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

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WHOLE NO. 433.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Adopted by the National Grange at its Seventh Annual Session, held at St. Louis, February, 1874.

PREAMBLE.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

GENERAL OBJECTS.

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind.

2. We heartily endorse the motto, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity.'

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops and condense the weight of our experts, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; less in lint and more in warp and woof. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and

bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may requre. We shall av tion as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional, and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social, and material advancement.

BUSINESS RELATIONS.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our Declaration of Principles of action, that "Individual happiness de-

pends upon general prosperity."

We shall therefore advocate for every state the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the sea board, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose "to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life blood of

commerce may flow freely." We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, or of any cor-poration that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

ism, no agrarianism.

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profit of producers. We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits.

EDUCATION.

We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study.

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange-national, state, or subordinate—is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their marits in its meetings.

The tile principles we teach true politics, all true statesmanship, and

properly carried out, will tend to purit the whole political atmosphere of our coun try, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

We always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to tal a proper interest in the politics of he

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of an political party to which he belongs. It his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trick ery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should characterize every Patron, that

THE OFFICE SHOULD SEEK THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN THE OFFICE.

We acknowledge the broad principle, that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion," while the "fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak; restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens, and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American Republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its pursoses, we shall recognize no north, no south, no east, no west.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION. 6. Ours being peculiarly a farmers' in-

stitution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

We hail the general desire for fraternal

In our noble Order there is no commun-harmony, equitable compromises, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future

CONCLUSION.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order.

Emploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our forefathers.

THE STATE GRANGE.

TUESDAY.

Michigan State Grange, P. of H., met in its twenty-first annual session in Representative Hall, Lansing, Tuesday, December 12, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., Worthy Master G. B. Horton in the chair and all officers and most of the delegates in their seats. After a short session in the fifth degree the meeting recurred to the fourth degree and a committee on credentials was appointed. While they were at work resolutions were received and referred to appropriate committees to be appointed the strong government ownership of telesis, the county road system, and so on.

The committee on Woman's work announced a reception for the evening in the Executive parlors.

Prof. Mumford extended an invitation on behalf of President Gorton for the delegates and visitors to visit the Agricultural College, which was accepted for Wednes-

day afternoon. A choir from Capitol Grange furnished

selections of music during the session. The order of business used last year was adopted for this year.

The Master appointed Lecturer Crosby Secretary Buell, and Editor Butterfield as a press committee.

Secretary Jennie Buell was ably assisted by her sister Flora Buell through the session. Fruits and flowers from the Agricultural

College graced the desk in front of the Master and Ceres, Flora and Pomona. Tuesday afternoon the committee on credentials reported, after which Overseer Cole was called to the chair and further

resolutions were presented and referred. At 3 o'clock Master Horton gave a lengthy and interesting address which will appear in full. It was received with hearty

applause.
Past Master Thomas Mars was then called to the chair while Master Horton helped make out the list of committees for

the session. Prof. Mumford gave some information in regard to the proposed dairy course at the Agricultural College, and a lively discussion ensued in which the creamery system, so widely introduced by Davis and Rankin during the past year, was commended, but their exorbitant prices were condemned as a swindle, since equal facilities can be obtained of other parties at half their prices.

Editor Butterfield of the Grange Visi-FOR gave an interesting statement in regard o that paper, showing it to be advancing in irculation and finances. The VISITOR was neartily endorsed in the ensuing discussion. Master Horton announced as a commitee to confer with Gov. Rich in regard to he suffering miners, S. E. Haughey of

Hillsdale, E. L. Warner of Van Buren, and A. Taylor of Lenawee. The committees for the session were then

anounced and the Grange closed. In the evening the informal reception as attended by delegates and visiting embers bearing souvenir cards prepared all the committee on Woman's Work, who and Mrs. Rich, after which a pleasant hour was passed in social converse.

WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday morning further resolutions were introduced and referred, including some on rural mail delivery, naturalization of foreigners, and election of United States senators by popular vote.

Able reports were made by Mrs. Mary Mayo as Chaplain; A. J. Crosby as Lecturer; Mrs. Sarah St. Clair as Flora; Mrs. A. A. Leighton as Pomona; M. T. Cole as Overseer; Jennie Buell as Secretary, and Mary C. Allis as Ceres.

The Executive Committee made its main report, which so heartily commended itself to the body that it was adopted unanimously by a rising vote. It to will be published in full and will be quoted as an exponent of the financial views of the farmers of Michigan.

During the afternoon 67 of the visitors

and delegates visited the College. Wednesday evening very impressive memorial exercises were held in open session. Remarks were made by Master Hortor and prayer offered by Rev. C. B. Patterson of the Central M. E. Church. Resolutions pertaining to Past Master and Treasurer S. F. Brown were offered by Perry Mayo and supported by Past Master J. J. Woodman; pertaining to John Porter, by H. D. Platt, and supported by M. T. Cole and K. J. Brown; pertaining to J. Q. A. Burrington, by Past Master Thomas Mars and supported by J. G. Ramsdell; and pertaining to Past Secretary and Editor J. T. Cobb, by Mrs. Mary Mayo and supported by Past Masters C. G. Luce, Thomas Mars and J. J. Woodman; also by Secretary Jennie Buell, H. D. Platt, H. H. Hinds, A. J. Croshy, J. G. Ramsdell, and others. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote. Prayer by the Chaplain closed the deeply touching exercises.

THURSDAY.

Thursday business began to shape for action. Treasurer Strong made his report showing the finances in good order. Assistant Steward Martin and Gate Keeper Carlisle made good reports. Mrs. Mary S. Hinds and Mrs. Mayo reported concerning the Woman's Work committee. The committe on Claims and Grievances reported nothing in those lines on hand.

Resolutions were adopted favoring contributions of produce for the suffering miners, and favoring the formation of better mutual fire insurance organizations.

The committee on Transportation reported disapproving the new county highway law, and favoring agitation for railway reforms, etc.

The special committee to confer with Governor Rich reported in favor of contributions under the auspices of the subordinate Granges to relieve the suffering miners, and adversly to calling a special session of the legislature. Adopted.

A telegram was read from Delegate John K. Campbell of Washtenaw, who had been called home the previous day, announcing the death of his little son, and a telegram of sympathy was sent him.

The committee on Education reported favoring cooperation of Granges with the school commissioners so as to secure a better system of grading; favoring uniform text-books; favoring the extension of the reading course used in Oceana county, and favoring the appointment of a permanent committee on Education. After remarks by School Commissioner D. E. McClure of Oceana, the report was

Thursday evening the beautiful work of the sixth degree was given to those entitled

FRIDAY.

Friday was a rainy day; in the morning the Grange elected three members of the Executive Committee, J. G. Ramsdell and R. H. Taylor being re-elected, and F. W. Redfern succeeding H. H. Hinds. Master Horton then exemplified the unwritten work. Steward Gray read a good report, taking J. Sterling Morton's address as a

The committee on Resolutions reported in favor of free mail delivery and election of United States senators by popular vote, and condemning J. Sterling Morton's unprovoked, malicious, disrespectful, and false language, and endorsing the action (Continued on page 5.)

REPORT OF OVERSEER.

WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS-We cannot all have something for nothing. Occasionally we hear of someone who has been unusually lucky, as we call it, but most of us have got to "dig or die." We have of-ten been told that salvation is free, but if we sit down and wait for it to come we will eventually land just outside of the golden gate. The advertising fraternity understand human nature to perfection. An advertisement headed: "A year's subscription free," or "An electric belt given away," "A gold watch for almost nothing," is almost sure to take. Did you ever try to get any of these things free? Did you get them? In walking along Midway one was struck with the large number of signs—"Free concert," "Free admittance," or something of that kind. Did any of you try to get something for nothing on Midway? When one is hungry and tired the sign "Free lunch," is very attractive. Free lunches, even, are sometimes rather expensive.

These traveling sharks who go through the country swindling farmers would be obliged to abandon their nefarious business if they didn't find so many gullible farmers who are very anxious to get something for nothing, or make lots of money by a small investment with only a small amount of labor. Our city friends delight to talk about the golden butter, the nice crisp vegetables, or those beautiful fields of waving grain. Well, they are all very nice, but some of the romance is rubbed out when we think of boyhood days when mother stood up by the old dash churn, or sent us out in the boiling sun to pull weeds in the garden. Reaping the golden grain is poetry in comparison to the old way but there isn't any too much fun about it now. Especially with wheat at fifty-six cents per bushel.

It only costs \$1.20 a year to belong to the Grange. Do you think so? How much of a Grange can you have at \$1.20 a head? The amount paid in dollars and cents is but a very small part of the Grange work. It takes time, it takes study, care, responsibility. You can't have a good Grange without it. A man was once boasting that he had belonged to the good old Methodist church for nearly thirty years and it had only cost him a quarter. I very much doubt whether he had received the worth of his money. Salvation is free but you can't get to heaven now-a-days for twenty-

"A good Patron nurtures hope." Work and hope go well together. Both well applied will build up a good Grange. Granges won't build up themselves, nor stand slone when they are built. It is work year in and year out. It isn't some other member's work, it is yours. That is the great trouble any way; too many brothers and sisters waiting for some one else to go ahead and break the way. Jesus said unto Simon Peter three times, "Feed my lambs." He meant just what he said. New members in the church need watchful care and attention. Just so in the Grange.

Many a new member has fallen by the way for the lack of a little care and attention. A word of encouragement now and then is of great importance. Fraternal feeling and love should be fostered. The members of a well regulated Grange delight to assemble themselves together. Who is going to do all this work? Well it's all right to say that it belongs to each individual member, and so it does, but then a few generally have to lead the way and do much of

the work too. Michigan is well to the front in Grange work. Shall we keep her there? I say, yes. It is true that times are hard and business dull but then I think that the old adage about clouds having a silver lining is just as applicable today as ever. There are many things yet worth living for. Let us search for the golden grain and reject the chaff. We can find them if we will. Some people seem to find sunshine and flowers strewn all along life's pathway. It is just possible that we could find them if we searched with the right spirit.

Adam and Eve were placed in a beautiful garden but they didn't choose to remain there long. We were placed in similar circumstances. Will we stay? M. T. COLE.

REPORT OF STEWARD.

WORTHY MASTER AND FELLOW PATRONS -A comparatively new word, "gregariousness," has been brought very conspicuously before us by our illustrious head, the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, occupying one of the most exalted positions in our government, prepared for him by the very class he wishes to ignore. "Less gregariousness and more individuality," he says is what we need, and our most insidious foe is the Grange. We should disband them, remain at home, and study the two books and the newspaper he has so kindly selected for us. He seems never to have heard of the terrible isolation of the farmer, which is only endured by many until a competency can be secured when, by selling or renting his farm, he is enabled to live in the nearest village. Why are most children sighing for city life? And why have farmers in the past who employ but a single hand had

difficulty in finding that one, while other kinds of business had more offers than they could accept? We answer "gregariousness." We had a remarkable illustration of this while looking through the immense establishments of Armour & Swift. In one of these three young men were killing the beeves, under which were several inches of filth, and over which were boards for the convenience of these men. We arrived at noon and were told that we must wait fifteen minutes for dinner; the time allotted would not admit of washing, but with clothes saturated with blood and filth, took their pails and then and there ate their dinners, a little nauseating to visitors, but they seemed to enjoy it, telling stories and cracking jokes for the full time of-fifteen These men refused to be the single hand on a farm where they would practically be made one of the family. Why this preference? We answer again 'gregariousness.'

