee	2
Berrien	1
Criticiae our "platfa-"	

Criticise our "platform."

Have you a VISITOR agent?

Read "The Tide of Affairs."

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

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 foropinions?.

are you going to do about it?

What do you think of a state Gothenburg system of liquor con- attempt?"

One and one-third rates on railroads have been secured for delegates to State Grange. Full an-

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 4. (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our State will send at least five names of the state will be reflected cor- us greatly in these particulars. before the contest closes. Now is rectly at the State Grange. Perwait, 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 Carocountry.

It seems to us that the friends of thoughts. temperance ought all to be able to a whole is impracticable for us, map out a winter's course. possibly there might be features

need to gasp at anything that has the least appearance of being a fit weapon. Could not the Grange consistenty help in such a movement as this?

THE GLANGE THE CENTER.

Each Gange should be a center of influence in its locality. It should be n the advance of every good movement and its actions should reflect the sentiments of the majority of the farmers of the neighborhood Especially should ests in this issue. Have you any this be true when the Grange attempts to secure legislation All the Granges have had circu- favorable to the farmers' interests. lars of the Reading Circle. What It ought tobe able to say to the farmers in its vicinity, "we are going to make a strong fight to secure such and such legislation; commission to inquire into the will you stand by us in the

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 publication, will be this issue Wa hapa to Lo while to acted upon. We respectfully beg add somewhat to the list, although of delegates to favor us with such it is now quite complete. Read action on their part. But delethe list over, Patrons, and notice gates should be backed by could be done.

A GRANGE LECTURE BUREAU.

Would it not be practicable and of an article in a recent magazine, sustain a lecture bureau? Many by a man who has thoroughly in- Granges would like to have lectures vestigated the Gothenburg system or entertainments if they could of liquor control, in vogue in Nor- obtain talent without much expense way and Sweden. These systems and if they knew where to go for are of great interest to us, both the speakers. It is a good thing because they are somewhat novel, for us to have an occasional lecture and because of the possible influon some other than Grange or farm ence they may yet exert in dealing topics; it is well to have entertainwith the liquor question in this ments that seek only to give pleasure. And it occurs to us that Massachusetts has appointed a there are in our state many men and commission to investigate the Goth- women of good talents, who would, enburg system, with a view to its for small compensation, be only adaptability to that state. Why too glad to talk to Patrons and would it not be a wise thing for farmers about the things which Michigan to follow her example? have most occupied the speakers'

Through the Lecturer's, Secreunite in asking the next legislature tary's or Master's office, arrangeto authorize the appointment of a ments could be made with speakers, commission for the purpose of in- and then Granges could get lists vestigating both systems. Even of names, prices, dates available, if it proved that either scheme as from that office, and intelligently

We feel that some such plan as statutes. The liquor element has farmers. We hope that any who and women for the committees, 3. Their value. The Board be-

push it to success.

THE GRANGE AND LEGISLA TION.

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 Patrons, shall we begin

PERMANENT COMMITTEES.

It occurs to us that no small advantage would accrue to the Grange how liberal our terms are. We Granges. To that end it will be if the State Grange could keep at hope that all Granges will go to helpful if all interesting subjects work several standing committees. compete for the fine special prizes the "special order" in subordinate our work suffer from lack of suffimentioned in the list. We trust Grange meetings for the next two cient study, and they certainly sufthat the Granges will feel such an months, and the Grange action on fer from too little of persistent interest in helping the Visitor to them reported to the delegate. In agitation. A permanent commita weekly that every Grange in the this way the opinion of the Granges tee properly constituted should aid were made, 13,376 acres being sold.

the time to begin work. Don't haps if delegates would send a of these committees are limited by We have a list of some of the "setcard to each Grange in their juris- the divisions of our VISITOR plat- tlers" who bought land this year: diction, asking them to discuss and form; and in a brief way we will David Ward, W. V. Penoyer, Alger, act on certain topics, great good outline our idea of a convenient Smith & Co., E. W. Sparrow, H. division of the work.

of whom would study the "busi- Commissioner show that in Wexness side of farming and home ford county, with whose conditions lina law; the other is an abstract helpful for the State Grange to keeping," and would obtain infor- the News and Express is familiar, least to push them.

2. The present woman's work

passage of desirable bills. in each that would be valuable and this would be a most helpful the expenditure of money and there that county by about three-fourths worth incorporating in Michigan means of education among the need not be. Get earnest men of one per cent of their assessment.

We need your help in getting a such a hol on our throats that we favor it will take up the idea and 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 ofcriticism.

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 work at once and with a will, to of State Grange action are made We fear that some departments of 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 And of course this would provide Naturally the number and work homes for a good many settlers. M. Loud & Sons, Pack, Woods & 1. A financial committee; a part | Co. And the books of the Land

mation and make recommendations W. W. Cummer "settled" on about concerning the subject. Another 4,000 of the 6,836 acres sold in that part of the committee would study county this year. True, these cooperation, insurance and the like, lands get into the possession of with a view to their practicability, settlers sometime, but the fact that and if any of them were establish- lumbermen and speculators buy ed to manage them perhaps, and at them so freely, takes away much of the force of the point. 2. As to taxes. The value of the

