

# GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agr'l College

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

VOL. XVIII, NO. 21.

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WHOLE NO. 429.

## OHIO'S EXPERIENCE.

How the Grange of that State has Succeeded in Co-operation.

S. H. ELLIS, MASTER OHIO STATE GRANGE.

The Ohio State Grange at its annual session in 1874, instructed its executive committee to employ an agent to arrange with business houses and manufacturers for direct trade at first hands, as nearly as possible. An agency was established at Cincinnati, with Col. M. H. Hill as agent, and the next year a branch agency at Cleveland, with Bro. E. J. Ensigne as manager. An immense business was done through these agents, amounting to several hundreds of thousands of dollars. And the plan was very beneficial to those members of the Grange who availed themselves of the business. But it was expensive to the treasury of the State Grange, as the salaries of the agents as well as other running expenses were paid by the State Grange. Afterward a per cent was collected from the business done through the agents. But finally houses or stores were procured and stock purchased and carried, credits were given, and the agencies were finally discontinued, after the State Grange had spent several thousands of dollars.

## GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION

Meantime many cooperative associations had been formed among the Patrons in various counties in the state, buildings rented, purchased or built, and general Grange stores started in probably one-half of the counties in the state. During the seventies and eighties, merchandise was constantly on the decline, so that all business had to be run on declining prices. Many old established business houses were forced to the wall. Thus, with want of business experience in some cases, and from various other causes, these cooperative enterprises were nearly every one of them failures. Our State Grange then adopted the plan so successfully carried out by the Pennsylvania State Grange, that of arranging with reliable business houses and manufacturers, so that members, under seal of the Grange, could order direct and the houses making such arrangements to furnish goods, guaranteed to give satisfaction, at wholesale prices, and to pay a small per cent on the business done into the treasury of the State Grange. This plan is giving entire satisfaction. Our members are getting their supplies much cheaper than they otherwise could, and it is not only costing the State Grange nothing, but is putting a snug sum into the treasury each year.

## INSURANCE.

Our mutual property insurance is a grand success. This has no connection with the State Grange. But mutual insurance companies are organized in many of the counties of the state under a general state law provided for such purpose.

I think it would have been much better if we had in the start connected a mutual insurance company with the State Grange, as the Patrons in New Hampshire have done.

We have not tried the mutual life insurance business. But I have no doubt but such a plan might be devised as would be very beneficial to such as wished to carry life policies.

As to a loan and investment association. A committee appointed by the last National Grange has it under advisement and I hope they will have matured a plan by

the time of meeting of the next session of the National Grange that will be entirely practicable, with provisions for each State Grange to be an auxiliary of the parent society.  
*Springboro, Ohio.*

## IN KANSAS.

Co-operation in Johnson County, Kansas.

A. P. REARDON, MASTER KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The most notable cooperative success in our state is the Johnson county association, organized June 14, 1876.

From the outset the Roachdale plan was followed in its purity, including actual cash transactions to the fullest possible extent. Credit with responsible parties was allowed not to exceed thirty days, and never in excess of the member's share of capital stock upon which such credit was a lien.

The store was opened July 27, 1876, with \$800 of cash capital paid in by 60 members; which has since grown to \$100,000 held by 952 stockholders. The sales for the seventeen years have been over \$3,500,000. Whereas, the main store occupied only a small rented room at first, the association now owns a magnificent building, built and equipped at a cost of \$50,000, three stories high, 118x120 feet. The association owns all the real estate in which it does business. Everything is in perfect order and the system of trade is complete and as a cooperative enterprise is a great credit to the enterprise and intelligence of the Patrons of Johnson county. The habits of thrift, economy, foresight and calculation which the success of this store developed is of untold value to the patrons. And outside of the 10 per cent per annum allowed upon the capital stock that has now reached the limit of the charter, \$100,000, thousands of dollars are saved annually to the farmers upon their purchases, and the benefits that accrue directly and indirectly by reason of cooperation in merchandizing and banking within themselves.  
*McLouth, Kansas.*

## "45 PER CAPITA."

DANIEL STRANGE.

"I would cause the increase of the currency by the use of silver until the per capita circulation reaches at least forty-five dollars. The limitation being sure to keep it at par with gold."  
H. D. P.

Endorsed by forty-five members of Saline Farmers' Club.

What limitation? No limitation is implied above. "At least \$45" implies any sum greater than this, if I could "cause the increase of the currency" why name \$45 per capita? Or \$145? Why stop with \$1045?

Very much of the misapprehension now popularly current among the people would be at once cured by bearing in mind a few fundamental, elementary principles, as, *First*, "It is the duty of the people to support the government, but it is no part of the function of government to support the people;" *Second*, "All wealth is produced by labor, never a dollar by legislation;" and *Third*, "It is the function of government to prevent injustice among its citizens." This latter function is often perverted. Laws have been enacted and are now clamored for simply to take the wealth which some possess and put it in the hands of others. Labor produces wealth; law may pervert its distribution. Much of the present currency clamor can be

traced directly to a selfish desire to obtain what others possess, to avoid paying what we promise. A change in currency values would unquestionably yield this result, but in the tussle the fighters cannot foresee that they would surely be the bitten—the worst bitten.

## CAN'T BE KEPT THERE.

If I could cause the increase of the currency by raining it down from heaven till every man, woman and child in the land had \$45, no power on earth or in heaven could compel them to keep it. If it was of the same value as our present currency the average family has no adequate use for it. They would exchange it for commodities they preferred. The average family not having use for it, it would float out of the land and we would no longer have \$45 per capita. If it is not rained down from heaven it must be formed or transformed from the property we now have if it is of any worth. No power on earth is going to give us \$45 per capita or any fraction of this sum. It must be the product of our labor. What right have the law makers at Washington or elsewhere to compel us to transform any portion of our wealth into currency unless we choose? If we do choose to have more currency of its present value we can individually have it instantly by simply parting with a portion of other property we have. If we needed and had use for \$45 of present value per capita we should have them and hold them and keep them as is evidenced in France.

## MONEY AND CHECKS.

But are not gold and silver products of our labor in mines as well as our copper, iron, lead or zinc? Why should we not rejoice to sell them as well as other products? Copper is used for roofing. If we could find an extremely cheap substitute which would answer in our climate exactly as well and leave us free to sell largely of our copper, would we not think it a grand acquisition? Is not this exactly what we have done for gold and silver? Ninety-five percent of the commerce of the country is effected without the use of currency, by the use of drafts, checks, orders, etc. In France it is not so. A merchant never pays a bill with a check, but sends his messenger to the bank for currency. We have found a better way. Still men clamor that we must have as much as France although we have no use for it. We prefer to sell our metals. Why should congress interfere?

## PAPER SUBSTITUTE.

But it may be urged that government paper makes a very cheap substitute for gold and silver. So it does and so far as it is a substitute we rejoice in its use, but we cannot use \$45 per capita of it, as experience of the years past abundantly proves. Long before we reach that sum we sell all our currency that can be sold and our paper is no longer a substitute for gold, but is a varying standard vitiating every contract, paying never as promised; and with its use capital is ever distressing the poor. It is no longer a currency of present value, but we give of it \$3 for a bushel of wheat and \$2 for a day's labor, prices certainly not favorable to the laborer but might be to the farmer if the price of goods he buys did not advance still more rapidly.