This arises from man's inherent social nature, which abhors solitude, but is in perfect accord with the maxim that "we are rounded up, the rough edges made smooth, as are the pebbles of the sea, by contact with each other." All classes alike, in their respective spheres, seek association. The saloon would be robbed of much of its power for evil if but one person were allowedinit at a time. Even "misery likes com-A successful application of the pany." A successful application of the Honorable Secretary's individuality in the latter case would be a blessing. A grist mill on a lonely creek, a saw mill in the woods remote from any city, will attract the labor from the best farms for miles around, so that it is not the advantages offered by the city in the way of church, school and library that attracts the average laborer, but the desire for free human association, in other words, to be in a crowd. Man's social nature then is the primary cause of the difficulty. As secondary causes may be mentioned long and irregular hours, and want of division of labor. The chores that must be done before and after the day's work in the field, and the many little attentions that animals require, make it tedious and unpleasant to those not especially interested in them, and the difficulty of closing the day's work at a given hour is avoided in most other occupations. Love of leisure rather than love of ease is the controlling principle, this is what causes a boy to do five hour's work in three, provided he can have the remaining two hours to himself. The use of machinery creeks a division of labor, making each hears work the same and admits of short By the some cause, industry is become atives, who work automatically and are pleased with the result. They do not share the opinion that they will thereby become intellectually dwarfed, since they can save their mental energies to devote to their leisure. They will consent to become automatic parts of large machines for ten hours per day in order to be free from care and veariness the balance of the day. As has been aptly said, "Working all day and freting about the work all night is not desired

by anyone." Having thus briefly stated the case you will naturally look for my solution. This is not so easy, but evidently we must satisfy in a measure at least, this desire for association, and do it on the farm. We are usually told that we must make our homes attractive with music, pictures, and libraries; briefly we must introduce refinement into our homes, which is exceedingly important, but the hermit has little use for it; many of our farmers are semihermits. Refinement presupposes society. Supply and demand regulate values in the commercial world, it is no less true in the social circle, the supply will be meagre where the demand is light. Our first effort then should be to create society, bring more people into the country. It would also be a means of holding those we already have. We would first recommend corporate farming. It has been said that the small farmer makes neither wages nor interest, but a mere subsistence, that is not true of all we know but that it is true of many we also know. Let these combine, organize joint stock companies, elect their officers, and with their wealth, wisdom, and experience go into business They could thus become capitalists and laborers, their capital would be large enough to make them respectable stockholders and their knowledge of the business would make good material for incorporation. Each member of such company could become the foreman of some special line, as fruit, stock grain, etc. In consequence of increase thoroughness he would soon need assist ance and thus would be formed a nucleus around which society would cluster, th children become satisfied and happy and demand for refinement created. With large farmers the case would be less difficult by reason of less trouble in finding satisfactory partners. Those who do not wish to "go into business," can practice a greater diversity of crops, plant more trees, both of forest and fruit, and thereby establish a division of labor, managed b a person who would become more expert his line. We are not without examples corporate farming. The "Echo farm"

Connecticut, "The Deerfoot farm" in Massachusetts and several others in the east are under corporate management. Many of the bonanza farms of the west managed in this way paid large dividends until the recent depression. Capitalists are investing in farms and many of them are profitable. Upon these large farms the use of machinery is very much greater than upon small ones, they also have no trouble in finding laborers. Almost anyone would rather work on one of these farms with a large gang, than to be the only hand on

All of which is respectfully submitted. A. P. GRAY.

REPORT OF GATE KEEPER.

WORTHY MASTER AND MEMBERS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE-Time, ever speeding on its way, has brought us to the close of another year, and again we meet to renew our acquaintance and plan our work for the future.

As we have planned, planted and cultivated, so has been or will be the harvest; our reward will be measured by our dili-

As pioneers in the far north we can hardly expect to compete with the older communities in the southern part of the state. Yet the Grange and Grange interests continue to grow as the forests retreat.

In Kalkaska county where I reside the Grange is growing stronger in numbers. We have organized no new Granges, but have some good additions to existing Granges, more especially have we recruited our ranks from the younger members of the community. But few of the older members have dropped off, and many have returned to their first love.

Our Pomona is in fine condition and we are confident that Grange principles are taking root and growing and will bring forth abundant fruit in the near future.

I think that the Grange gates should not be allowed to rust upon their fastenings, but if they were oftener partially opened to the passer-by the attractions presented within would induce more laborers to enter the field and permanently assist us in our toil.

In conclusion I would say as in my last report: "Gradually our home life is being beautified and adorned, our neighbors are not confined to the section or township, but it is gradually consolidating the entire county into one neighborhood, working for a common good, seeking to find success and poiness in the welfare of all, losing in the fulfillment of our duty to love our neighbor as ourselves."

GEO. L. CARLISLE.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

From State Grange Committee. WORTHY MASTER-Your committee res-

ectfully submits the following report: While we look with pride upon our igher institutions of learning, we believe nem quite strongly fortified with money nd talent, and that our present energies should be directed toward our rural schools. elieving that as many years as possible of the boy's life should be spent under the weet influence of home, where the parenal eye may see to it that the moral and the physical development keep pace with the mental, we earnestly recommend that our Order use its effort in raising the grade and broadening the rural educational field until the boy may find many years of labor upon his own educational homestead.

Since, in many schools, no attention is given to a course of study, we deem it advisable to cooperate with school commissioner and teacher in so grading our rural schools that they may nicely match onto our higher schools. While such grading should admit of sufficient flexibility to meet individual needs, it should have sufficient uniformity that the boy need not lose a year's time in the high school because he has omitted a part of

the lower grade work. We endorse the movement of appointing public school visiting committees, trusting that active, discreet workers may be found whose zeal to do will not make them overdo. Such committees should, in a nice way, give special attention to the moral atmosphere of the buildings and premises, and devise plans for a more thorough cleansing and beautifying of our school buildings. We would also ask such committees to give us much attention to a teacher's ability to inspire her pupils with noble aims as to her ability to teach the printed page.

We believe that the educational feature of our Order has grown to such stature as to demand a permanent Educational Committee. We would therefore ask that the Worthy Master be authorized to appoint such committee, of three, for the terms of one, two and three years, respectively; the annual vacancy to be filled by a person appointed for three years: Provided, always, That one of said committee be one of the Woman's Work Committee.

We favor that part of the resolution referred to us which says, "we favor a uniform system of text books," but do not

endorse the part of said resolution which advises their publication by convict labor. We respectfully refer the latter to the Grange again without recommendation.

Believing that the mind of the child hungers for food and that his rights de-mand that we take not from him "Texas Jack" without substituting something more wholesome, and believing, also, that a systematic course of reading is as necessary to healthy mental and moral growth as is a systematic course in text books, it is with anxious hearts that we have searched for such a course.

Having examined with care the Pupils' Reading course as introduced by D. E. McClure and adopted by the teachers and Patrons of Oceana county, we believe that it meets our present needs.

We therefore recommend that the resolution relative thereto, and introduced by D. E. McClure, be adopted with the amendment that we appeal to the school commissioners of the several counties to use earnest effort in introducing said course into the public schools of this State.

Patrons, we ask you to forget not the precepts of our Order. Give attention to the wholesome and liberal feeding of the minds of the young, and with this feeding mingle pure, beautiful fireside conversation and you may have reason to hope that when your boy comes to take his place among men he will be so true an American that he will gladly reach a helping hand to a nation struggling for a "government for the people and by the people,' and never will his strong right arm haul down his country's flag.

MRS. BELLE ROYCE, FRANK S. CLIFTON, A. A. REED, FRANK COLSON, MELVIN SMITH, E. C. TINNEY, MRS. M. E. COLE.

Report accepted and adopted.

KENT POMONA.

Kent county Grange held its annual election of officers in the Farmers' Room, in the court house in Grand Rapids, on Dec 20.

The officers elect are: Master, Robt. Dockeray, of Rockford Grange. Overseer, James Martin, of Cascade Grange. Lecturer, Wm. T. Adams, of Paris Grange. Secretary, Mertie Preston, of Harmony Grange.

Brother and Sister Peterson gave a re-port of the last meeting of the State

Grange hall on Jan. 17, 1894, when it is expected that some one from some of the adjoining counties will be present to install the officers. SECY.

HELLSDALE POMONA.

At the December meeting of Hillsdale county Pomona Grange, held on the 7th at the G. A. R. hall, city of Hillsdale, the following members were elected to fill official positions for the ensuing year:

Master—R. Strait. Overseer—M. Walworth. Lecturer—Mrs. E. Nokes Steward—C. Perrin. Assistant Steward—A. Z. Nichols. Chaplain—W. Kirby.
Treasurer—A. Edwards.
Secretary—W. Hunker. Gate Keeper—I. B. Phillips. Pomona—Mrs. E. Walworth. Flora—Mrs. P. Perrin. Ceres—Mrs. S. A. Armstrong. Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. A. C. Nichols.

The following resolutions were also passed: Resolved, That Hillsdale County Pomona

Grange is in favor of gold and silver as money, and demand of congress that it give silver equal favorable legislation as that of gold; and be it Resolved. That we hereby instruct our repre-

sentatives to the State Grange that they use their best influence with that body for its adoption of such resolution; and be it also

Resolved, That Hillsdale county Pomona Grange is opposed to the issuing of any more national bonds. W. KIRBY.

At our last regular meeting a correspondent to the VISITOR was elected, and as the duty fell upon me I will try and pencil a few notes from time to time and look after the interests of the VISITOR in our Grange.

EATON RAPIDS GRANGE.

We feel encouraged in our work of the past year. We have added 22 members to our list and now have a working force of over 60 members. Our young people are coming up and taking their places in the front ranks, showing to us older members that educational advantages are worth working for. We have had our dark days, when a handful of us met and kept our Grange from being known as something of the past. Now we are respected by our friends, neighbors, and the business men of our town. Those outside the gates are knocking for admission, and suspended members are giving expressions of surprise at our work when they are invited in to open Grange.

O. P. LAKE.

Woman's Work.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN,

The past year seems to us to be the year of the nineteenth century. We have been carried back again and again to our earliest historyas a new world. The past, with all its wonders of discovery, its gradual growth and development, has been spread before us like a wonderful panorama.