committee; whose duties are thus lands sold for the past eleven years outlined in No. 2 of our platform. of sale, has been \$25,000 per year 3. An educational committee; on the average. The state's assessone member to make a study of the ed valuation is about \$1,130,000,district schools, another of our 000. The value of the lands sold agricultural college and its work, in Wexford, county during the ten the other of farmers' institutes, years ending in 1891, was on the reading circles, libraries and so on. average about \$3,900 per year. The 4. A legislative committee; who equalized valuation of that county would take hold of 4 (a) of our is \$4,000,000. So it can be readily platform with vim, and who seen how little effect these sales would also study thoroughly legis- have had on the taxes of that lative topics of especial interest to county and of the state. This year farmers, agitate these subjects and the sales in Wexford county work with the legislature for the amount to about \$50,000. This will probably be assessed at \$30,-On the start there should be lit- 000, and will help the taxpayers of

which have been bought by specu-shall we look forward? What lators, are worth more than the shall be our great purpose, and appraised value. It is clear busi- how shall we work it out? ness policy to get full value for the lands. That is the object of claration of Purposes. But it isn't re-appraisal,—not primarily to pre- read enough by our younger memvent the lands being sold. Again, bers. Nor is it read and known by about half of the land belonging outsiders. Our idea is to "boil to the college, lying in the counties down" the sentiments therein conof Alcona, Iosco and Oscoda, and tained, so that they can better be appraised at \$5 and \$6, is not worth presented to those whom we are a fifth of that, nor ever will be. It trying to help. Many farmers misis doubtful if it will ever bring understand our motives and deanything. It is common history signs. Some are prejudiced against that many of the college lands were us -prejudiced of course because placed where it was thought only of ignorance. If we are to grow, worthless land existed. But the if we are to "accomplish that very fact that so many of the lands whereunto we are sent," we must recently sold, and appraised at begin and continue a course of from \$8 to \$12.50, have been bought education in our principles, that by lumbermen, shows that they farmers may see and know that the are at least worth that much. The Grange can help them and that it Board thinks they are worth more. It is mere business policy and the their days. 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 this declaration to cover all the these purposes.

The News and Express complains that the poor children of the northern farmers "are being deprived of the commonest district 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 extent in that county would be real extent in that county would be 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 im-

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 injustice 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.

mediately doubled.

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 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 topics?

lieves that these timber lands, look forward. Yes, but to what

We have our noble Grange Dewill do them good and not evil all

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 ground. We think almost every ters are often introduced and as how shall time be found for so phase of work for and by farmers there has been no time for thought can find a lodging somewhere in they are accepted or rejected withour scheme. We think it is true to the Declaration of Purposes, resent the sentiment of the majorschool advantages in order that true to modern Grange thought, ity of the Grange, as it ought. 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

The becture Field.

HOW TO BOOM THE GRANGE.

I. 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 ad-

vertise meetings and to explain the objects of the Grange. 4. Hold occasional open meetings and of each topic.

ake your neighbors.
5. Strive to get the best people in your

community to join you. 6. Help to get a Grange in every town-ship in the state.

7. Remember the Declaration of Pur poses and the VISITOR "platform."

Are there any additions or corrections to

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.

of special interest, that when any brief, concise account of the gen- and the answers to above questions eral opinion expressed be sent must be forwarded to secretary us for publication. We are sure before the name of applicant will that such will aid materially in the be entered on our books as a advancement of our work. Short member. articles on these topics will also be acceptable.

Can you suggest any additional

1. What changes can ell be made in our laws for the collect, of delinquent

2. Our criminal laws shid be so amended that prisoners will be aded according to the degree of crime comitted and kept And that thos imprisoned for the first offense should kept separate from those incarcerated f second or third

3. We should have a tate Board of Equalization elected by t people. 4. We should have a ce of laws for the

government of cities. 5. The state constituen should be so

amended that bills of a eneral character shall be published for a ertain period before the convening of th legislature. 6. How can we is itizens do more

effective work in the prnaries? 7. No more appropriations for expensive institutions, or higher aries, until all our

property is equably taxd. 8. How can we help to enforcement of existing laws? 9. Should we not havat least \$10,000

10. Why we do not sed our boys to the Agricultural College. 11. Beneficiary organitions within the

per year for farmers' instutes?

Grange.
12. Farmers' Loan Acciations. 13. Can we as farmeraid in the solution of the liquor questia? 14. Shall the Grange ontinue to work for full woman suffrage

15. How can we impove the sanitary conditions of our home 16. How shall we reglate foreign immi-

17. Shall we not raise the qualifications for citizenship? 18. We must urge th study of our con-

stitution and teach mor love for our flag. 19. How does our financial condition compare with that of European farmers? 20. Are we extravagat? 21. Why do man foreigners make

money in this country farming, while we mortgage our farms?

22. Shall we revive a Mortgage Tax

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 matout much discussion. There is danger that such action may not rep-

It has been suggested that, as a help in remedying this, the VIS-TOR 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 ex-

pect 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, could a better time be found? 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

TOPICS.

1. A beneficiary organization within the

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

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.

Moтто—"Begin; keep at it."

HOW TO JOIN.

Anyone interested in the course as outlined may become a member by addressing a letter to the secre-We should like to ask as a matter 3, sex; 4, class or classes selected.

It is desired to keep an accurate of these topics are discussed, a list of all members of F. H. R. C.,

the same as any other books in our list. us, should however send their culture at the same institution, now names and addresses to the Secretary of the circle, stating that they VISITOR readers. The design of have purchased books of us and the work is to state first principles. wish to take the course. Other- It does not aim to be exhaustive, wise they will get no credit for although in scope it covers the their reading.