## NOT A RATIONAL DEMAND.

It is plain from the above demonstration that the present demand for an increase in currency is not a rational demand, for an increase of currency of the

present value. If it should be of the same value there could be no gain in it to individuals, for however abundant, it would cost just as much in labor or products to obtain a dollar as now.

The demand is then for a cheap currency, for higher prices; and wherefore? What gain is there to be in it? It is plain to the understanding of the most simple that if money were just twice as abundant and twice as cheap prices would be twice as high. We would pay two dollars where we now pay one. Plainly when values were once adjusted to the new scale there could be neither gain nor loss to any one, and no object in making the change if it were possible to make it. But it is during the transition period, while values are unsettled, that some are going to gain and others as surely will lose. It is a juggling scheme, then, for some to get possession of what others own. In short, it is a scheme whereby somebody hopes to rob somebody. In other words, it is a perversion of the functions of government.

## TO AVOID DEBTS.

But you say, while prices would double, a dollar of the cheap currency would still pay a dollar of debts. In other words it would not pay a dollar. You are simply asking congress to make it lawful for you to settle your debts on some new basis without paying them. But you say, for thirty years the laws have favored the creditor class, and now you want them to favor the debtor class. By favoring the debtor class you mean to make it possible to easily pay your debts. Because you have been robbed for 30 years by more methods than you can ever understand, you wish now for a legal method of getting even in return. Now I understand you, and the desire is more or less excusable. But will increasing the currency enable you to do it? Let us see. First: We have in this country no debtor class and creditor class. Each man is in his turn both debtor and creditor, and there is no possibility of your getting back by this means at the men who have robbed you. Second: Who clamor for this change, the men who now pay their debts, or the men who cannot pay? You cannot pay. Well, let us increase the currency. What follows? Prices advance. Very true. What prices?

## WILL PRICES RISE?

Right here is where the shoe pinches until you must take it off or lie down. It is universally known that in time of inflation of prices the last of all commodities to rise in price are farm products, and the last thing of all to advance is labor. We who have been through one such era remember well that the prices of everything kept in stores for sale, had no difficulty in advancing days and nights while we slept, but not so with farm products. Give us the increase in currency you now demand and for one, two, three years you will be paying increased prices for all you buy, with no corresponding increase in what you sell. If you can pay nothing on your debts now how will you do it then? At length prices reach their level. You get two dollars for all you sell instead of one and pay two for all you buy. If you can pay nothing now how can you pay aught then? The time never comes when an inflation in prices can benefit the farmer. In the meantime the laborer has paid extra prices all these years before any increase in wages came to him. Of all men who might rationally desire a cheap currency the farmer and the laborer are the last.

## HONESTY BEST.

Finally all of your debts, unless more than fourteen years old, have been incurred in dollars of the present value, and honesty which is the best policy demands that they be paid as promised. If there is any reason for cheapening the currency now there will be the same reason for cheapening it again as soon as values are adjusted to the new scale; and so again and again until it becomes worthless, which is disaster in the extreme and is the usual history of currency cheapening. A depreciated currency can never continue. The other alternative is at some time to restore it, which is a process painful in the extreme, as we remember well who witnessed resumption from twenty to fifteen years ago.

## A HARD QUESTION.

Possibly the 45 members of the Saline Farmers' Club do not think it a depreciated currency, but are sincere in saying it will be at par with gold. They cannot rationally think so. Gold has the same value the world around, regardless of any stamp placed upon it. If the new currency is at par with gold it will be just as difficult to get as it is now. An advocate of the cheap currency told me that he personally asked Gen. Weaver how it was possible. He asked, "If we double our currency, prices will double?" "Yes sir." "We shall get \$2 a bushel for wheat?" "Yes sir." "Currency can still be at a par with gold?" "Yes sir." "England will not double her currency?" "No sir." "How is it possible that England can buy our wheat at \$2 when it is worth less than one at home?"

"That," said Gen. Weaver; "is the most profound and far-reaching question I ever yet have listened to." Of course it was the first and simplest question a student of economics would ask, but it was a poser for Gen. Weaver. Neither he nor any living man could answer it without first taking back what he had just said. Of course he and all his followers, if rational, must know that a currency so cheap that it requires \$2 of it to buy a bushel of wheat cannot be at par with gold, silver, copper or lead.

## APPRECIATION UNJUST.

But you ask, is not an appreciating currency as unjust as a depreciating one? Yes. Is not gold appreciating? So it is charged, but not established. Compared with commodities it is and so it ought. Commodities are becoming cheaper, and so they ought with our improved methods of production. Two bushels of wheat can now be raised easier than one thirty-five years ago. It ought to bring half the price, and so it does. Ten suits of clothes can be made easier than one thirty-five years ago. They ought to bring 1-10 price but they bring 8-10. Prices are against the farmer, but for other causes than the currency. Compared with labor, the final test, gold is not appreciating. A day's or a year's labor would never purchase more of it than to day.

Fifteen years ago when fiatists were asked to name a limit to their issue, they said a dollar of it should always be the equivalent of a day's unskilled labor. Compared with labor then gold is as cheap today as they wished their fiat stuff to be. Compared with commodities they are cheap and so they ought to be.

There never was a time in the world's history when prices were so favorable to the working man, but considering our facilities for production they ought to be much more so. This however is outside the currency question and may furnish the text for a future theme.





## THE GRANGE VISITOR

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### OUR PLATFORM.

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

#### OUR OBJECT

is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement:

Financially,

Socially,

Mentally,

Morally.

#### WE BELIEVE

that this Improvement Can in Large Measure be Brought About:

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

(b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do not forget to send us postal jottings.

You may be interested in "The Tide of Affairs."

Notice our premium offers. Read its provisions carefully. It is very liberal.

We have an advertiser's department this issue. Read the first note in it.

How is your VISITOR agent doing? Is he not going to send us at least five new names this month?

We have several articles this issue bearing on insurance and coöperation. They ought to interest all Patrons.

Do you always read page seven? We try to place there the new and practical things that the experimentalists have for us.

We had hoped to be able to speak editorially of several other important things, but our space is too limited, and we shall have to defer to another issue.

The F. H. R. C. is a Grange institution, in that it would not have existed today except for the efforts of the Grange. Therefore Patrons should respond quickly in taking up the course. The secretary informs us that applications for books are coming in quite rapidly. Don't wait to begin. Now is the time.

A friend of the VISITOR, somewhat inclined to literary work, has kindly consented to help us by quite frequent contributions. The articles will appear under the name, "The Philosopher."

December 1 we expect to issue a special woman's issue. The woman's work committee will have entire charge of the issue, and they have secured articles from such sources as insure a splendid number. All who would like extra copies should send in their request as early as possible. It will be a fine number to circulate among your neighbors.

#### SPECIAL TO DELEGATES.

Notice our advertisements of Lansing firms. Prepare to trade with them. They are reliable and we shall be glad to have you patronize them. You will help the VISITOR and yourself by so doing.

#### AID TO THE VISITOR.

We recently sent out an urgent appeal to the Masters of Subordinate Granges, asking them to push the work of canvass for subscriptions this month. We have urged action of this kind so many times that we hesitated to speak again. But we do feel that if all Patrons would only get to work with as much interest as a few that we know, the VISITOR could soon be put soundly on its feet. We hope our appeal will be met as earnestly as it is given, and that our friends will make extraordinary efforts in behalf of the VISITOR.