History tells us that it was in the early Lenten season of the same year that Columbus was begging and pleading for the three poor boats with which to set out on his wonderful untried pathway across unknown seas, that in the world renowned city of Florence, a poor friar clothed in his habit of gray, as denoting the somberness of his life, walked back and forth through the city's streets. His heart is heavy at the wrong that he sees on every hand, but his face is fairly radiant with the mission of his life, which was to make humanity better, truer, wiser, teaching men and women how to live well.

He saw that wrong was triumphant in high places; that churches were accumulating great wealth which was used in costly decorations. Altar clothes worth their weight in gold, beautiful images of the Mother Mary, and the crucified Christ, while at the curbs near the church doors, the cruel whip of the driver of costly equipages, lashed the poor mendicants who begged bread from those who came to worship what? mammon. He saw their courts of justice but farces-played well-saw woman degrading herself by spending the whole night at the gaming table. Saw children suffering from want, while wine made beasts of those who should have been their supporters and protectors. He saw all this and with a rare boldness dared to denounce the evils of the hour.

That famous city has hardly changed its outline—it seems to stand as a living symbol to the fact we resemble the people of the past more than we differ from them.

There is want and suffering today from the very same causes that there was then. Intemperance and its associate evils are abroad in our land creating the keenest suffering and the cruelest despair. Monopolies and great corporations grind the life blood out of industry. Extravagance and profligacy make want now as then. In this land of plenty—where graneries are filled with wheat, thousands are suffering for bread. Yet, let us be thankful that down through the ages the beautiful spirit of the Dominican Friar has multiplied and grown, until today men, women, and even children are endeavoring to stay this tide of evil

There are men today, clean and strong, that are yearning for the reign of peace and righteousness, and they are dedicating all their life's energies as a willing offering

to the good of the whole.

The principles of right and justice must rule this land; men must be taught that the brotherhood of man as taught in our declarations of purpose means, "my brother as myself." If we could be only so imbued with honor as to stand the test of the market place, where men meet in traffic, there should be no scheming, no trickery, weights and measures should be accurate, food be pure, grain be clean, fruit honest both in measure and quality. The principles of our Order demand this. They are broad enough to build the sweetest, noblest character upon. Our lives ought be broader and better because we belong to the brotherhood. A general public will soon make great demands upon us. Will we be equal to the fulfillment of those demands?

In that memorable address of our honored National Master, Colonel Brigham, at the world's congress of agriculture, he said: "The hope and salvation of this nation lies in the rural homes." The cities with the influence of saloons, corrupt courts, and the foreign element that congregate there is not helping this nation in the right direction. The pure clean life blood of this must come from the farm. Patrons, let us press the work of the Grange. The old guards are falling and the ranks are thinning, some of us have not long to stay.

Press the work of the Grange. Teach our boys and girls its beautiful principles. Their hearts are fallow fields; let us sow the seeds with a liberal hand, knowing that there shall be an abundant harvest. MARY A. MAYO.

REPORT OF CERES.

"The ancients worshiped Ceres as the Goddess of Agriculture, but we, in a more enlightened age, give her the honored position metaphorically and to show our respect for women."

I find myself in something of a quandry in compiling a report of the proceedings of Ceres, since the only established duty is to pose as a Goddess metaphorically. But there is something more significant back of it all in the added sentence "and to show our respect for women."

The Grange was the pioneer organization to receive women into full, and we hope soon to be able to add, equal membership, and thus make Victor Hugo's statement a living truth.

At the 27th session of the National Grange the time was considered fully ripe to record itself in favor of bestowing on women the ballot. Yet, even if it is not desired, there is a certain satisfaction in the thought that we are considered at least equal to those elements which are unable to read the ballot they deposit.

We hail with delight the sentiment expressed by the highest degree of our Order, and one which should be made to ring from every subordinate, America for Americans. "God sifted three kingdoms to find the wheat for this planting, then sifted the wheat as the living seed of a nation." If God saw fit to sift the wheat preparatory to planting our fair continent, should not man keep sacred the charge and winnow out the chaff? It is conceded by some that wheat may turn to chess, but never by any that chess will turn to wheat. There is still room for the liberty loving oppressed but not for the red flag of the anarchist.

Throughout all the years this wheat has been watched and tended and watered by God's love, and the seed has sprung up and produced an hundred fold, nurtured by the care of an all wise Father who rules the destinies of nations, guided through wars and saved from pestilence or famine, it has grown a mighty people and with pride we look on this as the crowning year of the harvest. A year to which we have looked forward with anticipation and hope and on which we will look back with pride and

delight.

The sickle and sheaf of ripened wheat are emblems of the degree of Ceres. "The sheaf of wheat—many grains to each ear, and all the ears united in one sheaf by a common band—not only represents the resulting product of the soil and our labors in this chief of grains, but also presents an emblem of our Order, the many united to form a Grange, and the many thus united again to form the Order and all bound together in one band of fraternal unity." Let us cherish our symbols; if we would reap bountifully we must sow liberally.

"Sow with a generous hand,
Pause not for toil or pain;
Weary not through the heat of summer,
Weary not through the cold spring rain;
But wait till autumn comes
For the sheaves of golden grain.
"Scatter the seed and fear not,
A table will be spread:

"Scatter the seed and fear not, A table will be spread; What matter if you are too weary To eat your hard earned bread! Sow while the earth is broken, For the hungry must be fed. "Sow, and look onward, upward,

"Sow, and look onward, upward,
While the starry light appears—
Where, in spite of the coward's doubting,
Or your own heart's trembling fears,
You shall reap in joy the harvest
You have sown today in tears,"
MARY C.

REPORT OF FLORA.

WORTHY MASTER, BROTHERS AND SISTE S The farmer has the most honored occipation, for upon his industry the wealth and prosperity of this country is founded. The masses are dependent upon the farmer for nearly every form of food supply. Not only this, but manufacturers are dependent upon the products of agriculture to a great extent. The great cotton mills are supplied with the fibre which they make into various fabrics by the farmers of the south. The woolen mills are dependent u product of the sheep farmers, and the tanneries and shoe shops upon the hides of the farmers' cattle. The grain and flour mills are wholly supplied from the fields of the farm, while our railroads and steamboats flourish from the revenue received from the transportation of farm products.

Leaving the farmer's occupation let us look at him as a citizen. I need not fear contradiction when I make the assertion that the character of the farmer as a class is as great a factor for good in our land as is the importance of his industry. He is honest, sober, industrious, warm hearted, and friendly; he possesses a high sense of right and wrong and has good cause to be proud of his occupation and the important position which he fills in the world. But should he be content with this? Are there not some things left undone that would tend to elevate and educate the mind?

In taking a drive of ten or fifteen miles through the country let us look at the farms. Do the buildings with their surroundings indicate the spirit of progress which is manifest by your presence here? Are the grounds around each residence neat and well kept, ornamented with shade trees, shrubbery, and flowers.

O! but you say you have not time. When you look at it in its true light and make up your mind to do it the trouble and labor will be found very light indeed, not so much as the feeding a few pigs three

Look at the result that will follow. The good lady of the house will be sure to applaud every movement of this kind. The children grow up more contented and refined (the love of the beautiful exists in every child), even the passer-by brightens at the sight of a home with beautiful surroundings. Flowers have been defined as "Nature's smiles;" they are nourished by light as smiles by pure love; they revive after a generous shower, as smiles appear after a flood of tears. If we look the world over, in its natural state before the soil is cultivated by man, we find flowers every-

where; they may well be termed "Naturess' jewels." The one that possesses his millions, with all his wealth, can purchase nothing more beautiful than they. On the other hand, no matter how poor a man may be he may cherish and wear them. Find men or women who delight in growing or even in talking of flowers and you will find them genial and kind, not knowingly injuring any one.

Where flowers grow refinement dwells, for although voiceless, they appeal most eloquently to that which is best in man.

In Bryant's Thanatopsis we read

"To him who in the love of Lature holds
Communion with her visible form she speaks
A various language. For his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings, with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware."

Our district school buildings and grounds are more desolate than our homes. I know of a teacher who, wishing to brighten up the school room, asked the pupils if they could bring a few plants. The result was two or three uncouth looking plants so dwarfed and stunted that the most skillful handling could not coax them to produce one blossom. Cannot farmers' wives help in this? Although not strong enough to help level the yard or assist in planting shade trees, we can each winter, before time for the spring term to begin, have some plant that is a free bloomer, ready for the school room.

This love of the beautiful, which every child of nature inherits, should be cultivated, developed and strengthened.

The floral entertainments of the Grange the past season were a great help in this. Our best cultivated minds love flowers, and in the search among our best authors and poets for appropriate quotations for for these entertainments more than one mind has been elevated. For the intellectual advancement of the Grange there is nothing more beneficial than these. May the Floras of the subordinate Granges never fail to give in the future a floral entertainment. A poet has said:

"There is a lesson in every flower,
A story in every tree and bower,
In every herb on which we tread,
Are written words which rightly read,
Will lead us from this fragrant sod.
To happiness, holiness and God."

We value plants for the good they do, their power to elevate character and ennoble thought. They inspire us with more lofty ideas and a truer appreciation of the goodness and greatness of our Creator.

In the spring we may learn lessons of proh and perseverance by watching how the graw and the obstacles they have to tend against, also of the resurrection of they show that teath is but a beautiful necessity that marks a continued existence.

The autumn brings its frosts and soon all nature seems to be dressed in mourning, but in the spring rake away the weeds which widowed nature has been wearing and we find thousands of plants have arisen in evidence of the truth that it is only through death we live again.

Longfellow beautifully expressed in these

"And with childlike credulous affection,
We behold their tender bude expand;
Emblem of our own great resurrection,
Emblem of the bright and better land."

SARAH C. ST. CLAIR.

REPORT OF POMONA.

Worthy Master and Patrons—As Pomona of this Grange I believe it becomes my duty to give a report for the past year.

Very gladly would I shirk this responsibility if possible, as I feel that I have done absolutely nothing that I ought. I have been so situated that my time has been wholly occupied with home duties. Our house burned in March and the extra work of rebuilding and replacing some of the necessaries has about filled our hearts, minds and hands.

As Pomona I should encourage fruit culture. Owing to our situation on the little peninsula between the two Grand Traverse bays, where fruit raising is the principal business, we do not see the need of urging its extension immediately around us. Indeed, I sometimes feel like working in the opposite direction when I see so much small fruit as well as large being set every spring, and know by experience the work it brings to the usually overburdened housewife, for she generally has to put her shoulder to the wheel and help prepare the fruit for market.

fruit for market. But for all this I know that fruit does not form one of the articles of diet among many families of our land, where very little work is all that is needed that they may have it in abundance. Many of our farmers who turn their attention to stock raising, dairying, grain raising and many other vocations do not feel that hey can spend the time to raise these rticles, which they consider luxuries, but which are really necessaries when considered from the standpoint of health. How we, who are in the habit of having fruit whenever we wish, miss it when deprived of it, I know by experience. When fire swept our canned fruit, as well as many parrels of apples from our grasp, I think here was nothing I missed more in all our oss than I did the fruit, although the riends divided their stores with us.