	CLASS I. SOILS AND CROPS.	
1.	Price, pos First Principles of Agriculture.—Mills & Shaw. (pp. 1-118) Soils and Crops.—Morrow & Hunt	
3. 4. 5.	Talks on Manures.—Harris	1 16 15 67
	CLASS II. LIVE STOCK.	
1.	First Principles of Agriculture.—Mills & Shaw. (pp. 116-250)	50
2.	Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.— Curtis Stock Breeding.—Miles	1 75
3.	Stock Breeding.—Miles	1 13
4.	Feeding Animals.—Stewart.	1 47
5.*	Dairyman's Manual.—Stewart	1 32 1 00
	Shepherd's Manual Stewart.	
	Harris on the Pig.—Harris. Horse Breeding.—Sanders	1 00
	CLASS III. GARDEN AND ORCHARD.	
1.	Practical Fruit GrowerMaynard	30
2.	How the Garden Pays.—Greiner	1 16
3.	Ornamental Gardening.—Long	1 34
4.	Insects and Insecticides.—Weed	91
	Gardening for Pleasure, -Henderson	1 34
0.	Winter Greeneries.—Johnson	67
	Propagation of Plants.—Fuller	1 00
	Home Floriculture.—Rexford	1 13
	CLASS IV. HOME MAKING.	
1.	Helps for Home Makers	60

1 25 CLASS V. POLITICAL SCIENCE. lements of Political Economy.—Ely. 1 00 olitical Economy.—Walker 1 20 Political Economy.—Walker American Commonwealth.—Bryce. (2 vols.)

* 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 XVIII. 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 securing more than four new names will 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 as a full year. 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, Glimpses of Fifty years.-Willard which it followed, will make suc-

cess 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

of the book; then re-read, noticing Christopher Columbus.-Irving. more particularly the important Main Travelled Roads.-Hamlin Garland, 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 amid discouragements, will not be The "Gem" ice cream freezer. re- 3 quart, \$3 00 corer but it is this that wins You 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 the Visitor a weekly, has donated \$25 for the use of the Visitor in this contest. This enables us to be even more liberal be mastered easier than the first. than we had intended. And as a further 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 en-

deavors this sentiment from Lowell: "Not failure, but low aim is

J. W. H.

be sent when chosen as premiums, Mills, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Prof. Thos. Those who may order from Shaw, formerly Professor of Agriof Minnesota, and well known to 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.
hapter	
1.	Definitions and Explanation.
II.	The Plant.
III.	The Soil.
1V.	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.
	The Weeds of the Farm.
XI.	Diseases of Crops.
VII	Tunnets

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.

The Glitivation of Forest Trees, for Shade, Ornament and Protection.

PREMIUM LIST.

1. At close of contest each Grange 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

4. List is subject to addition.

PREMIUMS.

Books.

Our price Law made Easy Samantha at Saratoga.... Dairying for Profit.-Jones..... The Nursery Book.-Bailey ... Horticulturist's Rule Book.—Bailey..... The New Potato Culture.-Carman..... The Business Hen.-Collingwood.... Spraying Crops.—Weed..... How the Farm Pays. -Henderson & Crozier 2 50 Gardening for Profit.-Henderson..... 2 00 Ten Acres Enough Wood's Natural History. (800 pages, 500 cuts) ... Shakespeare's Complete Works, a fine Irving's Works, 10 vols., cloth..... Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, 5 vols., cloth Read the first chapter or section Barriers Burned Away.-Roe... cloth 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, Railways of Europe and America, cloth.... 1 25 Bondholders and Bread Winners, paper.... 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 on in spite of obstacles and even ordered as premiums, for postage and packing.

The "Grange Token" SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

An earnest Patron, who wishes to see

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.

THE COURSE.

This is the title of the book used as the first in each of the courses in Soils and Crops, and Live Stock.

We expect to print this course each issue for a time:

Books will

TRIST PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULT—

URE.

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

"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 decked 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 her's, 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! the're all fled with thee,
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,

y heart's in the highlands, my heart is not here, y heart's in the highlands a chasing the deer; chasing the wild deer, and following the roe, y heart's in the highlands, wherever I go. trewell to the mountains high, covered with snow the well to the straths and green valleys below; trewell to the forests and wild hanging woods, trewell to the waters and wild pouring floods.

Farewell to the highlands, farewell to the north, The birthplace of valor, 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 drumile;
There summer first unfald her robes,
And there the langest 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 moldering now in silent dust, That heart that loved 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! and now's

Wha will be a traitor knave?
Wha would fill a coward's grave?
Wha sae base as be 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, shall be free!
Lay the proud usurpers low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!
Forward! tet 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 be-

memory of whose pure and beautiful lives do not rust, but is molded with its angelic fingers. What

them at their play.—Belle M. Perknown, and as the result of experiknown, and as the result of experi-

into our hearts and lives.

greatest tributaries to the ocean with the medy of their voices. the sea and the other on the land when he saidshall say that time shall be no more. "Through pleasurand palaces though we may

INFLUENCE.

So with moral influence. It is a rill-a rivulet, an ocean, and as beautiful as the household on even by the side of old age, strangethere is in our influence? It is a and a friend. Scloud can darken for still they are suggestive, they terrible power, this power of in-fluence, it ever clings to us. We in the soul. N storms can make ual youth, the inward blossoming cannot shake it off. It is born it tremble, for t has a heavenly of immortality, the amaranthine with us, grown with our growth, support, a heavnly anchor. Home crown. In their presence we feel strengthened with our strength. It is a refuge, hole is a place of rest. 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. strive most stongly. Heaven is This necessary element of power belongs to each of us, for the sphere may be contracted, our influence may be small, but a sphere at the summon of death's angel, and an influence we surely have.

and exert an influence on the side if "faithful uno death" we shall of right, to assist a brother man meet again in leaven, our eternal striving to reach a yonder goal. home, there to well in the pres-Then influence shall be one of the ence of our hevenly Father and bright spots in our "crown of re- go no more out orever. God grant joicing.