#### THE COLLEGE LANDS.

The office of the Land Commissioner attempts to show, through the *State Republican*, that the endowment fund of the Agricultural College can be used for permanent improvements, but is neatly met by the *Republican* by a quotation of the law, and by a statement of the two facts that the national government has never granted aid for the improvement of realty owned by the state, and that these appropriations to the College have never before been questioned.

Meantime the *Cadillac News and Express* repeats its former statement, but neither it nor the Land Commissioner has yet refuted the arguments stated in our last issue.

#### ARE YOU GETTING READY?

In our last issue Worthy Master Horton made a strong appeal to delegates to begin preparation for State Grange. He said:

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

We hope these wise words are being heeded. We hope that the important questions suggested in our Lecturer's department are being discussed. Delegates should come to State Grange knowing just what they believe on these topics. It seems to us that Subordinate Granges should devote all of their time between now and State Grange to the discussion of questions upon which they wish State Grange action.

#### PAST AND PRESENT.

It is delightful to have a glorious past. This is true of nations, of institutions, of individuals. It is true also of organizations, like the Grange. When you can point with a degree of exultation to your own record, or to the history of your party, or to the heroic deeds of

your patriotic forefathers, you have indeed reason for congratulation. So when you, a member of the Grange, call up the record of that organization, and point to its conservative course, its magnificent achievements, its minor but important influences, everybody will rejoice with you that you have such an opportunity.

But the fact is forced upon us more and more emphatically that we are not living in the past, but in a vigorous, throbbing, rushing present. We have nothing to do with the past, except as it has built for us. We owe the past a debt of gratitude for many blessings, and we are obligated to pay the debt by worthy labor in the present. Our duty is to do today's business, to meet today's problems.

This well applies to the Grange. It is our privilege to be able to show a proud record. But the past never asks us to meditate long upon the deeds already done, but ever urges us to new responsibilities. Surely we have enough before us that needs our best efforts. We do not lack for work. Important questions keep forcing themselves upon us, and we must act at once.

The Grange is justly proud of its achievements. Yet the real test is, how are we meeting today's demands? What shall be our answer, Patrons?

#### WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

It is quite a general impression among farmers that there is need of certain forms of legislation for their benefit. They feel that the law, or the absence of laws, frequently works against them. And one does not need to go far in a farming community to discover a wide spread belief that something should be done to minimize the alleged discrepancy.

But, in such a tour among the farmers, one will also discover that the sole reason for their complaints is not personal. There is a higher motive. Farmers, almost more than any other people, have time for meditation. And, perhaps because of their superior training in local politics, they think much about public affairs. They are quick to recognize the evils that grow in the body politic, and, as a matter of pure patriotism, desire to see wise changes in the interests of more perfect government. As a consequence, much of their thought and effort is directed toward the subject of legislation.

Now the Grange exists, in part, to express, in a united and effective manner, these patriotic views of the farmers. It believes in broad, just, pure legislation. It believes also that if the farmers will organize they can much more successfully carry out their ideas of legislation. This purpose is legitimate and laudable. No one can condemn it. Men of other lines of business than farming consider it useful and proper.

As a matter of fact, however, the farmers do not very readily unite for their own interests nor for the public welfare. Even the Grange, for a number of years past, has not engaged very extensively in the business of influencing legislation. Although there are many questions pressing for solution, we too often sit by, criticizing, fault-finding, resolving, but doing little or nothing to aid in their settlement.

Shall this inaction continue? Shall we not rather bestir ourselves to see what results we can effect? The very activity will warm our blood, rouse our enthusiasm, give new zest to Grange work, attract attention. We do not mean that we shall savagely pitch into everything that does not suit us, nor bite at every shadow of a wrong. But we should accept as ours a few

high and important lines of reform, and fearlessly concentrate our energies in their advocacy. We shall then win the respect of all good citizens, gain the confidence of farmers, enlarge our labors, and, in greater degree than at present, accomplish our mission.

The time to begin is now. We might just as well decide at this next State Grange what these important measures shall be. We can have a strong legislative committee appointed, who will agitate the questions, so that when the legislature meets we shall be able to express in sound terms the wishes of a large and conservative body of citizens. And, if our work is done well, the legislature will listen and heed.

Patrons, which shall we do? Shall we drag through another year, and let go our opportunity for good aggressive work? Or shall we rise to our privileges, go heartily to work, and strive to accomplish something worthy the vocation wherewith we are called?

#### WHAT FOR?

Would it be impertinent for a friend to ask you the reason you had for joining the Grange? If a friend should make the inquiry what would be your reply?

This question should not be a difficult one to answer, yet we fear there are some Patrons who would be at a loss just what to say. And we are quite certain that there would be a diversity of answers. Some might acknowledge that they joined hoping for financial gain, trusting that by coöperation they could secure better prices for their products and purchase supplies at a discount. Some might lay stress on the social side of the Grange. Others may have expected that the Grange would be of benefit in securing needed legislation. Probably a good many would explain their action by the proposition that "The Grange is a good thing." It would be quite interesting to get one hundred replies from as many Patrons on this subject.

It would also be a matter of entertainment, and of instruction perhaps, to inquire of those farmers in Grange neighborhoods who are not Patrons, why they have not joined the Grange. No doubt their replies would differ as widely as did the others. Perhaps some have never been asked. Others may say that the Grange is dead. Some will not join a secret society. Others think that it won't pay—too expensive. Some consider that they are "just as well off outside the gates."

It is this diversity of purpose among Patrons that lead us to formulate our platform. We thought that it would tend to unify the differing ideas of Patrons as to the purposes and aims of the Order. For we believed that, if the members of the Grange were at one in their endeavors, outsiders would soon understand us better, and would have fewer reasons for not joining. So we hope that our platform will be discussed, and if worthy, adopted.

#### DANCING IN THE GRANGE.

Testimony derived from the inquiries held over several dead Granges showed clearly that dancing was the immediate cause of their demise. It is very unfortunate that a mere pastime, with which the Grange has nothing to do, should prove so fatal to life. And this condition is doubly unfortunate because it seems so unnecessary.

For ourselves we do not object to dancing. Nor would we consider it any more out of place in a Grange hall than checkers or blind man's buff. We need the young

people in the Grange, and we want them to have a good time. We think that dancing, properly conducted, is only not harmful, but is a genuine, charming, healthful recreation.

But there are Patrons who would disagree with us. And they have as good a right to their opinions as have we to ours. They think it impolitic to have dancing in the Grange hall. Moreover, there are other Patrons who believe that dancing is wrong and morally harmful, and who will not listen for one instant to a proposition allowing it in the hall.

When this is the case in any Grange, we consider it not only unwise, but wrong and *disloyal* for the advocates of dancing to force their views upon the Grange, and to insist on dancing, Grange or no Grange. There are instances where this extremity has been reached, and we repeat that such action is disloyalty to the Grange. The Grange is not organized for such a purpose. The partisans of dancing have no moral principle at stake, while they do trample on the beliefs and sacred convictions of their brothers and sisters. We cannot condemn too strongly the spirit that is bound to push this question through when the disruption of the Grange is the foregone consequence.