I sometimes feel that it partially repaid us to learn we had so many friends ready and anxious to divide their supplies with their friends in need. I would urge upon all the farmers of our land, where soil and climate will permit, to raise at least fruit enough for their own families, as it is certain, if they do not, most of them will be deprived of what they so much need.

I have one recommendation to offer: All subordinate Granges should have stands in front of the lady officers, Ceres, Flora, and Pomona. Always have a fresh bouquet if possible on Flora's stand, when that cannot be had one of grases and artificial flowers. Then let Ceres have her grains in a suitable receptacle on the stand before her. Pomona should always see that a nice plate of fruit is on her table. I think it should be the duties of these officers to see that these articles are provided and in their places.

I will close my report for this year by promising to try to more fully do my duty in the future.

MRS. ABBIE C. LEIGHTON.

IN MEMORY.

Decatur Grange mourns the loss of Sister Sarah Randall Dodge. Appropriate resolutions were

IONIA POMONA.

"The December session of Ionia county Pomona Grange was held Dec. 7, at Ronald Grange hall.

Woodard Lake, Banner, and Berlin Center Granges were represented, making in all sixty-five in attendance with twenty-three in the choir, a very pleasant feature of the Grange.

Brother H. J. Hall, our Worthy Master, being sick, our last Master, Brother Wm. Mattison, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Worthy Secretary and approved. Also regrets of Brother Wooster, not being able to attend the State Grange as delegate. Brother Barnard and wife were then chosen to fill the vacancy, with the privilege of a substitute if not convenient for them to attend.

A motion carried that they should retain the old officers and meet at Banner Grange hall third Thursday of January to install the officers.

PROGRAM.

Song by the Choir.

Sister Mattison read Brother Cobb's obituary.

Question: "Has the Grange been successful in carrying out its declared purposes?"

A brother. It has in a great many points.
Another Brother: Thought if success were lacking, it was owing to the sisters not standing up for woman suffrage and fighting it out, and not stand back.

Sister Baxter: Select reading. Subject, "World's Fair."

"World's Fair."
Brother Bert Cowell: The wonderful things he saw at the White City and how he was impressed. Was greatly surprised to see the vast amount in transportation building, he never imagined could exist. Could say he was greatly benefited by that exhibit alone.

The more he saw the more he was impressed of the greatness of this world and the intelligence of its people. Especially the foreign nations. Thought the fair a great benefit to American people, and yet took a great deal of their money out of this country, and many went that were not able which was against their benefit in financial affairs.

Bro. Dwight Brooks thought the art gallery was of great benefit to him. Expected to see roughs, but thought it marvelous to see the good order, as he saw but one that was worse for drink, he was outside the gates.

Bro. Luther Hall thought the fair

owed its success to great extent to the American farmer.

Bro. Baxter was deeply impressed in the magnificient structure of the Ferris wheel, thought it a masterly piece of machinery.

The sisters were called upon to report. Thought the woman's building was complete, the patent room was instructive as there was many things to lighten the labor of women.

Sister Talcott was much amused in wax department by witnessing a mistake of one of the visitors.

Brother Philipps read an essay, "We should look well to government affairs."

The elements for success in Grange work we find are in good order, good material, with a good program adapted to the talent and tastes of all, so all can be interested, we are sure to have successful meetings.

Our next meeting to be held at Banner Grange on the third Thursday of January, 1894.

Mrs. L. J. Barnard,

BARNARD, Lecturer.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager.

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NEXT ISSUE JANUARY 18.

OUR WORK.

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

OUR OBJECT

is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement,

Financially,

tions.

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 occupa-

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

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

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

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

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

(b.) By demanding the enforcement of existing statutes, and by discussing, advocating, and trying to secure such other state and national laws as shall tend to the general justice, progress, and morality.

Renew!
Renew today!

Renew if your time is out!

Can you help the miners any? Heaven knows they need it.

Send to the college for the last agricultural report. Also ask to be put on their bulletin list.

The officers and some of the older members of the Grange had a photograph taken during State Grange. It is a very fine picture, indeed, and costs 50 cents, postpaid. You can send us the money and address.

President Dabney, of the Tennessee University, has been appointed to the position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Pres. Dabney is a good man, has a scientific training, and possesses an executive mind. We hope he may be able to fill Pres. Willit's place successfully, but he has a hard job on his hands to do it. We suggest that his first acceptable act would be to muzzle our friend Morton.

THE NEW REPORT.

The report of the State Board of Agririculture for 1892 is out. It is a Columbian report and will be found especially interesting. These volumes should be on every farmer's table, yet not one in a good many has them and fewer still read them. We heard one good Patron at the State Grange express surprise that they cost nothing. Send a card to the Secretary, Agricultural College, and one will be sent you postpaid.

NEW INTEREST.

The new year starts off with encouraging signs of interest in Grange work. Word comes from Hersey, Oceana county, and from Tawas City, Iosco county, that special interest is being felt in the Grange and that prospects are good for organization.

RENEW.

Several hundred of our subscribers will find that their time expires with this issue. Look at your label and if it says "1 Jan., 94," renew at once.

Please don't delay in this. You want the VISITOR. But if you wait you will let it run along and perhaps neglect it entirely. Renew now.

SOME CHANGES.

Our readers will notice that we have changed from five columns to four on the leading pages and have put the advertising on the last three pages. We think this will add to the appearance and convenience of arrangement of the paper. This has necessitated a little change in the order of departments, but we will soon become accustomed to that.

We have also changed the date of publication to the first and third Thursdays of each month. The paper will be mailed promptly on those days, and will be on the tables of all our Michigan subscribers Saturday, and in many cases Friday. We believe this will be a change appreciated by our readers, giving much more regularity than now.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We want to allow the fullest discussion possible on all important subjects, and to those who wish to give their ideas in our columns we would like to make a few suggestions:

1. Be as brief as possible. Our space is severely limited, and editors dread long articles anyway.

2. Don't drag in any partisanship, either political or religious.

3. Don't abuse anybody—except . Sing Morton. That is don't call your posing contributor names.

4. Please be as neat as possible, writing on fair paper and as plainly as you know how. Editors are the only people excusable for poor penmanship.

Now let us hear from you.

TO NEW OFFICERS.

Soon new officers will be installed in the Subordinate and Pomona Granges. No doubt many old incumbents will hold over, yet a large number of inexperienced ones will fall into the line of new duties.

We earnestly suggest that each officer of the Grange put forth a special effort in Grange work this year. There is so much to work for, so much to win, that we must not dally nor delay.

And we suggest that the first step in effective work is in making definite plans. We believe that the work outlined in "Our Work" should be the Grange work for this year. The duty of the officers is then to make such plans as will be best adapted in their locality to carry out these ideas.

Let us have an onward and united movement. Let us all work for the same ends. We can do wonders.

IS IT EASY?

Some one doesn't want to take up the F. H. R. C. because it is too hard. Well, friend, what are you farming for? Because it is easy? Did you ever spell down in school? Was it easy? Did you ever win in a debate with the schoolmaster? Was it easy? Did you ever try to make money milking cows and churning butter? Was it easy? Did you ever catch the greased pig on the Fourth? Was it easy? Did you ever do anything you were proud of and yet find it easy? If you have, you are a sport, a new variety of man.

And here is where too many farmers make a mistake. They are not willing to work for the things they want, and might have, if they would but earn them. Farmers realize acutely enough that it takes hard physical labor to win on the farn; too many forget that hard mental labor will bring in still greater returns.

We don't wish to convey the idea that the F. H. R. C. is hard. It is not. It will require diligent effort, but it is not beyond your reach. We merely wish to laugh away the objection to this or any other good thing, because it isn't easy.

The next three months is the school time for the farmer. Do not let them go by without a little systematic study. Take up a book in the reading course. It won't cost much money. Read it through carefully and see if you are not well repaid.

OUR WORK.

We print in this issue our "Declaration of Purposes." It will be found on page one, and we hope will be read carefully by every person who gets the Visitor, and also read in Grange at the first opportunity. Then when you have read that look over "Our Work" on this page. This latter has been approved by the Executive Committee, and is to be the guide, in large measure, for our activities in the Grange. It not only represents the substance and purport of the "Declaration of Purposes," but it shows how our purposes can find definite and effective channels.

The State Grange has taken the first steps in laying out specific work for itself. Let each Grange fall in line. The Declaration of Purposes is our proclamation of war; "Our Work" contains our marching orders. Patrons, let us fight it out on these lines.

A BRISK CAMPAIGN.

Many good words were spoken of the Visitor, at State Grange. The editor also confessed many good works on the part of many Patrons, in laboring faithfully for the good of the paper. We were able to report a much reduced deficit in Visitor finances. But we are not yet satisfied. We not only want to put the Visitor on a paying basis, we want also to see it progress. We want to have it a weekly paper. We want it should be a powerful factor in building up the Grange.

Now it is all very well to have good articles, and good words, but Patrons must remember that the Visitor, to be permanently successful, must have a sound business basis, and the whole secret of this is a large and growing subscription list. And you must secure the subscriptions. We are responsible for securing good articles. The more subscribers we have, the better men we can secure to write for us. It is our duty to get a large line of advertisers. We can do this only as we have a large circulation. But we of ourselves can't get many subscribers. We must leave that with you.

So, Patrons, it is very evident that a large part of the responsibility for the success or failure of the VISITOR rests solely with you. We can appeal and encourage, but you must get the names and money.

We have made premium offers that it seems to us should alone induce you to work for the VISITOR. We want to have a brisk campaign for new names during January and February. Don't wait. Begin now. Contest closes March 1.

THE FALLIBILITY OF THE "NEWS."

While the State Grange was in session the Detroit "Evening News," in an editorial headed, "The Infallibility of the Grange," sought to make light of the scoring Secretary Morton received at the hands of Worthy Master Horton. If the man who wrote that editorial had taken pains to correctly inform himself as to the facts in the case of Grange vs. Morton, he would never have written the editorial. He would have learned in the first place that the Michigan Grange represents, not 1,000 people, but 11,000, with a further practical following almost as great. He would also have discovered that the Michigan Grange is not the only Grange which has paid its respects to the Secretary. He would know, too, that, the members of the Grange are not the only farmers who lightly esteem Mr. Morton. He would appreciate the fact that with scarcely an exception, general agricultural papers have been almost as bitter as has the Grange press, in denouncing friend Morton. He would have learned that a committee of the National Grange made a friendly call on Mr. Morton soon after his appointment, and proffered the aid of the Grange to his department, but were coldly received and were even given to understand that agricultural education would receive no encouragement at his hands. He would know that Mr. Morton did insult the Grange at Chicago, in a set speech, knowingly and wilfully.