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 in- Don't allow an ugly feeling toward fluence on our characters. Let the several deeds unite to form a day, heart. This cultivation of a sweet and one by one the days grow into noble years, and the years as they slowly pass will raise at last they slowly pass will raise at last a beautiful edifice enduring forever through one day without saying 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 structdure, to make sure that we are and kindly thinking. building on it, not for the hour in which we live, but for that hour all the powers necessary to make a man are no more a character than a handful of seeds is an orchard an orchard. Cultivate the powers and harmonize them well and they will make a noble character.

The germ is not the tree, the garden, the character the fruit. The mind is the white page, the

character the writing we put on it. acter is the great desideratum of human life. This truth, sublime in its circle. The truth of the sublime in its circle. its simplicity and powerful in its alone at play for several hours at a this state, and that without any and breastplates, battles and exterminations.

HOME.

within which the weary spirit finds or to take sewing, mending or what-work she may be our jails are almost empty, and to the thoughtless, in the face of an uniform ed men and women are those the every fibre in the soul, and strikes doing where she can be one with crime, except that committed by tender associations are linked with Away up among the Alleghanies home! It calls up the fondest there is a spring so small that a memories of our lives, and opens single ox on a summer's day could drain it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills tell it spreads out into the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks of the first childhood. Their in our nature the purest, deepest, deepest, deepest, richest of consecrated thought and feeling. Home has an influence that is stronger than death. We sand miles, leaving on its banks of the feeling are sixed as a special continued, if any of its methods are state to the legislature of every state and territory in this country, and to every legislative body in way charges nine shillings!"—Tit-Bits.

roam,

Be it ever so hible,

There's no place to home."

There is nthing on earth so

THE TYP OF HEAVEN.

The sweetes type of heaven is home, nay, heven itself the home for whose accisition we are to the home tha awaits us beyond the grave. It's an inspiring hope that, when we soarate here on earth when a few moe years have rolled It behooves us then to be sure over the heads of those remaining, then to each of as a fervent desire to make our hones the bright spots whence all that is noble, pure, womanly and holy may center and radiate. I will close with a quotation from Butler:

You cannot turn, then take ye up the load. Not yours to tread or leave the unknown wa Ye must go o'er it meet ye what ye may. Gird up your souls withinyou, to the deed, Angels and fellow spirits lid you speed."

TWO HELPFUL PARAGRAPHS.

Cultivate sweet thoughts. They go a long way toward making people happy, healthy and long-lived. anybody to find lodgment in your spirit is one of the strongest points in the so-called Christian science 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

An anxious mother wants a few practical and right-to-the-point just as we are. Our minds are given us but our characters we make. Our mental powers must be cultivated. The full make we shall be seen safeguards for bringing up her little family of boys and girls to be morally pure. Here are a few which come from high results in the cultivated. be cultivated. The full measure of which come from high authority: Never allow boys or girls to "stay over night" with their playmates. Never allow brothers and sisters, of fruits. Plant the seeds and tend them well and they will make an orchard. Cultivate the powers women I know and one of the bus- lution: iest as well, makes it a habit of her life, no more to be neglected than acorn is not the oak, neither is the mind a character. The mind is the they drop off into dropmland. Do suffrage by the women in Wyomthey drop off into dreamland. Do suffrage by the women in Wyomthey know the tender solicitude ing for the past quarter of a centthat prompts this careful guardian- ury has wrought no harm and has Sum it up then as we will, char-ship? No, nor will they until they done great good in many ways; time. You cannot tell where danligion, the first that youth should learn and the last that age should former to the first that age should former to the first that age should former to the first that that age should former to the first that a companied by watchfulness. Not the prying, spying kind. That is always to be deprecated, but the point with pride to the facts that stowed 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 educat refused and interesting kind that finds it a mutual delight for moth. Wyoming has a poor-house, that werey day is interested and interesting kind that finds it a mutual delight for moth. Wyoming has a poor-house, that every day is Doomsday. Today is a mother of the self educated and interesting kind that finds it a mutual delight for moth. Wyoming has a poor-house, that every day is Doomsday. Today is a more refused and interesting kind that finds it a mutual delight for moth. Wyoming has a poor-house, that every day is the best day in the year. No man has finds it a mutual delight for moth with the self educated and interesting kind that finds it a mutual delight for moth. Wyoming has a poor-house, that every day is interested and interesting kind that finds it a mutual delight for moth with the self educated and interesting kind that finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth with the weary spirit finds it a mutual delight for moth

FLOWERS.

stretches away some twelve hun-dred miles or more until it falls hearts were sight and free as the the church as expressive of her into eternity. It is one of the birds who mee the woods resound purest and most social themes and blending their sweetness with the which, only obedient to God, shall How tenderl touching, sublimely incense of prayer; appropriate in roar till the angel with one foot on true, John Hward Payne's words the joy of the marriage hour, in himself? Never by thinking, but the loneliness of the sick room and by doing. Try to do your duty, crowning with prophecy the fore- and you will know at once what heads of the dead; they give com- you are worth. pleteness to the associations of childhood and are appropriate kind, leads at last to bankruptcy. boundless and as fathomless as which Christin love smiles and ly as their freshness contrasts with eternity. Can we realize the force where religion talks a counselor the wrinkles and the gray hairs, 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, to, the more ought law to weed it love. 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.