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

#### THAT BANKING CASE.

Our readers may remember that last spring we had something to say regarding the failure of the Central Michigan Savings bank of Lansing. At that time we stated our belief that the banking law had been grossly violated and that the case should be investigated. We thought that it was a matter of state importance whether the banking law could be broken with impunity. And although we believe that the VISITOR was the only paper in the state that insisted that the law had been infringed and that a thorough investigation should be had, our position has been justified by recent events. At the instance of the Commissioner of Banking, the cashier of the bank has been arrested for perjury—charged with swearing to false returns in his report to the banking department. It is to be hoped that the case will be pushed to the utmost, for, as the Commissioner says, it is a very vital thing to know that the sworn returns of a bank shall be accurate and true. We may not be able to frame laws to make men honest; we can at least, by punishment, show that it does not pay to break the law.

But this affair should not end with the cashier. The directors of the bank are legally responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the bank. They can not shift their responsibility upon the shoulders of any one else. Only last week criminal proceedings were begun in New York, against the directors of the Madison Square bank of that city, holding them responsible for mismanagement which resulted in the closing of the bank. The president was arrested for perjury, one director was charged with forgery, and the remaining directors accused of a misdemeanor in violating the state banking law by *failing to do their duty as directors*. Our own state law is quite explicit on the same subject, and it ought to be determined by this Lansing case just what responsibilities directors have, and how far they are culpable for mismanagement.

It is due to Commissioner Sherwood to say that he has not only done his full duty, but that he has acted with judgment and wisdom.

November is the month when we want new subscribers.

The Lecture Field.

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

A. J. CROSBY, JR.

HOW TO BOOM THE GRANGE.

- 1. Get the VISITOR into every family in your neighborhood. 2. Begin a Grange library and keep adding to it each year. 3. Use the local papers constantly to advertise meetings and to explain the objects of the Grange.

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

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

The following topics have been suggested in recent letters from leading Michigan Patrons, as especially important for Granges to discuss at this time.

SPECIAL REQUEST.

We should like to ask as a matter of special interest, that when any of these topics are discussed, a brief, concise account of the general opinion expressed be sent us for publication.

TOPICS.

- 1. What changes can well be made in our laws for the collection of delinquent taxes? 2. Our criminal laws should be so amended that prisoners will be graded according to the degree of crime committed and kept separate.

FOR STATE GRANGE.

Many delegates come to State Grange not knowing what questions are to be brought up for discussion. New and unfamiliar matters are often introduced and as there has been no time for thought they are accepted or rejected without much discussion.

TO DELEGATES.

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

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

TOPICS.

- 1. A beneficiary organization within the Grange. 2. The choice of two or three important subjects of state legislation, which the Grange will push during the next few years. What shall they be?

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

F. H. R. C.

MOTTO—"Begin; keep at it."

AIM.

The primary object of the F. H. R. C. is to promote agriculture and kindred pursuits. The circle offers a systematic course of reading. It furnishes books through the secretary at greatly reduced prices.

YOU CAN READ ALONE.

While it is recommended that Granges, Patrons' Lodges, Alliances and other farmers' organizations form circles for reading and discussion, yet the great value of the course will manifest itself to those so situated that reading in circles would be impossible.

THE PRACTICAL FRUIT GROWER.

This book is the first in the class on Horticulture. It deals with all the fruits, both large and small, as concerns practical methods of culture, diseases and insects, and the best varieties.

By the use of small but clear type, the publishers have been able to present as much matter in the space of 112 pages as is contained in some of the more pretentious books, on kindred subjects, that retail for two dollars, and thus they are able to offer it by special arrangement through the F. H. R. C. for thirty cents.

For the use of the average farmer or fruit culturist, Maynard's Practical Fruit Grower will be fully as valuable as most of the high priced books. As its name indicates, it is a "practical" book by a practical man, and it treats of the various methods of propagating, planting and caring for orchards and small fruit plantations, in so plain and comprehensive a manner that its instructions can be readily understood and carried out.

The chapters giving descriptions of the more common insects and diseases of fruits, with the remedies, will be especially valuable.

Prof. Maynard has for years been engaged in fruit growing on a large scale, and the methods

recommended are those he has found successful in actual practice.

THE COURSE.

We expect to print this course each issue for a time. Books will be sent when chosen as premiums, the same as any other books in our list.

Table listing course materials: CLASS I. SOILS AND CROPS. 1. First Principles of Agriculture. CLASS II. LIVE STOCK. 1. First Principles of Agriculture. CLASS III. GARDEN AND ORCHARD. 1. Practical Fruit Grower. CLASS IV. HOME MAKING. 1. Helps for Home Makers.

ATTENTION! STATE MASTERS!

Reduced Railroad Rates to the National Grange Meeting.

I have just received definite answer from the secretary of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee of New York, to my application for reduced fare to Syracuse, N. Y., for delegates and members of the Order, attending the National Grange meeting to convene there on the 15th proximo.

GENERAL NOTICE.

According to the by-laws of the Michigan State Grange, the annual session will convene at Lansing, in Representative Hall, Dec. 12, 1893.

Secretaries of county conventions

to elect representatives to this meeting should report the names of such representatives, that proper credential blanks may be sent to them.

All parties attending the State Grange sessions are entitled to the special railroad and hotel rates.

A rate of one and one-third railroad fare may be secured by applying to the ticket agent for a certificate showing that a full fare ticket has been purchased to Lansing. This certificate, when properly countersigned by Secretary of State Grange entitles the holder to a return for one cent a mile.

Take notice that this certificate must be obtained upon buying your ticket, or tickets, if you come over two roads and buy more than one ticket.

JENNIE BUELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Delta, O., October 12, 1893.

To the Members of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, Greeting:

The National Grange will assemble in annual session, at the city of Syracuse, N. Y., on the first Wednesday after the second Monday in November, being the 15th day of the month.

The indications point to one of the most important and interesting meetings ever held by that body. It is the privilege of every member of the Grange to bring whatever may seem to be important and for the "Good of the Order" to the attention of the highest legislative body of the Order.

SEVENTH DEGREE.

The sixth and seventh degrees of the Order will be conferred in full form at this session. The sixth on Thursday afternoon or evening, or both should the class be large. The seventh will be conferred on the afternoon and evening of Friday the 17th.

All members in good standing who have received the degree of Pomona are entitled to these degrees, if application is made in due form, accompanied by the fee. If there are fourth degree members in attendance who have not received the degree of Pomona and desire to obtain these beautiful and impressive degrees, arrangements will be made to accommodate them.

Patrons, come to Syracuse and visit us, we will be glad to see you. Reasonable railroad and hotel rates will be secured and everything which the wide awake Patrons of New York can do to make your stay pleasant and profitable, will be done cheerfully.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. BRIGHAM, Master National Grange, P. of H.

LIST OF COUNTIES

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

Table listing counties and their respective number of new names: Kent 12 1/2, Kalkaska 11, Branch 7, Ingham 6 1/2, Huron 3, Benzie 3, Allegan 2 1/2, Lenawee 2, Wayne 2, Sanilac 2, Berrien 1.