It is not that the Grange cannot stand opposition of opinion that calls out these denunciations; it is that Mr. Morton's words and actions have fully demonstrated that he is not equipped for the duties of Secretary of Agriculture. He may be brilliant, he may be able, but he neither knows the wants of the farmers nor sympathizes with their desires. And if the "News" will study the abundant material at hand it will reach a similar conclusion.

THE GRANGE SHOULD AID.

A special committee of the State Grange waited upon the Governor with regard to relief from the Northern Peninsula, and reported as follows:

Worthy Master—Your Special committee appointed to visit the Governor and ascertain the condition of miners in the northern peninsula would respectfully report as follows: Although the people of the state have responded to the call for help nobly, yet they are in a very bad condition. Although money is needed they most need clothing and food. In Gogebic county there are 6,000, and in Dickinson county there are 2,000 that must have relief or starve. The estimate has been made that it will take at least \$100,000 to get them through the winter. All organizations are requested to aid in relieving the suffering.

Your committee, believing that there is no organization that is more capable of helping to relieve the sufferers than the Grange, and since it is one of our principles to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, we think that we, as true Patrons, ought to do all in our power to help. Therefore we recommend that each delegate, also each officer, of this honorable body be instructed that when we reach our homes we shall canvass our districts and have Grange donations and also call on supervisors and urge them to call upon the people for assistance and help in this grand work. Further we recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That this Grange is opposed to the calling of an extra session of the Legislature.

S. E. HAUGHEY, E. H. TAYLOR, E. L. WARNER.

E. L. WARNER
And the report was adopted.

It now becomes the duty of every Subordinate Grange to aid all it can in collecting and forwarding supplies. The need is great. Thousands are literally starving and thousands of others are in want. The cities of the lower peninsula have all they can do to care for their own poor at this time. The farmers must come to the rescue.

Supplies that are most needed are wheat, meat, and warm clothing. These should be collected as soon as possible by a committee of the Grange, packed securely, and sent according to the following directions.

Do not fail to follow them exactly: Supplies for Gogebic county should be sent to "The Relief Committee, Ironwood, Michigan." For Dickinson county, send to "The Relief Committee, Iron Mountain, Michigan." Supplies should be sent in about the proportion of three to Gogebic county to one to Dickinson. Report shipments to J. L. Hudson, Detroit, Michigan, and contributions of money can be sent directly to him. "The railroads have agreed to carry supplies free, when sent as above directed.

The Grange should not hesitate in this good work, for the help is needed now. Do not stop with Grange members in soliciting supplies, but appeal to all the farmers in your neighborhood. Our organization was never asked for better use than this.

STATE GRANGE.

The recent session of the Michigan State Grange will go down in Grange history as one of the most important ever held. Perhaps the topics discussed were not, in the main, so different from those of other sessions as to distinguish this meeting, but the facts that it is a critical period in Grange work in our state, that the range of discussion was so broad, and that the points of decisive action were so significant, will earn for this the title of an historical State Grange. Let us enumerate.

The Grange has often talked of co-operation in buying. This year it acted, and the Executive committee are charged with the task of making early arrangements to enable Patrons to buy at wholesale prices.

The Grange has long stood for education.

This year a permanent committee on Education was formed. They will take up the

study of the district school, of the agricultural college, and of institute and reading circle work, and will seek to solve some of the problems so plainly evident in these lines.

The Grange believes in helping people. This year a resolution passed calling on all Subordinate Granges to help the starving miners of the northern peninsula. The Woman's Work committee was also asked to make arrangements whereby, during the coming summer, a large number of poor children and working girls from the cities might be given an outing in some of our Grange homes.

The Grange always resolves that it wants certain legislation. This year it resolved even more than usual. But it did more than that. It provided for the appointment of a legislative committee who shall early begin to work for the carrying out of the wishes of the Grange along legislative

Now we believe that these measures are extremely significant. The Grange has always believed in co-operation, in education, in helpfulness, in wise legislation. But at this session it acted, and provided means to carry out its beliefs. This is the important feature of this State Grange, and one that will, in our opinion, forever render it a mile stone in Grange progress in Michigan.

The becture Field.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

Ypsilanti. Becember 20, 1893.

What is our duty to the poor?

How should the unemployed be provided for? Should the farmer be taxed or crowded to contribute, when he is willing to employ at reduced wages, or to give a wintering to persons who would help him and his family at their winter

Is it not the duty of able bodied poor to work for board even, or minimum wages, rather than

Should the state be asked to support in idleness,

or to transport through aid of charity committees to places to earn a living? A. J. C.

FROM BROTHER CROSBY.

As the new Grange year begins I wish to call to the especial attention of deputies, lecturers of Pomona and Subordinate Granges, as well as Woman's committee, in fact members in general, that this column is an open receptacle of your contributions upon subjects in the line of our work, and I know that you will all have something for it if you only take the trouble to send it in. Do not think that someone else will respond or that we do not need your item. so keep it up, send direct to the editor, always granting permission to use when wanted. Do not keep waiting to make long stories, but jot a thought, subjects for programs, a word of meetings to be, and that have been, who visited and what you saw or heard when you visited. Nothing gives more animation than to see in your newspaper that ever so many all about us are doing the very same thing. We think no Grange should neglect to place a copy of the VISITOR in the hands of the lecturer, who should always have it at the Grange for reference, and any good Lecturer will soon earn the favor. The blanks for report of officers elect which are sent to secretaries this year call for lecturer's name and postoffice. See to it and have them sent off just as early as possible, that we may have the lists to use. Last year was the fair, this year it's "up and doing there!

Fraternally, A. J. CROSBY.

F. H. R. C.

MOTTO-" Begin; keep at it."

CORRESPONDENCE.

It is desired to extend the influence and usefulness of the Agricultural College further than simply to those who come here as students. The complete library in connection with the experiment station gives the instructors great facilities for becoming thoroughly conversant with all the most recent discoveries in agriculture. All members of the F. H. R. C. are invited to correspond with the college. Any doubtful points; value of books treating of special subjects; subjects not treated in books recommended; and any other questions of interest to circles or individuals will be cheefully answered by the faculty of the college. Address all questions to the secretary, or to the Visitor.

THE COURSE.

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

books in our list. Those who may order from us should however send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the circle, stating that they have secured books of us and wish to take the course. Otherwise they will get no credit for their reading. We do not care to handle the books except as premiums. If you want to buy outright, send to F. B. Mumford, Agricultural College, Mich.

CLASS I. SOILS AND CROPS.

	Price, pos	stpa	ua
1.	First Principles of Agriculture.—Mills & Shaw.	\$0	50
2.	(pp. 1-116) Soils and Crops.—Morrow & Hunt		75
3.	Talks on Manures.—Harris	1	16
	Silos and Silage.—Cook.		15
	blios and Shage.—Cook.		67
5.	Land Drainage.—Miles		01
	CLASS II. LIVE STOCK.		
1.	First Principles of Agriculture.—Mills & Shaw. (pp. 116-250)		50
2.	Horses, Cattle, Sheep and SwineCurtis	1	75
3.	Stock BreedingMiles	1	13
i.	Feeding Animals.—Stewart	1	47
	Dairyman's Manual.—Stewart	1	32
	Shepherd's Manual Stewart		00
	Harris on the Pig.—Harris.		00
	Horse Breeding.—Sanders		46
			10
	CLASS III. GARDEN AND ORCHARD.		-
١,	Practical Fruit Grower.—Maynard		30
2.	How the Garden Pays.—Greiner		16
3.	Ornamental GardeningLong		34
1.	Insects and Insecticides Weed		91
5.4	Gardening for Pleasure, -Henderson	1	34
	Winter Greeneries.—Johnson		67
	Propagation of Plants.—Fuller.		00
	Home Floriculture.—Rexford.	1	13
	CLASS IV. HOME MAKING.		
1.	Helps for Home Makers		60
2.	Anna Maria's Housekeeping		60
3.	How to Win - Willard		75
1.	How to Win.—Willard. The New Womanhood.—J. C. Fernald		95
5.	How the Other Half Lives.—Riis		25
			- 4
	CLASS V. POLITICAL SCIENCE.		
1.	Elements of Political Economy.—Ety		00
2.	Political Economy.—Watker American Commonwealth.—Bryce. (2 vols.)	. 1	20
3.	American Commonwealth.—Bryce. (2 vols.)	- 2	70
	* Any one Elective.		

THE STATE GRANGE.

(Continued from page 1.)

taken thereon by the National Grange. Adopted.

Mrs. J. H. Martin reported as L. A. Steward.

The committee on Legislative Action reported, and resolutions before that committee were adopted as follows:

Favoring equal suffrage.

Favoring uniform text books. Favoring a change in the jury system so

that in civil cases a three-fourths verdict will prevail. Favoring placing farmers on the same

level before tariff laws as manufacturers and others. Favoring further legislation to control

trusts, etc.

Urging congress to pass laws for the

suppression of trusts. Favoring the enactment of further laws to aid the Food and Dairy Comer in preventing adulterations and promoting

pure foods. The committee on Good of the Order favored discussion of an amendment to the state constitution providing an educational test for suffrage, and favored the Farm Home Reading Circle and the Oceana county reading course, and favored extension of the circulation of the GRANGE

VISITOR. Adopted. The committee on Cooperation favored the adoption of methods whereby members can better cooperate in buying and selling; cooperative reading courses; and better facilities for the admission of women to the Agricultural College. Adopted.

The committee on By-laws favored changing time of subordinate Grange elections to October. Referred to Master

The committee on Pomona Granges favored committees to push circulation of GRANGE VISITOR and forwarding of papers read at Pomona Granges to the VISITOR.

Adopted. The committee on Woman's Work reported again, favoring the adoption of plans whereby working girls and children from the cities may have vacations in country homes. Recommendation en-

dorsed. The committee on Dormant Granges favored more lectures by deputies and State Lecturer, wider distribution of the VISITOR and other good Grange literature. Also that part of the defense fund be used if necessary to compel compliance with the 1000 mile ticket law and other statutes beneficial to Patrons of Husbandry. Also that cooperation in business matters be encouraged so that less dormancy should follow indifference.

Adopted. The committee on Charity reported favoring work in behalf of the miners, and urging the appointment of committees of ladies in each county to cooperate with the county agents in securing the welfare of waifs, etc., and to render needed friendship and assistance to girls over seventeen in the courts. After discussion it was

adopted. The committee on By-laws reported in favor of six for a quorum at delegate conventions to elect delegates to State Grange. Adopted.

The committee on Agriculture reported no business and hoped for the revival of agriculture in importance.

The committee on Finance reported in favor of leaving compensation of Lecturer to Executive committee and in favor of extending such aid to the GRANGE VISITOR as will sustain and improve it as needed. Adopted.