man is but even with his enemy; us as he pleases. but in passing it over, he is su-

enough to do with things present blooming everywhere. 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 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 thoughts are just as surely pulling Household" in the October Ladies' us up or pulling us down physically as they are working them. Home Journal. Have a system of living, and maintain it. Have a story by story although we are not conscious of it. It is a building of character. It is a building that make heautiful lives not only in an maintain it. Have a skepticism which is most dangerous to christianity today is not doubt as to the age or authenticity of its sacred books, or distributed by the make heautiful lives not only in the food we eat is transformed to living flesh. Beautiful thoughts of faith in its vitality.—Rev. Foods of faith in its vitality. living flesh. Beautiful thoughts entrance door have suitable hold-make beautiful lives, not only in ers for coats, hats, wraps, umbrel-D. D. 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 ensured by the spiritual world but in the physical sense. Let us cultivate the grace of high living through noble and kindly thinking.

| All the spiritual world but in the physical sense, and see that they are kept the days of Sodom, is by nature a thing of yesterday, while the right, of which we bear the physical sense. In the sitting room have a place for writing and sewing many sewing ma place for writing and sewing ma- came conscious but an hour ago, is more terials, and a special table for books, magazines and papers, and insist of heaven.—James Russell Lowell. 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 adoptgo to sleep. One of the loveliest ed the following concurrent reso-

Be it Resolved, By the second legislature of the state of Wyoming, that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism and vice from violent and oppressive legislation; ence we urge every civilized community on the earth to enfranchise its women without delay.

more than a hundred villages and minds seem the light in dwelling banks of the river of life. Flowers the world; and that we request the cities and many a cultivated farm; upon the redections of joyous that in all our gladness, in all press throughout the civilized world then joining the Mississippi, it days spent neath the parental our sorrow are never incongruous, to call the attention of their read-

MAXIMS OF GOETHE.

How can a man come to know

Unqualified activity, of whatever

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 which the more man's nature runs another there is no remedy but

When I cannot be moral my power is gone.

What is predestination? It is this: God is mightier and wiser Certainly, in taking revenge, a than we are, and so he does with

There are many thoughts that come only from general culture, That which is past is gone and like buds from green branches. irrevocable, and wise men have When roses bloom, you see them

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. Glad-

Some things after all, come to the poor

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

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

ancient than the stars, and of the essence

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.—Tols-

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 kindliest of religions to drop her inconvenient and unseemly talk of enmity and strife, cuirasses 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

Write it on your heart that every day is experience that all good and great and happy actions are made up precisely of these blank todays. Let us not be so deceived, let us unmask the king as he passes.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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dto-m'e receipts for dues. Der nunured		
m receipts for does, per nundred		35
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	3	00
o Mail alian mingle conv Alic: Der (102ell	4	00
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	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Cincinnati, Lv		8 15	9 00	
Richmond	2 20	11 00	11 50	
	0 00	P. M. 2 15	A. M. 2 15	
Fort Wayne, Ar Fort Wayne, Lv	6 00	2 35	2 25	8 05
Fort Wayne, Lv		6 05	5 20	11 40
Kalamazoo, Ar	A. M.	6 25	5 25	12 30
Kalamazoo, Lv	9 10	8 10	6 50	2 15
Grand Rapids, Ar		9 10	A. M.	2 10
G 1D-11-T-	P. M.	10 50	7 20	4 15
Grand Rapids, L▼		A. M.	1 20	4 10
a 1111	100	2 40	11 35	9 10
Cadillac		2 40	P. M.	0 10
m Cit-		1 -1 1	1 25	
Traverse City		5 45	3 00	7
Petoskey		A. M.	3 00	
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GOING SOUTH.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Mackinaw City, Lv	9 00	7 40	1 50	
Petoskey		9 15	3 00	
Traverse City		11 05	4 25	
	A. M.	P. M.		1
Cadillac	2 30		6 45	7 3
Grand Rapids, Ar	6 30		10 40	11 5
Grand Rapids, Lv	7 00	6 00	11 20	2 0
Kalamazoo, Ar	8 50	8 00	12 55	3 4
Kalamazoo, Lv	8 55	8 05		3 4
Fort Wayne, Ar	12 40	11 50	A. M.	7 1
Fort Wayne, Ly	1 00	12 10	5 45	
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The Professors at the Nchigan answer all College have kindly consisted 4 through the VISITOR. FOOD ADU RATION. as Food Products Analyses of Y of the Ohio Dairy the Chrood Commission.

following analyses of con foods will startle many a ma ho thinks he is getting the wort of his money when he buys ther They are especially interesting reading in Michigan, since we have a food commissioner, and lav against adulteration of products

produces.	
ALLSPICE.	
Description of Samples.	Percent
Fat	1.93
Ash	
Consists of ground cocoanut shells. and allspice.	
Imitation of allspice,	
AshConsists of roasted bread and all spice.	2.61
Ash	18.10
Clav	15.00
Turmeric and wheat flour	33.00
Allspice	
CINNAMON.	
Ash	_ 6,00
Cinnamon, about	50.00
Sago flour, about	

	Sago nour, about
	Ash
	Sago flour, about
	Cassia, about
7	Ash
	Consists of gypsum
	Mustard hulls, red and white sago,
	cocoanut shells and cinnamon.
	Cocoaniac onone and comment
	1 -1
۲	Ash

AshConsists of red ochreCorn meal and starch chiefly and a little cassia. The corn product was exceedingly fine, probably cerealine.
CLOVES.