LIST OF GRANGES

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

Table listing Granges and their respective number of new names: Bowne Center No. 219 8 1/2, Butler No. 88 7, Clearwater No. 674 6, Capitol No. 540 6 1/2, Excelsior No. 692 5, Alpine No. 348 4, Bingham No. 667 3, Inland No. 503 3, Bradley No. 669 2 1/2, Rome Center No. 293 2, Charity No. 417 2, Wyandotte No. 618 2, Mt. Taber No. 43 1.

NOTICE.

Patrons have responded to my former request for State Grange proceedings until the desired file only now lacks copies for the years

'74, '76, '80, '81 and '89. Can some one else supply these? If so they will kindly confer a favor by forwarding them to me, with names and addresses attached.

JENNIE BUELL,

Ann Arbor. Sec'y State Grange.

PREMIUM LIST.

RULES.

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

PREMIUMS.

Books.

Table listing premium books and prices: Law made Easy \$1.50, Samantha at Saratoga 1.50, Glimpses of Fifty Years 2.25, Dairying for Profit 30, The Nursery Book 1.00, Horticulturist's Rule Book 1.00, The New Potato Culture 75, The Business Hen 75, Spraying Crops 1.00, How the Farm Pays 2.50, Gardening for Profit 2.00, Ten Acres Enough 1.00, Thought and Thift 50, Weeds 75, Wood's Natural History 2.00, Shakespeare's Complete Works 3.00, Irving's Works 5.00, Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales 3.50, Barriers Burned Away 50, Christopher Columbus 1.00, Main Travelled Roads 1.00, A Spoil of Office 1.00, Is this your Son, My Lord? 1.00, Pray you, Sir, Whose Daughter? 1.00, Railways of Europe and America 1.25, Bondholders and Bread Winners 25.

LIST OF COLUMBUS SERIES.

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

- Arabian Nights. Child's History of England. The Deer Slayer. East Lynne. Grimm's Tales. Ivanhoe. Jane Eyre. John Halifax, Gentleman. King Solomon's Mines. Last Days of Pompeii. Last of the Mohicans. Lorna Doone. Last Essays of Elia. Oliver Twist. The Pathfinder. The Pioneer. The Prairie. Robinson Crusoe. Romola. Sketch Book. Swiss Family Robinson. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Three men in a Boat. Tom Brown's School Days. Two Years Before the Mast. Willie Reilly.

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

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

The "Gem" ice cream freezer, reg. 3 quart, \$3.00 coiver to pay express charges. 7 5 00

The "Grange Token" 1 50

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

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

- I. To the Grange getting the largest list of subscribers, in addition to the regular premiums due them, we will give the choice of 1. An elegant set of badges (for officers and 25 members) made by the Whitehead & Hoag Co. 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.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Woman's Work.

THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord; He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored; He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword; His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps; They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps; I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps; His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel; "As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal; Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel; Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth his trumpet that shall never call retreat; He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat; Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet! Our God is marching on.

In the beauties of the lilies Christ was born across the sea; With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me; As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free. While God is marching on. -Julia Ward Howe.

CULTURE.

[Prepared for Union Grange by Mrs. W. A. Lott, Butler.]

In the first place I will speak of the cultivating of the mind, especially of the women of today. The spirit of the times calls on women for a higher order of intellect, and the requirements of the women of the future will be much greater than they have been in the past. A clear intellect and a well trained mind have a moral influence. But this we can possess only as our powers are cultivated.

Wherever a cultivated woman dwells, whether it be in the city or the country, you will find refinement. For a woman to be cultivated she must begin early in life. The days of girlhood are fast fleeting, and girls are women almost before we know it.

IN THE GRANGE.

And in what better place can we train our boys and girls for truer manhood and womanhood than in the Grange? How many times it has come to my mind, if we could only impress it upon our young people, the good it would be to them to join our ranks and there learn the importance of being able to fill each position without embarrassment and with honor to themselves? How many times we hear the expression used, "I can't," when young people, and in fact those that are not young, are called on to take part in literary work. Now if these same persons had been placed where they were obliged to use their talent, how much different would have been their reply!

We should thank the all wise Being for giving us minds that by cultivating and a daily use can so expand as to raise us far above the brute creation. We do not have to look back many years to see a great many more advantages for people to gain; not only good educations, but they are not deprived of social advantages as our forefathers were.

Of course people that live in the city have the advantage of those in the country to a certain extent. I remember, when I was a girl, we used to have each winter at our schoolhouse, debates, and one of the questions was worded something like this: "Which is preferable, city or country life?"

CITY OR COUNTRY.

Each week that we receive our weekly paper and I turn to the household department and read the letters from the different pens, I find almost invariably that those who live in the city prefer the city, and those who have spent almost their entire lives in the country, with perhaps a short time in the city, prefer the country life. If we are denied some of the social advantages we have at least moral culture on our side. Sometimes when we as farmer's wives perform our daily routine of work without much variation, unless it is to find some new duty added, and perhaps not blessed with the best of health, we may feel as if there might be an easier way of gaining a livelihood than on the farm. And then our thoughts will turn to our children, and when we think of the many snares set to catch the young, especially in the large cities, we ought to feel thankful that our home is in the country.

In order to cultivate and enjoy ourselves socially, morally, and in-

tellectually, we must have good health; for no matter how brilliant and cultured the mind, without good health there is little success or enjoyment in any pursuit or calling in life.

THE HOME.

MRS. RILLA BABCOCK.

Home and its surroundings should claim the attention of every Patron and farmer in this broad land. The home is not only the place where we go to eat and sleep and because we have no other place to go to, but a place where, in every sense of the word we should delight to dwell, and where the children will be contented and happy. Home should be made as attractive and pleasant as possible. To make happy homes does not require a large amount of labor or expense. It is in the reach of nearly all to have pleasant and happy homes with but little labor. We can plant trees and flowers and arrange them with taste and order, that our homes may be pleasant and beautiful, be they ever so humble.

Home is a sweet word, but to make a sweet home all must act in concert to give to it both an external and an internal beauty. Home, with all that is dearest in the sacred name, is the peaceful and cherished retreat, within whose sanctuary bloom the flowers of happiness and contentment that make it to the intelligent dweller a consecrated temple. Home is the first school of childhood. Here children should be early taught the first great principles that constitute a noble manhood and womanhood—truth, virtue, and integrity. Any one imbued with these will not fail to labor to make a pleasant and beautiful home where love, happiness, and contentment reign supreme, whether that home is a log cabin or a stately edifice.

Home should be made as pleasant and agreeable as possible, that the children will be in no hurry to leave it, and when they do go out from their childhood's home for homes of their own, no matter how far they may wander from that sacred spot, sweet memories will cluster around the dear old home.

Now let us all, as brothers and sisters, strive, as we meet here in our county Grange, to make our meetings both pleasant and profitable. Here we may exchange thoughts on matters that most interest the farmer, and kindly greet our brothers and sisters. Let us all try to live in our Grange home as members of one family, each one trying to do his or her duty as best we can. Let us set a strict watch over our words and actions that we may not do or say anything that will offend a brother or sister, and may envy or jealousy never enter our peaceful enclosure.

General.

YOU ARE WELCOME.

[A welcome to Pomona, read at Maple Rapids, by Sister Myrtle Hoover.]