At the evening session the Executive committee reported in favor of appointing Thomas Mars as a special committee to investigate and prepare plans for mutual fire insurance under the auspices of the State Grange. The committee also favored the promotion of plans for business coöperation, but urged delay in taking up life insurance. The recommendations were adopted.

Master Horton appointed as committee on Woman's Work, Mrs. Mary Mayo, Mrs. Mary S. Hinds, and Mrs. Belle Royce; as permanent committee on Education, J. W. Hutchins, K. L. Butterfield and Mrs. Mary

The committee on Resolutions reported appropriate closing resolutions which were adopted.

At various times the exercises were varied and lightened by recitations by Miss Nellie A. Mayo, Miss Mary C. Allis, and Mr. George Heck; also by the always enjoyed remarks of Past Masters Woodman, Luce, and Mars.

Master Horton said in closing that more resolutions had been introduced than ever before, and the session had been of great interest and profit. The people are thinking for themselves.

The Grange was then closed in form. B. E. B.

NOTES.

One of the officers remarked that this session was the most progressive one in six years.

Unfortunately the college attracts many of the delegates at the wrong time. Delegates should visit the college if possible. but they should go at a time which will not delay the work of the Grange.

Bro. Jason Woodman stopped over one evening on his way into Lapeer and adjoining counties for lecture work. Bro. Mayo left the morning after adjournment for similar work in the "thumb.

The newspaper men all speak very highly indeed of Master Horton's address. And they were not the only ones who admired it, either.

The Lansing dailies had full and accurate reports of the meetings. The Detroit dailies also gave good space to the Grange. This improved service was largely due to Bro. B. E. Benedict of Lansing, who took constant and full notes of the sessions, and reported to the press. The VISITOR is also indebted to Mr. Benedict for the complete but concise report given above.

The Hotel Downey made fine headquarters for the Grange, although there was a little misunderstanding regarding rates that caused some dissatisfaction.

Capitol Grange choir had but a few days' notice that they would be expected to furnish music for the State Grange. They had not been practicing for a long time, and only had three meetings for practice before Grange convened. They deserve much credit for their response under such conditions and for the good work they did under unfavorable circumstances. It is to be hoped that another year complete musical arrangements can be made in ample time. Music adds so much to the session, but no choir will be satisfied nor do itself credit unless it has due time for preparation.

A large sprinkling of young men was noticeable among the delegates. This is a most encouraging sign. Keep sending them, Patrons.

Bro. Horton was fortunate in his committee chairmanship, the reports being as a rule businesslike and acceptable.

The memorial exercises were impressive and interesting. Among the many beautiful and appropriate words spoken, none were more appropriate and beautiful than those of Miss Buell.

The F. H. R. C. had quite a boom, over 20 books being sold.

PERSONALS.

One of the most tireless workers, in season and out, in committee room, on the floor, at his desk, and in his room, was most Worthy Lecturer Crosby, and withal he is one of the most quiet and unassuming.

The Grange recognized in Mrs. Belle Royce the right person in the right place. Her report as chairman of the Committee on Education was concise and abreast of thought along that line. She is secured for another session by appointment on the Woman's Work committee.

We believe the local press, the reports presented by the various committees, the discussions on all subjects before the Grange, and the addresses of visitors and members upon personal call and at open

meetings of the Grange, warrent this verdict of those who attend year after year: "It was an unusually able body." Even then, the last day discovered much strong, young ability, that had it been known at the outset and put where it was best fitted for work, would have accomplished far more than it did; but this is an obstacle a body of comparative strangers working together always has to contend with.

Misses Alma Hinds and Nellie Mayo, daughters of the Woman's Work committee, added much to the social feature this year, besides both are already well in practice in the soberer undertakings of the Grange-Miss Alma having been the efficient secretary at National Grange headquarters at Jackson Park during the summer, and Miss Nellie being her mother' constant co-adjutor in all things.

Among visiting members were faithful Brother Green of Oakland; E. S. Burnett of Shiawassee; H. H. Dresser of Hillsdale, and F. W. Redfern of Clinton, the latter representing the law makers of last winter; J. W. Hutchins and Prof. F. B. Mumford with F. H. R. C. interests in charge; School Commissioner D. E. Mc-Clure to champion the graded course in reading; Mr. DuBois Conklin of the Patrons' Commercial Union; Deputies Jason Woodman of Van Buren, A. D. Bank of Eaton, G. R. Bowser of Barry and Mrs. Bina Wiley of Cass. Sister S. B. Wiley of Ingham was present but we missed other local strong helps-Prof. Beal, Hon. J. H. Forster and Robt. L. Hewitt.

When just of age, this Grange counted more missing veterans from its ranks than at any other of its twenty-one sessions. This fact added weight and heart to the usual warm welcome tendered such of the "Old Guard" of its infancy days as are still with us. There were J. J. Woodman, that apostle who brings us Grange tidings and cheer from their fountain heads, and who, to the Michigan State Grange, has been again and again a very "shelter in the time of storm;" Bro. C. G. Luce, always the valiant and intrepid; Bro. Mars, who supported the new regime with paternal oversight and experience, and those others, still on the roll of executive committeemen or officers, to whom we, of another Grange generation, owe so much.

Although the National Grange has done away with a distinctive Woman's Work Committee, it was felt we were still too dependent on our state committee to dispense with these women's work. feel the impulse of it too plainly. Mrs. Hinds, as chairman, has carried on a widely educational and sympathetic correspondence, the officers of Pomona, Ceres and Flora have been exalted to positions of usefulness, as well as of ornamentation, by wheels set in motion by this woman's work movement. Countless minor aids were rendered all over the field by other members by their suggestions and the year's work was crowned by that "Special Woman's Edition" of the VISITOR.

Brother H. H. Hinds, who retired from the Executive committee, occupied a place hard to fill. He was progressive, pushing, active, tireless. Yet his actions were always governed by a ripe judgment and a keen business insight. He was ever ready to help, to explain, or to warn, and it is to be hoped that he can still find the time to give the State Grange his aid and counsel.

Among the younger men who came actively to the front at this session were Hon. C. K. Hoyt of Ottawa, and C. E. Robinson of Van Buren. We hail the new era in the work in our state, ushered in by the advent of this young and active manhood of the farm.

IN SPITE OF HARD TIMES.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1893.

Mr. Editor-For the three months of the current Grange year, ending December 31, 1893, there have been twenty-six per cent more new Granges organized than for the same period last year. The per cent of reorganized Granges far exceeds the above. The reports from all quarters show earnest and successful work.

Fraternally yours, JOHN TRIMBLE.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the founda-tion of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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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.

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Eggs for hatching per 13, Barred Plymouth Bocks, Rose Comb White, and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 to \$1.50. White Wyan-dottes 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 woo premiums at all the principal shows in Michigan.

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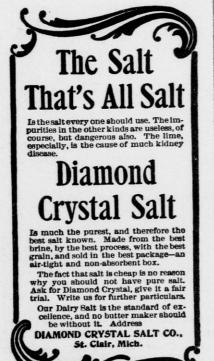
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Olivet, Eaton Co., Mich. I make a specialty of Castrating the Ridgling Horse, and Spaying the Kicking Mare. I Castrate Colts without the use of ropes, cords, clamps or fire irons. Spay all kinds of domestic animals, Capon Fowls; Dehorn Cattle, File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

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

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BULLE-TINS.

Bulletin No. 101, issued by the Michigan State Agricultural College experi-ment station, discusses many matters of practical importance to the farmers.

1. A careful investigation of the American Merino changes in the wheat plant from the and Shropshire Sheep time it heads out to the period of dead ripeness. The progressive changes in the chemical composition of the grain and straw of wheat in this process of ripening show that the best results are reached in both grain and straw when the wheat kernel "crushes dry between the thumb nails," that at this time there is the largest yield of grain and of the best quality, and from this period there is a gradual deterioration of the grain, and a marked decline in the food value

of the straw.

This part of the bulletin is illustrated by several diagrams which enable one to take in at a glance the various changes in forty-six successive days of growth.

2. Under the heading "Certain Forage Plants" attention is directed to the spurry and its peculiar adaptedness to light sandy soils, like the jack pine plains, and especially where the light soil is visited by drouth. At the same time warning is given that on rich soils the spurry may become a troublesome weed. Analysis of the spurry shows that while it contains but little of the starchy class of food materials, it contains a larger proportion of fat (5.76 per cent) and materials of the albuminous class (13.56 per cent).

The reported failure of last spring's sowing of spurry was probably caused by freezing the young plants soon after coming up, as the young plant is easily killed by frost.

Pea (Lathyrus silvestris) and its remark able fodder value are pointed out. A perennial plant that this year produced four tons of dry fodder, containing more

An agricultural curiosity in the pepner mint hay is brought to public attention. A full analysis is given showing it to be equal to good timothy hay for fodder.

3. Timely attention is called to the very important subject of adulteration of ground feed. The large amount of oats used to make oat meal, rolled oats, quaker oats, etc., leaves a large quantity of oat hulls on the hands of the miller, a material of small value for fodder, but when ground and mixed with a small amount of corn, corn and cobs, etc., so

spraying fruits with compounds of copper and arsenic is placed before the public in a series of chemical analysis of fruits treated by spraying. These analyses are made, not for the purpose of creating a panic on poisons, but to let the people know what they are eating under certain conditions. The caution about the excessive use of copper salts, and especially about the use of arsenic, when some less dangerous material could be used, is timely and will be heeded by

Gareful fruit growers.

Bulletin No. 102, on Celery Insects, by G. C. Davis, contains many new and interesting features. It treats of forty-four different species of insects that have been found the past segon to be more or less. found the past season to be more or less injurious to celery. Celery insects are becoming more plentiful each year, and so little has been known of them previous to this that only two of the forty-four species have been reported as injurious before.

The first insects treated of are the locusts and grasshoppers, which have eaten the celery considerably along the eaten the celery considerably along the borders the past season. The method found most effectual in diminishing their numbers is a modification of the common the common in the common i "hopper dozer." It is a tarred pan drawn by a horse along the border of the celery on the grass. Two men go into the celery and drive the hoppers toward the pan and as the hoppers leap toward the pan and as the hoppers leap.

Variety

all work

The most common and many of the most injurious insects to the celery are from the plant. Nearly one-half of all tony of the country life.

The Grange has done the true bugs. They do not bite or chew, but puncture the plant and draw the sap through the puncture. For this reason they are a very difficult class of insects to treat, as insecticides that kill by being eaten are ineffectual and other means must be used.

The first of the bugs includes several species of leaf hoppers which were very common and did considerable injury to young celery. Two of the species are new and descriptions of them are given. For a means of protection a new machine known as the "hopperette" was devised. It consisted of a small tarred pan attached to a wheel hoe, so that a man can very easily run it over a row and collect the leaf hoppers as he goes. The bottom of the pan is notched and has a string in this notch for starting the hoppers and protecting the plants from the sharp edges of the pan. The hopperette proved very successful.

GOOD WORDS.