١	
)	Fixed fatAshConsists of roasted cotton seed meal and a little allspice. Imitation cloves.
;	Ash
	Consists of roasted cotton seed meal
	and a little allspice.
-	Imitation cloves.
-	
1	Ash
1	Eined fot

a	Olive stones, roasted cocoanut shell and allspice, together about
n	Cloves about
2	Ash Volatile oil Fixed oil Consists of large amount of roaste
	bushes turneric and small amoun

	COFFEE.
Į	Coffee
	BarleyPease
	Damaged coffee (black) Fine mixture of above

This sample was found to be coffee screenings, being highly adulter- ated with coffee shells and dam- aged (black) coffee.

Chicory	1,00
Wheat bran pellets	1,00
Fine mixture of above	62,00
Coffee	None
Coffee substitute and chicory	100,00
Coffee	78.50
Pebbles	10.50
Wood and bark	5.00
Coffee shells	2.50
Damaged coffee This is a sample of coffee screenings.	3.50
Coffee	55.00

me is a sample of conce servering	
CoffeeChicoryConsists of roasted rye, barley hulls and contains no coffee.	55.00 45.00
Coffee	None.

CREAM OF TARTAR.	
Cream TartarAlum	13.17 None.
Acid Phosphate	None.
GypsumCalcium phosphate and moisture	73.38 None.
Starch	13.45
Cream Tartar	None.
Acid Phosphate	22.35
Gypsum	40.39

Gypsum	40.39
Calcium phosphate and moisture	21.56
Starch	15.70
Cream Tartar	None.
Acid Phosphate	22.35
Gypsum	54.05
Starch	23.60

Starch	
	GINGER.
Ash	rice hulls, rice flour an

Imitation Ginger.
Ash
Consists of gypsumRice hulls, turmeric and ginger.

Consists of corn meal and ginger.

Water ____ 21.10

ollows.
ollows.
50
33.
30
90
45
40
65
60
60
36

Adulterant, glucose.

f certa	in		MUSTA	RD.		
			erated with			3.
	93 Ash Must	ard	meric			40 60
			oi.EOMARG			.)
2			Color.		Remark	

1	Fat.	Fats.				
1	12.00	88.00	Annatto.	,	rellow.	
1	11.00	89 00	Methyl O	range.	"	
1	17.00	83.00	Annatto.			
	12,00	88.00	Methyl C	range.	4.	
	15.00	85.00	Annatto.		44	
	16,00	84.00	"		44	
	16,00	84.00	Methyl C	range.	66	
	7.00	93 00	"	"	Sold for butter.	
	9.49	90.51	Butter Y	ellow.	Yellow.	
	7.00	93.00	Methyl C		"	
	12,00	88.00	"	"	**	
	7.00	93.00	Annatto.		"	
	2.90	97.10	"		Sold for butter.	
		97.70	Methyl C	range.	"	
)	2.30	98,80	"	14		
)	2.80	97.20	. 44	44	**	
	1.60	98,40		44	**	
	4.40	95 60	66	66	"	
,	78.10	21,90	Annatto.		"	
)	1.50	98.50		Orange	. Yellow.	
)	1.80	98.20	"	"	"	
'	5.10	94.90	46	66	"	
	8.03	91.97	66	66		
3	10.20	80 So	- 66		**	
5	6,60	93.40	**		**	
,	2.90	97.10	**	**	"	
		95.60	46	66	**	
	5.10	94.90	44	44	Sold for butter.	
	8.03	92.00	**	66	"	
			44	46	**	
)	8.20	91.80	44	44	**	
)	11.90	78.10	44		**	
	70.00	30,00	Artificia	1	**	
		20,00	46		**	
	HOLE	100.00	**			
	66	100.00	44		"	
	6 00	94.00	**		**	
			**		"	
	3.00	97.00			**	
	15.00		44		**	
_	10 00		**		44	
5 8	18.00		44		**	
0			**		**	
	3,00	96.00	Methyl	Orange.	Yellow.	
	3.60	93.00	Wiethyl .	44	Sold for dairy butt	er.
	37.00	93.00			Tr. II	

45 00	65.00	Artificial.	Yellow.	
1.00	S9.00	"	Sold for butt	er.
		PEPPE Description of ulterated wi		er cent
Ash	sists o	f rice flour,	roasted cocoa-	4.3

1	pepper shells.	
)	Ash Consists of cayenne pepper, ground buckwheat, rice hulls, rice flour, roasted cocoanut shells, bread or crackers and a little pepper.	
٠.		

43.00

3,00

1.00

78.50

nut shells, cayenne pepper and

Ash	
Consists of g	gypsum about
Cocoanut sl	hells, corn meal, rice
hulls, rice	flour, cayenne and a
little peppe	

MISCELLANEOUS.