As the traveler across the arid sands of the desert hails with delight the fertile oasis, so we, loaded with the cares and perplexities of this busy world, love to throw aside our burdens for awhile and rest and refresh our energies in these pleasant reunions, the oases in our life's journey. Nor is it for the present only that these gatherings are gratifying. Our lives are largely made up of memories, and we shall love through the coming years to look back to them as sunny spots amid the lights and shadows of the past. And then in our social meetings, our personal influence over one another's lives is great if we but know it.

INFLUENCE.

There is nothing that can lift one up out of the darkness and lead one forth into the spirit of faith, hope, love and charity, like the magnetic power of a good example. Nothing that can inspire, exalt and purify like the healing and helping of that beam from the eyes of noble men and women. If your life has been broad and deep in its experience, you have seen lives better than yours, lives whose pure light shone upon you from a serene height than you could reach; just as the drooping flowers some chilly morning have looked up through the thick fog, and caught a glimpse of the bright sun which scatters the mist and opens the glad blossoms to the warm life giving light.

Whose life is not sometimes wrapped around with fogs? Who has not looked up from his work and seen no cheering sun above him, nothing but a heavy leaden sky hanging over his pathway? And then, perhaps, you have almost doubted the sun itself, doubted goodness, almost doubted God, until you have seen the fogs lift, the clouds break away, and doubt vanish before the beautiful radiance of some shining example.

I believe more and more that what the world needs to redeem and purify it, is not so much a sound theology or a profound philosophy as it needs holier, purer, diviner lives; lives that shall be the light of men.

LIFE IS REAL, LIFE IS EARNEST.

MRS. AARON BUSH.

The favorite poet of the masses gives us this statement in one of his footprints that remind us of the true and beautiful thoughts and aspirations of his life; and the sentiments contained therein strengthen us to study life's history.

Life is like a book, and the new years are new pages, and as we prize books for the thoughts they contain, so we look upon a noble, pure life, for the work that is done; and though a life may be short in years, there may be crowded into it so many noble acts and so much grand, useful work, that it may be a volume of great use. It is the deeds that count in the pages of life's history, and the life of an earnest, cheerful worker in this busy world of ours is indeed a grand book that at last may rest on the shelves of God's great library.

LACK OF AMBITION.

How many we see around and about us who seem to have no ambition to step up from the plane on which they were born. There is indifference and contentment written upon the faces of those whose only aspirations seem to be to clothe and feed the body, and the mind grows dwarfed and ill-shapen for want of mental cultivation. We have no patience with the satisfied person. But don't understand us to favor the grumbler and growler. Far from that, but we do like to see all anxious to climb higher, and the greater the exertion the better the mental muscles are developed. Oh for a higher ambition among our young people! If they would but wake up from the apathy into which so many seem to have fallen, and make a good use of the health and faculties with which they are endowed, set a high mark and then work to reach it. We believe that a person with a strong will can attain to anything he aspires; and as the will power can be cultivated by close application, then it lies within the power of all to reach the highest rounds in this ladder of life. All true greatness is the result of work.

"The heights of great men reached and kept, Were not attained by sudden flight; But they, while their companions slept, Were toiling upward in the night."

TOIL WINS.

The men whose great genius has marked out the destiny of nations are those whose every hour has been filled with earnest toil. Genius lies not so much in the natural ability as in persevering, systematic development of mind and heart which one does possess. Work is the foundation of all true development. That person who has a love for it has within his hand a lever which will raise his world. What has it done? It has and does span rivers, crosses seas, carries us through the land at almost breathless speed; makes us near neighbors, as it were, with foreign lands; innumerable are the things it accomplishes. The worker also holds within his hand the key to unlock the door to wealth, knowledge and happiness.

BE PRACTICAL.

Life is earnest. It is the practical mind that accomplishes the greatest amount of usefulness. The world does not ask of a man how much do you know, but what can you do? In this active, bustling world, the space is narrow for the drones and lazy ones, and if they were crowded out, what would be the loss to mankind? We see so many living day after day with seemingly no purpose in life, who seem to be sailing down on a voyage to nowhere and for no purpose.

Let us strive to make our lives practical and they will be useful. Let us be at the front in the battle of life, be ready to do the work that lies everywhere around us and not sit idly by waiting for great opportunities.

"Tis better to weave in the web of life a bright and golden filling, And to do God's work with an earnest heart and hands that are ready and willing; Than to snap the delicate minute threads of our curious lives asunder, And then blame Heaven for the tangled ends and sit and grieve and wonder."

THE FARMER.

We who engage in the tilling of the soil for a livelihood can find a grand, broad road along the progressive line. The farmer should be one of the best of scientists. What untold advantages abound in his surroundings! Nature in all her beauty surrounds him, inviting him to investigate more closely the practical as well as the lovely, and he who has the desire to delve farther into the science of farming must without doubt be doubly repaid for the effort, by the new lessons learned from the book of nature that every year sends out a new edition bound in blue and gold.

AUTUMN.

OUR PHILOSOPHER.

June! October! Which is my favorite? I confess that I cannot easily make the choice. When June is present, with its newness and vigor, with its abundant contributions of song and sweet odors and bright skies,—I surely must share Riley's delight and wish to

"Lay out there and try to see 'Jes' how lazy you kin be!—Tumble round and souse your head In the clover-bloom, er pull yer straw hat across yer eyes, 'Thinkin' of old chums 'at's dead, Maybe smilin' back at you In betwixt the beautiful Clouds o' gold and white and blue! Month a man kin rally love— June, you know, I'm talkin' of!"

For June certainly is a glad and joyous month. The cloud-ships float most majestically then; the sun sets most gorgeously; the moonlight gleams most warmly. Then the roses bloom their fullest; the meadows smell their sweetest; the birds sing their loudest; and hope beams its brightest. June is the month of youth, the month of love, the month of promise. Yet in spite of all the entrancing features that argue for the supremacy of June—though I am willing to admit the possibility that my decision may be influenced by the absence of June herself—October seems to me the glory-time of the year.

For I always feel that in October Nature is prepared to teach us her wisest lessons. The work for the year is nearly completed; and ripe in her maturity, rich in her experiences, she is worthy to speak to the heart of the youth simple, wise words. The brown nuts are falling because they have done with school and are ready for that for which they grew. The forests have donned their royal robes, as becomes those who have borne the heat of the day and have earned the right to adorn themselves in crimson and in gold. The birds have locked the doors of their summer homes, and seek the sunny southland. The squirrels are laying by store of food against the winter's need. And from the dropping nuts we may learn that we are ready for our true work only as we are long in preparation. The grandly clad forests may teach us that the fullness of years should not bring to us decay, but ripeness, experience, mellowness, kindness, glory. The departing birds remind us that changing years will call for changing habits and associations. The busy squirrels suggest that we accumulate rich treasures of ripe thoughts and strong deeds.

And I do not share the sad thoughts of those who mourn because the sighing wind, the changing leaves, the brown grass, the fleeing songsters, the sharp frosts, prophesy the lonely winter. I do not allow myself to think of the coming days—those days that are "melancholy;" days when the bleak trees shall stand shivering in the heartless north wind, and the scanty snow flakes, melting into sleet, shall beat on the windows their noisy arrival,—those days when nature shall weep and sorrow and wail for her departed beauty,—I say I do not let myself think of these coming sad days, but only of the present glad days. And so, to me, October is joyous. Were I

disposed to extract from her the secrets that she in her wise way keeps striving to hide from me; were I reckless enough to demand of her that she unveil the future for me, what should I expect but sorrow and disappointment? But if I am willing to take her at her word, ready to listen to her counsel, glad to heed her voice of wisdom, then shall I get inspiration from her moods and strength from her teaching.