The Grand Traverse Herald has a recent editorial entitled "The Grange." Both because every word is true, and because the Herald is one of the ablest weeklies in Michigan, are we glad to quote the article

The Herald has for many years THE BAY VIEW READING CIRCLE. been a persistent and constant friend of the Grange, and its advocacy of that order is known to everybody. It has a word to say on this matter now. There has been no similar organization of the cen-The great productiveness of the Flat tury that has done the good this has done. It has moved the farmer, four tons of dry fodder, containing more than 27 per cent of nitrogenous food, will attract the attention of farmers and stock men.

out of the rut in which they had been traveling through all the years. It has brought to the stock men. and more important still, his family, years. It has brought together a great class of people whose work and necessarily isolated outside their own live. It has united them in a common interest, for a common good. It has been an educator, an enlightener. It has The course is short, well planned, People's shown the farmer that there is a and low priced-all the books, world outside his own, a great, big, magazine, membership and examfast-going world about which he must know something if he would amount of corn, corn and cobs, etc., so closely imitating the old fashioned ground feed"-bushel for bushel of shell-march of events. It has brought the most attractive books to be Capital, \$150,000.00 Ovid, Mich.
Breeder of IMPROVED OF IMPROVE ed better to think, to read, to talk. He has carried back to his farm something of the good influences that come only by closer contact with his fellow men. He has learned the ways and methods of brother farmers and has found that an together with the Home Reading application of these in his own case has brought a greater degree of success. He has found out better find the Bay View course pleasant find the Bay View course pleasant sexual what to sow and plant, how to and all will enjoy the delightful cultivate and harvest, and in what meetings provided. Enquiries for way to market. He has learned by circulars, giving full information, experience how best to make his should be addressed to influence felt in legislation, with the result that his interests are recognized and cared for in all departments of the state and general governments. And, perhaps most "Owes everybody in town, and just got a important of all, the wife and foreign appointment."—Atlanta Constitumother and daughter have been tion.

MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS. College and Station. into the tar they are caught in large farm home has been brightened, neighborhood entertainments and found to be the bugs that suck the sap social gatherings break the mono-

The Grange has done this, and more. It has brought to the merchant, the professional man, the business man, a higher regard for and respect for the farmer, to whom he was, before, almost a stranger. The influence of the Grange has been wide-spread and for falt, and in no state more. far-felt, and in no state more markedly so than in Michigan, where, repeatedly, the highest and most honored positions of trust and responsibility have been filled from among its membership.

And now the winter days are coming when the best work of the order can be done, because then the farmer and his family can best give it time and attention. It is for the interest of every farmer in Michigan to ally himself with the Grange, and this is the time of year when he can best give this important matter attention. Join the Grange. Have your family join. It will pay big dollars to do so, besides being the best thing you ever did for your own happiness and that of your family and home. Think this matter over carefully

Many farmers and young people on the farm who would like to pursue some good reading course in addition to the excellent professional course of the Home Reading Circle, will be interested in the new Bay View Reading Circle. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, of Wellesley college fame, Dr. P. S. Henson, Bishop W. X. Ninde, and other well known people are among the promoters. The Circle has a course of systematic general reading, and is especially designed for busy people, who would yet like to turn people, who would yet like to turn their little leisure to good account. ination for an entire year costing but \$2.50. This is the German History of the Reformation,"
"Reasons for Believing in Chrising business on time deposits. If you have any bank ing business come and see us. tianity," and "The Fairy Land of Science." Supplemented readings of great value are given in the magazine, which also directs the work. It requires only five to six ware, 1 Brighton. All No. 1, 1 year vines,

J. M. HALL, Flint, Mich.

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Made entirely of cast steel and wrought iron and therefore practically indestructible.

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the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world, is now putting upon the Jas. Boss Filled and other cases made by it, a bow (ring) which cannot be twisted or pulled off the watch.

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Lansing Mich

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SEXUAL

decline may be arrested beforedecay; strength may be restored; powers when impoverished by youth's reckless overdrafts may be reinvig-orated by our home treatment.

CONFIDENCE

never has its citadel in the breasts of those who have weak, shrunken, undeveloped or diseased organs. The evil that men do through ignorance in boyhood and errors of early manhood leaves wasting effects. RESTORED

to vigorous vitality you might be successful in business, fervent in spirit. Our curative meth ods are unfailing. Write for our book, "PER-FECT MANHOOD," sent free, sealed.

Correspondence ERIE MEDICAL CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y. *The Eric Medical Company ranks high financially and claims to exclusively con-trol certain scientific discoveries of great value in the medical profession.—Editor.

Grange Visitor

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THOS. MARS	Berrien Center
W. E. WRIGHT	Coldwater
PERRY MAYO	Battle Creek
R H TAYLOR	Shelby
F W REDFERN	Maple Rapids
G. B. HORTON, Ex Offi	igio S Fruit Ridge
TENNIE BUELL (EX OII	Ann Arbon

Committee on Woman's Work in the

artemb.	•
Mrs. Mary A. Mayo	Battle Creek
Mrs. Mary Sherwood Hinds .	Stanton
Mrs. Belle Royce	

General Deputy Lecturers.

MARY A. MAYO	Battle Creek
HON J J. WOODMAN	Paw Paw
HON C. G. LUCE	Coldwater
HON PERRY MAYO	Battle Creek
HON THOS. MARS.	Berrien Center
JASON WOODMAN	Paw Paw
A. D. BANK	Lansing
C. L. WHITNEY	Muskegon

County Deputies.

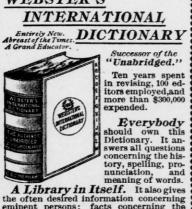
D. H. Stebbins Atwood, Antrim C. V. Nash Bloomi dale, Allegan	Co.
C. V. Nash Bloomi dale, Allegan	**
R. B. Reynolds nd, Benzie Geo. Bowser Down, 7, Barry	**
Geo. Bowser Down 5, Barry	
lames D Studiev Union City, Branch	**
	**
J. W. Ennert. St. Johns, Clinton Mary A. Mayo Battle Creek, Calhoun Charleson Charleson Charleson	**
Mary A. MayoBattle Creek, Calhoun	**
wm thark charlevola, charlevola	46
	44
Mrs. Bina Wiley Cassopolis, Cass A. D. Bank Lansing, Eaton	46
A. D. Bank Lansing, Eaton	"
Isaac Russell Alma, Gratiot John Passmore Flushing, Genesee E. O. Ladd Old Mission, Grand Traverse	"
John Passmore Flushing, Genesee	"
E. O. Ladd Old Mission, Grand Traverse	"
Mar E D Nokes Wheatland Hillsdale	66
P A Brown Sand Beach, Huron	"
D. H. English Chandler, Ionia F. W. Havens Fitchburg, Ingham	"
F. W. Havens Fitchburg, Ingham	**
	"
Robert Dockery Rockford, Kent	**
Robert Dockery Rockford, Kent James Greasen Kalkaska, Kalkaska	**
	**
Fred Dean Brighton, Livingston	**
To 17 Allis Adrian, Lenawee	"
	"
Geo, H. Lester Crystal, Monteam D. R. Van Amberg Bear Lake, Manistee Jessie E. Williams Big Rapids, Mccosta J. S. Lawson Disco, Macomb Will C. Parish. Flat Rock, Monroe T. F. Rodgers Ravenna, Muskegon W. W. Carter Ashland, Newaygo	"
Jessie E. Williams Big Rapids, Mecosta	44
I. S. Lawson Disco, Macomb	**
Will G. Parish Flat Rock, Monroe	**
T. F. Rodgers	
W. W. Carter Ashland, Newaygo	"
W. W. Carter Ashland, Newaygo Robert Alward Hudsonville, Ottawa	"
R. H. Taylor Shelby, Oceana D. Murlin Vernon, Shiawassee A. W. Canfield Hartsuff, St. Clair	**
D. Murlin Vernon, Shiawassee	
A. W. Canfield	46
Wm. B. Langley Centerville, St. Joseph Geo. Edwards Birch Run, Saginaw	"
Geo. Edwards Birch Run, Saginaw	
M. C. Kerr Carsonville, Sanilac Helen A. Fiske Lawrence, Van Buren	"
Helen A. Fiske Lawrence, Van Buren	**
John E. Wilcox Plymouth, Wayne	44
John A. McDougal Ypsilanti, Washtenaw	**
John E. Wilcox Plymouth, Wayne John A. McDougal Ypsilanti, Washtenaw R. C. Norris Cadillac, Wexford	**

Revised List of Grange Supplies Kept in the office of Sec'y of the

over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and t	ме
signature of its Master or Secretary.	
Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred\$0	75
Secretary's ledger	85
Secretary's record	85
Treasurer's orders, bound, per hundred	35
Secretary's receipts for dues, per hundred	35
Treasurer's receipts for dues, per hundred	35
A - liestions for membership per hundred	50
Applications for membership, per hundred	25
Withdrawal cards, per dozen	25
Dimits, in envelopes, per dozen.	20
By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies,	
10c; per dozen	75
"Glad Echoes," with music, single copies,	
	00
Grange Melodies, single copy, 40c; per dozen 4	00
Opening Song Card, 2c each; 75c per 50; 100 1	35
Rituals, 7th edition (with combined degrees),	

other grange supplies Address MISS JENNIE BUELL,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

..... *WEBSTER'S*



the often desired information concerning the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; particulars concerning noted fictitions persons and places; translation of foreign quotations, words, and proverbs; etc., etc., etc.

This Work is Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, scholar, pro-fessional man, and self-educator.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL Sold by All Booksellers. G. & C. Merriam Co. Springfield, Mass. Do not bny cheap photo graphic reprints of ancien DICTIONARY

Send for free prospec See Premium List.

THE GRANGE TOKEN.

The Grange Token is a beautiful work of art issued by the Fraternity Fine Art Co., 172 Washington St., Boston. In the center of the design is the certificate of membership, to be filled out by a fine penman. On each side of this certificate penman. On each side of this certificate are represented the early spring and summer flowers, traces of corn and the fruits worth, N. H. all neatly arranged. The degrees are also represented by an appropriate scene. The whole makes a magnificent work of The whole makes a magnificent work of art, well adapted to adorn any Patron's home. It is a picture 22x28 inches in beautiful oil colors and on heavy white paper, selling for \$1.50 each.

No. 72.—Square.

1. A low wit. 2. Without thought. 3. A pale reaction of the geoko family. 6. Postpaper, selling for \$1.50 each.

During January and February is the color, with a cast of orange. 4. Assuages. (Obs.) 5. A lizard of the geoko family. 6. Postpaper, selling for \$1.50 each. paper, selling for \$1,50 each. See Premium List.

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.