)	Cream
)	Gelatine and sugar
)	Water
)	
0	"Preservaline," a heavy liquid
)	used as a food preservative. This
	sample was found to be a standard
9	solution of salicylic acid and alcohol.
-	

Specific gravity at 150______.9246

5.00 2.50 3.50	Rise of temperature with sulphuric acid Iodine absorption Cotton seed oil	72.3 106 100.0
55.00 45.00	Buckwheat Flour: Buckwheat flour Wheat flour	80,0
	Strawberry Jelly:	64.2

	Glucose	26.3
)		-0.
	Ash Artificial color and contains no fruit juice.	
7	Saratoga Chips:	

2.50 78.42 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 Agricula a serious cost. In using ensilage

tion evaporation from the soil is augmented and accelerated, resulting in unfavorable conditions of soil humidity and affecting unfavorably the size and continuity of the influence of forest as full feeding upon it sometimes. 22.50 springs. The influence of forest as full feeding upon it sometimes tecting forest cover the soil is kept | Home.

granular and allows more water to Reducing sugar 55.54 penetrate and percolate than would otherwise. In this connection, however, it is the condition of the 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 .60 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 considera-

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 4.72 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 wellkept 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 depos-64.24 ited 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 for beef cattle, it should be fed 1. In consequence of deforesta- with grain, oil, and straw, or a litcover upon the flow of springs is induces colic, but it may be safely due to this reduced evaporation as used to some extent in connection well as to the fact that by the pro- with grain and hay.—Farmers'

Comic reading, M. L. Corbin. Recitation by some member of Watertown Grange. Paper by the Lecturer of Watertown

Grange.
Paper, D. S. Pike.

Paper, Mrs. Stampfly.

HILLISDALE POMONA.

The next meeting of Hillsdale county Pomona Grange will be held in G. A. R. hall Hillsdale, Thursday, Nov. 2. 1893. Business, election of Representative to the State Grange.

Program.

"What interested me most at the World's Fair," by all members who at-

"Suggestions for the future of Hillsdale Pomona." All fourth degree members invited. Come out members and make this, the last meeting before election, a success
MRS. E. D. NOKES.

ALLEGAN POMONA.

The next meeting of Allegan County Pomona Grange will be held with Rural Grange in Wayland, Oct. 26, 1893. All fourth degree members are cordially invi-

> L. C. ROOT, Secretary.

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. Following are the

names of delegates and alternates. District I, Brother and Sister Jared Smith of Wayland; Brother and Sister Brooks,

District 2. Brother and Sister I. Stockwell of Trowbridge; Brother and Sister Wm. White, alternates.

District 3. Brother and Sister L. C. Root of Allegan; Brother and Sister C. W. Nash, alternates.

C. W. NASH, Chairman.

L. C. ROOT, Sec'y of Convention.

EATON POMONA.

Eaton County Pomona will meet in their autumn annual session with Charlotte Grange October 27. The following is the PROGRAM.

11:30 A. M., dinner. Toasts—Our Order, its Mission: "Knowledge unused for the good of others, is more vain than unused gold."

Response, Charlotte Grange.

"All the fair maidens about him shall cluster, Pluck the white feather from bonnet and

Make him a plume, like a turkey wing

duster, That is the crest for the sweet little man.' Response, Etta Jones.

" Not all the oysters in Britain contain a

pearl pure as thou art. Response, N. P. Hull.

Industry:
"All is of industry, whate'er exalts, embellishes and renders life delightful," Response by Eaton Rapids.

The farmer as a growler:

"The earth is ever out of humor. Too dry, too wet, too dusty, or too muddy."
Response by F. A. Osborne.
Agriculture;

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

plow and independent lived."
Response by Sunfield Grange.

Farm Home Reading Circle:

"The press gives us wings to fly, and tongues to speak."

Response by Bellevue Grange.

Our Annual Dinner:
"Brothers and sisters I hope you will not

To see the moral of this tale, And kindly to receive it; You know, our anniversary pie

Must have its crust, tho' hard and dry, But all prefer to eat it."

Response by the Lecturer.

Music will intersperse all exercises and be under the care of Misses Loula and Merta Pray. Brothers and Sisters, make an effort to

be there, and be there early.

It is expected that those responses assigned to Granges will be supplied by

that Grange.

OLIVIA J. CARPENTER.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY GRANGE NO. 4,

will meet at Centerville Grange hall first Thursday in November. All fourth degree members are requested to be present.

MRS. HENRY COOK, Secretary

In the Transportation Building of the World's Columbian Exposition may be seen many evidences of mechanical ingenuity and inventive genius, Horse blank-ets have been used for years. The diffi-culty of keeping them on the horse has always been a serious problem. In the Burlington Blanket Co. exhibit of Burlington, Wis., may be seen the new Burlington "stay-on" blanket, which obviates all this difficulty. It fits like a tailor-made coat and the horse cannot get it under is feet. These blankets are made in 75 styles and of various material, such as canvas, canvas lined, jute, linen, etc. They import and design all their linen blankets which have been so commonly used among the leading horsemen as a summer blanket. They make them in sizes to fit from the smallest colt to the largest horse, and also manufacture waterproof blankets, laprobes, stack covers, etc. Address the Burlington Blanket Co., Burlington, Wis., for a handsome lithographed illustrated catalogue.

You may jocularly tell a man he's a lyre, but it isn't wise to harp on it too much.—

Exchange.

and enjoyed it apparently. The transportation facilities of Chicago were entirely over-taxed, and many people who had to go down town did not get there till long after midnight. The attendance the remainder of the week has been very lorge and the fair has been very large, and the fair promises to go out "in a blaze of glory."

The annual yacht race between England and America is always an exciting event. For many years the champion-ship has remained on this side of the water. Each year's effort stimulates improvements in yacht building, until building and sailing a yacht is almost a science. This year it is said that nearly a million dollars have been spent on the race. As usual the victory is with us, the American yacht Vigilant having de-feated the English yacht Valkyrie.

party now opposing them had declared them useful and valuable in preserving the purity of elections.