What can be more inspiring than a fair October day? A white frost has given crispness to the morning air. With the first fresh drafts you breathe, there come new vigor and new power. Your inspiration is of soul. As your lungs expand again and again with their full deep motion, you drink the dew of God's truth; your sluggish, selfish heart beats more in time with his throbbing heart of love, and you feel upon your head the touch of his hand of blessing. You are a new man; you are born again. You are armored for the strife. As morning grows into noon and the sun begins his oceanward journey, the hazy air casts its spell about you. You are lulled, and calmed, and soothed. The inspiration to action, gained in the morning, gives way to the inspiration of mere living. And you are ready to listen once more to your Father. It is then that he speaks to your strengthened soul the chief lessons he would have you learn from these wonderful days. For, from the gorgeous tree, the flaming bush, the glorious air, and the bright sunshine, he would teach you so to live that when the October of your life approaches, you shall be rich in nature, inspiring, happy, beneficent, beautiful, as are his October sunshine, and colors, and atmosphere.

OCTOBER DAYS.

Delicious days! Days that are born Of Autumn, yet shrink maternal care, And linger in the warm and soft Embrace of summer. Days sweet and rare!

Exuberant days! The frosty air Of morning sets the face aglow With joyous vigor, and the blood Exults with newer, stronger flow.

Rich, ripe days! The crimson leaves, The golden ears of corn, the brown And heavy nuts, the winter's apples, Are resting in their prime—full grown.

Soft, dreamy days! The far, blue hills, The quiet forests, the languid rays Of the warm sun, the southern breeze, The hazy air,—bring dreamy days.

Strong, wise days! Days that are old In the lore of living. Young, eager days! Bursting with promise, aflame with hope! Crown of the year! October days!

WHY OUR GIRLS LACK STAMINA.

If Nature be left to herself she is to the last degree careful to supply an abundance of stamina to growing girls. Not only are girls who are really strong less apt to contract disease than are boys of the same age, but healthy young women, if they contract a disease will, as a rule, have the less violent attack. In what is called the fever belt in Central and South America, more young men than young women of the peon class catch the malarial fever. The deaths from yellow fever in such observed centers as Rio de Janeiro are less among the peon women from fifteen to twenty-five than among the men, and the percentage of those who recover is larger, the exposure being about equal. Now, recovery from such a disease as yellow fever means that the patient has a reserve of strength which, when the disease has run its course, is sufficient to bring the patient back to health. Among these peon girls this reserve exists to a greater extent, than among their brothers. But it is the fact that no such difference is observed between the girls and boys in this country. If anything, the results show the girls less able to endure any very exhausting disease. I am unable to find any reason for this reverse in Nature's methods except it be in the tax which by our system of education we put on these girls. It is true, of course, that they are subject to hundreds of influences besides that of the schools; some of which are to be found in society, others in the press and jostle of American life, others, again, in the many sources of mental excitement which have their effect on all of us. Still, no one of these involves such a direct tax on the energies as is found in study, as our girls understand the word, although their combined effect must not be left unmentioned.—From "American Life and Physical Deterioration," by Cyrus Edson, M. D., in North American Review for October.

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111 to 116 Michigan Ave., Chicago. In writing mention THE GRANGE VISITOR

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General Deputy Lecturers. MARY A. MAYO, Battle Creek.

County Deputies. D. H. Stebbins, Atwood, Antrim Co.

Revised List of Grange Supplies. Michigan State Grange. And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Order.

Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred, \$0 75. Secretary's ledger, 85. Secretary's record, 85.

Write for prices on gold pins, badges, working tools, staff mountings, seals, ballot boxes and other grange supplies.

Address MISS JENNIE BUELL, Sec'y Mich. State Grange, ANN ARBOR MICH.

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

Aug. 27, 1893.—Central Standard Time.

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

Table with columns: GOING SOUTH, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8. Rows: Mackinaw City, Lv., Potoskey, Traverse City, Cadillac, Grand Rapids, Ar., Grand Rapids, Lv., Kalamazoo, Ar., Kalamazoo, Lv., Fort Wayne, Ar., Fort Wayne, Lv., Richmond, Cincinnati, Ar.

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

The People's Savings Bank of Lansing Mich

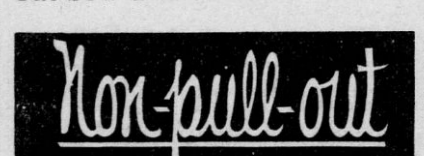
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Every Man whose watch has been rung out of the bow (ring), by a pickpocket, Every Man whose watch has been damaged by dropping out of the bow, and Every Man of sense who merely compares the old pull-out bow and the new



will exclaim: "Ought to have been made long ago!" It can't be twisted off the case. Can only be had with Jas. Boss Filled and other cases stamped with this trade mark. Ask your jeweler for pamphlet. Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia.

College and Station.

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

SHELTER OF STOCK.

[Bulletin Utah Station.]

Horses blanketed at the Utah Experiment Station did not thrive as well as those unblanketed, blankets being worn during the day as well as during the night; cattle wearing blankets required 10.73 pounds for pound of growth, and those without blankets 9.76.

During the same year, 1890-1, steers fed in the barn consumed 2,375 pounds of food, gained 1.16 pounds per day, and required 15 pounds food for pound of growth.

A lot tied up, but turned out daily, ate 2,337 pounds, gained 1.42 pounds each per day, and required 12.1 pounds food for pound of gain.

A lot fed loose in stalls ate 2,339 pounds, gained 1.73 pounds per day, and required 10.4 pounds food for pound of gain.

A lot in the open air ate 2,667 pounds food, gained 1.96 pounds per day, and required 10.1 pounds food for pound of gain.

For 1891-2 a lot in the open air ate 5,881 pounds, gained 471 pounds, and required 12.54 pounds for pound of growth.

Lot fed in box stalls ate 5,033 pounds, gained 349 pounds, and required 14.41 pounds for pound of growth.

Lot tied up at 4,295 pounds, gained 219 pounds, and required 19.5 pounds food for pound of gain.

During the winter of 1892-3, lot in box stalls required 16.1 pounds food for pound of gain. Those in the open yard required 18.8 pounds food for pound of growth.

Those under open sheds required 20.9 pounds food for pound of growth. During the winters of 1891-2 and 1892-3 sheltered sheep made better use of their food than those in the open air.

During 1892-3 swine fed outdoors and indoors at this station gave greater gain for those that were sheltered, being for 1891 31 pounds more, but consumed 204 pounds more food. Food for pound of growth outdoors, 6.91; indoors, 7 pounds. For the past winter those sheltered required 16.1 pounds for pound of growth; those unsheltered, 18.8 pounds for pound of growth.

IMPURITIES OF CLOVER SEED.

[Bulletin Iowa Station.]