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, physically. Thus the Senate has made what vulgarly but not inaptly might be called a "holy show" of itself. It has played with the nation's distress and lowered its dignity by the obstructive methods pursued. Of course there between the railroad and Lake Michigan. is this to be said, that the silver Senators have been true to their constituents.

dition, there is little doubt that he is seen. indicated a desire for reconciliation.

John Redmond, in a recent speech, declared that the Parnellites would no longer stand by Gladstone. He asserted Agricultural and Machinery Hall that Gladstone had given way to strong on the south, and the palaces of Mines and pressure in some things vital to Irishmen, and now had practically quit the fight on home rule, to take up English questions. If this disaffection really is questions. If this disaffection really is serious, it will be a source of extreme regret to all friends of Ireland. Gladstone has made a marvelous and successful fight and is now compelled to take the serious and successful fight and is now compelled to take the serious of the last named building, the largest in the world. It covers an area of more than thirty acres—three times that of the last named building of the last named building of the last named building. up other measures, or lose govern-ment. It seems as if some Irishman always manages to "put his foot in it" just as victory is in sight.

terest. The argument against the law is of course constitutional.

action against the Corunna lynchers. with a central pavilion, under the glass Proceedings have been begun against dome of which is grouped the finest known the sheriff, although he may not be as culpable as is claimed. He evidently made the mistake of thinking that train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and train trai public sentiment was all one way and noble structure, first of all to be completed,

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*. It is not likely that the October number will have the success which attended that for September. The extraordinary spectacle was presented of a 121/2 cent magazine selling for 50 and 75 cents, and many hundreds were even sold at \$1.00 each. Probably the record remains without a parallel, in periodical sales, of a number proving so interesting that, after 211,000 copies had been sold, the News Company had orders for 50,000 more than they could supply, while dealers in various parts of the country, discovering the esteem in which the magazine was held, immediately raised their prices to double, treble, quadruple and in many cases to eight times the regular price. The pub-lishers do not yet know what their real circulation is, owing to the limited capacity of their presses; but machinery is being put in place which will supply an edition for December exceeding 300,000, and during that month it will be possible to determine just how many Cosmopolitans the public

Edward Bok receives one of the largest personal mails in the country, a year's mail consisting of over 20,000 letters. Threefourths of these letters are from women. No part of this huge mail reaches Mr. Bok directly; it is opened by a private secretary and distributed to assistants for answers. Every letter, however, receives a reply. One of Mr. Bok's editors on The Ladies' Home Fournal, Ruth Ashmore, who writes to girls, receives over 5,000 letters during a

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. means of carefully prepared charts because we can keep improving the wing the amount of silver and gold, of

CLINTON POMONA

CLINTON POMONA

CLINTON POMONA

CLINTON POMONA

Chicago day at the fair was a large, will be held at Watertown, Oct. 25. Welcome address by Master of Watertown Grange; response by J. W. Ennest, Song, Effie Hunt.

Paner. "Sheep Husbandry," Fred Cormic Paner. "Sheep Husbandry," Fred gold dollar instead of a plking of a \$1.50 While put forward in a ve silver dollar. unpretentious manner, the oncise and this young western political ecus which prepared form a very valuable anist has the literature of the much-vexed con to

> 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. Representatives Bryan, of Nebraska, McMillin, of Tennessee, and Dalzell of Pennsylvania, all of whom are members of the Ways and 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 which allowed a certain period for registration. The arguments against federal control of elections were based on constitutional categories. of elections were based on constitutional grounds. While the opponents of repeal showed that there was need of some such control in certain places and showed that prominent members of the some such control in certain places and showed that prominent members of the restriction of the state o

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 Kensingjon and Grand Crossing, that the tracks are gradually elevated until, from a point of view some twenty feet above the level, These are some of the colossal and mag nificent palaces of the World's Columbian Exposition, far surpassing, not only in num-Bismarck is not likely to live much longer. Although conflicting reports come as to the serious nature of his concern as to th

near the edge of life. Since his illness the Emperor has by kindly messages of the railway station where the Michigan CENTRAL trains will enter the Exposition, De Lesseps is also slowly sinking to his grave. Had he died two years ago he would have been mourned as the its great dome, 260 feet above the ground, grand old man of France. Today there "almost as lofty as that of St. Paul's in is admiration for his achievement, regret at his misstep, sorrow for his almost as graceful in outline as that of the Florentine Cathedral." In front of it stands the magnificent bronze fountain by Mac-Mining, Electricity, and of Manufactures and the Liberal Arts on the north. The domes and towers of these buildings may great Paris Exposition of 1889.

As the train approaches more closely to the grounds, the Transportation building is clearly seen to the left of the Administra-**

The Michigan woman suffrage law is having a test before the supreme court, and its fate will be watched with inone of the most striking external features

of the Exposition.

Next to the left is the Horticultural The authorities are inclined to take Building, a thousand feet in length, and

that he would not be wrong in bending to it. with the fruits of the genius, skill and labor

of the women of all nations.

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

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

INDUCED ANOTHER'S ORDER.

Kent Co., Mich., 2, 21,-'93. O. W. INGERSOLL:

DEAR SIR—I painted my dwelling with your Liquid Rubber Paints some six years ago, and also used your Roof Paints. The house is today in apparently as good condition as it was when first applied. recommended it to a friend, who herewith sends an order, and I will endeavor to say a good word for your Paints whenever an opportunity offers.

Fraternally, WALLS. [See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—ED.]

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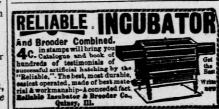
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