The clover growing area of the United States embraces the states of California and Tennessee and all the region lying north of the parallel of 36° north latitude, between the Rocky Mountains on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. In this part of the United States red clover has become an important agricultural plant. Clover seed is shipped by the carload from place to place and even across the water.

It is a well known fact that clover seed is one of the most impure seeds on the market. The majority of our troublesome weeds are naturalized species, and not a few of them have come to us in impure clover seed. Constantly, farmers are complaining that the seeds of bad weeds have been sold to them in clover seed, and it is true that our seedsmen are largely responsible for the dissemination of Ox-eye Daisy, Plantain, Sorrel, Fox-tail, etc.

So frequently has the attention of Experiment Station workers been called to the question of impure clover seed that some of the stations have made investigations and published the results in their bulletins. Work of this kind has been done at the North Carolina and Michigan stations. Their reports show that the subject is really one of great importance. Prof. McCarthy says, "Every bushel of uncleaned clover seed contains from three to five pounds of weed seeds." Again he says, "Uncleaned red clover seed is probably the foulest seed on the market."

Experiments here show that on an average the farmer buys in each bushel of clover seed three pounds of foreign matter, which is largely made up of weed seeds.

FOR POULTRY PEOPLE.

[Bulletin Geneva, N. Y., Station.]

A pen of pullets kept without a male, produced eggs at about 30 per cent less cost than an exactly

similar pen with which a cockerel was kept.

Another pen without a male gave during the first three months about the same proportionate excess of product over an exactly similar pen with which a cockerel was kept. After the development of the feather eating habit the egg product diminished, but during eight months the total egg yields for each pen were very nearly alike.

In each of the two pens without male birds some pullets had begun to lay from one to two months earlier than any in the corresponding pens in which male birds were kept.

While "feather eating" usually appears after feeding for any length of time, an unvaried ration deficient in some constituents, more especially nitrogenous matter, the habit has developed from idleness or some unknown cause among fowls having a ration which gave satisfactory results with other similar pens of fowls fed at the same time.

While the habit of feather eating can be cured sometimes by a needed change of food and sometimes by methods similar to that mentioned in this bulletin, no method which necessitates frequent handling of fowls will be an economical one with ordinary stock.

The vice is very uncommon among fowls that have exercise and a variety of food, and it is most economical to prevent its appearance by careful feeding, but as the spread is rapid even under a ration which does not ordinarily seem to encourage its development, the vice should be stamped out by the death or removal of the first offender.

BABY SEPARATORS.

Can they Profitably be Used in the Private Dairy?

[Bulletin Indiana Station.]

It is unquestionably true that much less butter is made on the farm than should be, owing to imperfect skimming. It is a rare case for a dairyman to know how much fat he has left in his skim milk. It requires proper temperature and conditions in setting, as well as expertness in skimming, to secure so much butter fat from milk set, so as to leave but a minimum amount in the skim milk.

This fact is generally recognized by dairy experts. The invention of the cream separator, by which through centrifugal force the fat may be almost entirely removed from the milk, made perfect creaming possible. Today the centrifugal forms a most essential part of the economically conducted creamery.

The cream separator has become rapidly perfected, and at the present time hand power machines are made that perform work almost equally good with those that require other motive power.

The modern dairyman, who makes butter from a herd of ten or more cows, in the opinion of the writer, can profitably invest in a hand separator. The losses of fat from hand skimmings will pay for a baby separator in a surprisingly short time.

First, through butter saved from the skim milk; Second, through reduction in cost of purchasing and maintaining outfit of creamer and pans; Third, through reduced expense for ice in summer.

To run a separator successfully, one must familiarize himself with its construction and work. If improperly managed, it will do poor work, as will any other tool. The Babcock fat tester and baby separator are essential, if one is watching to prevent leaks in the dairy.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

[This is the way they talk in North Carolina.]

A bulletin was written to be read by farmers. The subject was one which all farmers wish to learn more about, and was chosen for that purpose. It was written from the farmers' stand-point and will be supplied free to all farmers who write for it. If you do not want it, don't send for it.

The bulletin is No. 79, of 24 pages, recently issued by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station at Raleigh. Every man who farms should become acquainted with the structure of plants and the forces exerted by them in growing; how they take up food from the soil and air, and how they store it away, and the best plans

for their cultivation and care; how stable manure may be preserved and utilized; how lime acts upon the soil, and what soils are most benefited by its application. All these are treated in a plain, practical way in this bulletin. Green manuring is also fully described, as well as the value of recuperative crops and the proper rotation of crops. Some may say that a discussion of these matters is not truly experimental in their character, and does not belong in the bulletins of an experiment station. It is pretty well settled, however, from the favor with which the farmers have received this bulletin, that they appreciate its pages.

FEEDING STEERS.

[Bulletin Kansas Station.]

1. The steers fed on the balanced ration gained more rapidly than any of the others, they were in better market condition and brought a higher price than any of the others, and they consumed less food per pound of gain than the others, all of which confirms the results of last year. But these factors do not necessarily imply the most profit, as the account proves.

2. A mixture of molasses and corn meal proved to be a very inferior fattening material.

3. The exclusive diet of oil cake did not yield as good results as either the balanced ration or corn. The animal organism appears to be unable to make use of so highly concentrated nitrogenous feed to good advantage.

4. Ear corn fed in the barn did not produce as good gains as did the balanced ration fed under the same conditions, but, being a cheaper feed, it proved to be slightly more profitable.

5. The steers fed ear corn out of doors gained at practically the same rate during the experiment as those fed ear corn indoors, but they ate two pounds corn and 1.5 pounds fodder more per pound of gain than did the indoor steers. This confirms the results of last year.

6. Steers which are tied up in the barn, if not accustomed to this method of handling, will fret under the restraint for several weeks, during which time the gain is but light for the feed eaten. From this we conclude that good shelter is favorable to economical feeding, but it should not put the steers under restraints to which they are unaccustomed.

AN APPLE PEST.

[Bulletin Washington Station.]

To the planter of apple trees in this northwest there is no more serious pest than the woolly aphid. It is an insidious foe, one that creeps into the orchard and saps the life from otherwise promising trees, as stealthily as a midnight marauder, doing its first and most lasting work under cover of earth—in darkness. In other words this pest makes its appearance on the roots of the young trees while in the nursery in many instances, especially in old nursery ground.

Having occasion to examine a quantity of apple seedlings for grafting purposes, it was observed that the larger part of them had twisted, tortuous and knotted roots. Some were slightly abnormal; others more so; while some were simply monstrous. Upon closer examination there appeared multitudes of little knots or excrescences of the size of a pin head and larger, intermingled with the larger ones, which latter ones were frequently as large as filberts. This was recognized as the work of the woolly aphid, and the whole stock as a result discarded.

Last spring while planting yearling apple trees, purchased in the eastern states, the telltale "warts," as the workmen called them, were found on several trees. It is needless to say the trees were at once destroyed, as it is safe to take no chances with such a foe.

Undoubtedly much of the trouble from this pest arises from its dissemination in this way—on the roots of young trees. The average planter is not familiar with the appearance of tree roots. He has not closely observed the difference between the excrescences caused by this pest and outgrowths caused by local injury, as by barking in cultivation.

A trunk differs from a man in that it can be completely strapped without becoming broke.—Buffalo Courier.