To the Readers of the Visitor—
Now that dairying in its various branches is becoming more popular with Michigan farmers, they are solicited to buy various publications to enlighten them in the farmers, they are solicited to buy various publications to enlighten them in the science of butter and cheese making and milk production. Several have come to my notice and all have merit, but no my notice and all have merit, but no book or paper have I read on this general subject, so full of good, practical thoughts and useful suggestions as the book written by Mrs. E. M. Jones and titled "Dairying for Profit." The author also calls it a Lecture on Cooperative Dairying and on Winter Dairying. Dairying and on Winter Dairying. Mrs. Jones is the owner and manager of a dairy farm near Brockville, Ont.. Can. The book is in the Grange price list.

GEO. B. HORTON.

See Premium List.



Imitated by All. Equalled by None.

Cans well made of heavy tin plate. Inside parts coated with pure block tin. Iron work thickly and smoothly galanized.

Requires smallest possible quantity of ce, hence, economical in use. See Premium List.

THE BOOK FOR AMERICANS. EDUCATIONAL AND NON-PARTISAN.

THOUGHT AND THRIFT.

It has proved to be The Book for the people and let them have it cheap-about half actual cost—356 large pages 30 pages Plain Statistics on just those things the people should know of, official and certified to. Extra and Handsome Cloth Binding.

It is customary and proper to quote what authorities say of such a work. We give a few words from extended en-Michigan State Grange dorsements from but a few of thousands received as to the great worth of Thought And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

and Thrift. The old reliable Farm, Field and Stockman; American Farm News; National Labor Tribune; New York Manufacturer; New Jersey Herald; Kansas Farmer; Michigan Workman; Pennsylvania Farmer; Christian Standard, Cin., O.; Farmers' Voice, and others say of it, viz.; "We wish this magnifi-cent array of facts could be in the hands of every farmer, business man, mechanic and workman in the land." "Mr. Hill resolutely and impartially assails whatever he considers public abuses and hurtful follies." "Open handed and fair spoken." "There is a wide spread and extending dissatisfaction with many of the present conditions and relations in the social and industrial world and this author's views of reform are ingeniously and interestingly set forth." "Must meet the cordial approval of every intel-ligent wealth producer." "We have a copy of Thought and Thrift. It proves the author a close thinker and a fine reasoner as well as a great student of social and economic questions. He is both a philosopher and philanthropist." See Premium List.

DON'T HIRE

A LAWYER

BUT GET A COPY OF

LAW MADE EASY

By L. J. Robinson, LL B

A Complete Law Library N ONE VOLUME OF 600 PAGES. Treating fully ALL CASES and subjects known in COMMON LAW.

A LAW BOOK for EVERY-DAY PEOPLE IN EVERY-DAY LIFE, both business and domestic, teaching them how they may KEEP OUT OF LEGAL DIFFICULTIES. 99 per cent of all cases tried in the courts of the country MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVOIDED by the possession and exercise of a little correct information.

"Ignorantia legis neminem excusat." Ignorance of law excuses no one. ENDORSED BY EMINENT AUTHORITIES,

Wm. F. Warren, D.D., LL.D., Pres. Boston Univ.; E. H. Bennett, LL.D., Dean of Boston Univ. Law School; Hon. R. S. Greene, Chief Justice, Wash.; Joel P. Bishop, LL.B., author of noted works on law; Melville M. Bigelow, LL.B., author of standard legal works; Hon. Henry W. Paine, Att'y; Hon. H. T. Helm, Att'y; Judge Thos. L. Nelson, of U. S. Dist. Court in Mass.; "Milwaukee Sentinel"; "Phila. Record."

WELL BOUND IN CLOTH, PREPAID, \$8.50.

See Premium List.

Brain Work.

ited. Address all puzzle matter to F. ARTHUR

ORIGINAL PUZZLES.

flax. White Hosue, N. J.

No. 73. Diamond.

No. 74.-Charade.

No. 74.—Charade.

A herrid reptile basks at length
His bulky form of mighty strength
And idly TWOS him in the mire,
To feel the sun-god's grateful fire.
ONE! All the rows of ivory spring,
Inlocked to seize some hapless thing
And TWO it to his oozy lair
And limb from limb to rend and tear.
But not in peace,—a serpent vast,
At him the wage of batte casts,—
The Titan monsters fiercely close,
To crush relentless, deadly foes,
Now, TWOS the conflict feebly LAST,
The basilisk uncoils him fast
For midway down his mottled skin
The Gorgon hath dissevered him,
Salem, N. H.

No. 75.—Square.

No. 75. - Square, (TO CALVIN.)

1. Lets. 2. A kind of basket for catching eels.
An animal. 4. One who avoids expenses. 5. Noting the first of the subdivisions into which the urface of the earth is divided. 6. Gazed.

Detroit, Mich. NANCY LEE.

No. 76,-Octagon,

1. Of the color of blood. 2. Shines, (Obs.) 3. Displaces. 4. Pertaining to emotion. 5. A little evil one. 6. To divide. 7. To seat. Waterman, Ill.

No. 77 .- Deletion.

The warrior who braves the cannon's mouth For his nation's ALL and his home Shows the real and truest patriot's love You'll find where'er you roam.

His country's weal or woe is his, And he stands e'er firm and true, Whatever the one, whatever the need He risks his life for you, All honor the Sons of Mars today, God guard them in the fray.

Bing hanton, N. T.

FRANTZ.

No. 78.-Left Rhomboid.

mitated by All. Equalled by None.

Pails of best White Cedar.
Gearing completely covered.
Double action with self-adjusting craper.
Cans well made of heavy tin plate.

No. 78.—Left Rhomboid.

ACROSS: I., Gov, Russia, (Bij.) 2, Italian Hebraist, (1550-1620. Bij.) 3. A variety of a mixed earthy substance consisting of carbonate of lime, etc. 4. A small-pox. 7. My lady.
Down: I. A letter. 2, Go on. (Mus.) 3, Ill. 4.
Town, Catauzars, tally, (Bij.) 5. Morning, (Obs.)
6. Pasteboard 7. The small-pox. 8. Town, Granada, Spain. (Bij.) 9. Limitations, 10. Italian politician. (1020-1117—Bij.) 11. Flemish painter, (B. 1594, Bij.) 12. Stand still. 13. A letter.
Brooklyn, N. I. SAPPHO.

No. 79 .- Left Rhomboid.

Across: 1. Pertaining to a spring on Parnassus, 2. Coloring matters, 3. A fatty substance, 4. Moving with a moderate gallop, 5. Troubling, 6. Subjecting to control, 7. Enslaving. 8. Pushing on, 0. Dashing against.

Down: 1. A letter, 2. An exclamation, 3. A wine measurer, 4. An empty waste, 5. A kind of glass, 6. A ceasing, 7. Greek or Latin proper names, 8. A coloring matter, 9. Defying, (Obs.) 10. Inflaming in the coloring matter, 9. Defying, (Obs.) 11. Marking 1.1 a 1. A coloring matter, 13. Onward, 14. A fish, 15. A terminating syllable, 16. A coin, 17. A letter, Park Side, [III.

SOLUTIONS TO BRAIN WORK X. No. 51. No. 52. E BAS OC WIRES PAR WESTALL BISCHHEIM EVES TACET EARTHQUAKES SEAHULVER SLEAVES

PAROTID OVERTRIP JACOBINIC LIKES MER CENTIPEE RETIRED SERPET TNNET DID

C

No. 55.

PAST

ABNET

SNACOT

TECHNIC

TONAME TIMED

CEDE

No. 53. Grave-L No. 54. AB AARONIC

BOLERO NEBEL IREFUL COLUBER LE R

No. 56. CASEMATE SOLANINA CALAMARY BAROLITE NEMOLITE BATENITE SEVERITE BONELACE

MYSTIC PENCILINGS

For prizes for solutions, see "Brain Work" XII. Cons, and sols, still in de-mand. The P. E. wishes the members of the mystic fraternity a "Happy New Year" and earnestly desires their support through '94. With the new year, "Tyro" having been a puzzler for over three years, bids adieu to his old pseudonym and will henceforth be known to Thedom by the pen name of Granite Poser. Editors, having on hand work from his pen will pleaseno note the change. If any one has a prior claim to our new nom de plume please notify us. Remardo is suffering from a pair of bad eyes and has had to relinquish all puzzle work. He has the sympathy of all the Mystic Krewe. Lily May, in company with friends, is to issue a monthly puzzle sheet. The first number is to be out this month. Of course it will be successful, Address with cons. Miss Lily M. Millar, 500 12th street, Detroit, Mich. By the way, Lily May in The Mystic News, is responsible for the statement that "Brain Work" is the only good department of which Michigan can boast. Thebe, submitted by G. Whizz, is the only solution re-ceived to Proteus' prize charade. It hardly seems a probable answer. The initial number of Eusama at hand. It is a neat, well edited mystic magazine conducted by Eugene Salviac and Majolica. Address for sample copy, Eugene J. Hazard, P. O. box 194, Chicago, Ill. What do you think of Mystagogue's

rhomb, No. 79?

GRANITE POSER.

ow is the Time

During January and February is our Visitor Harvest.

READ our Rules.

LOOK at our Premiums.

APPOINT an Agent.

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

3. Two six months' subscriptions count as a full year.

4. To obtain prizes, full year subscriptions must be for 50 cents each, half year for 25 cents each.

5. This is a Grange contest and is not intended for individuals. We want to give the Granges a chance to see what they can do.

6. This contest is open to ANY GRANGE IN THE UNITED STATES, with the exception of the special premium offer below, which is open only to Michigan Granges.

7. CONTEST WILL CLOSE MARCH 1, 1894.

ELECANT PREMIUMS.

FARM BOOKS.

Our price Samantha at Saratoga. 1 50
Glimpses of Fifty years.—Willard 2 25
Dairying for Profit.—Jones 30

Wou Need These Books for Your
Grange Library. \$1 50

Weeds.—Shaw		75
A B C of Potato Culture Terry		40
THESE ARE GOOD.		
Wood's Natural History. (800 pages, 500 cuts)		00
Shakespeare's Complete Works, a fine	3	00
Irving's Works, 10 vols., cloth	100	00
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, 5 vols., cloth	3	50
Barriers Burned AwayRoe		50
Christopher Columbus.—Irving	1	00
Main Travelled RoadsHamlin Garland,		
cloth	1	00
A Spoil of Office Hamlin Garland, cloth	1	00
Is this your Son, My Lord?—Gardner, cloth. Pray you, Sir, Whose Daughter?—Gardner,	1	00
cloth	1000	00
Railways of Europe and America, cloth	1	25
Bondholders and Bread Winners, paper		25

ANY BOOK OF F. H. R. C.

When these books are ordered as premiums 10 per cent should be added to the price quoted to Two Years Before the Mast. members of the course, for postage and packing. | Willie Reilly.—Carleton.

SEE THIS LIST.

Any book of the Columbus series 60c. Gardening for Profit.—Henderson 200 for 75 cents. We are able to offer them as
Ten Acres Enough 100
Thought and Thrift.—Hill 50
To 75 cents. We are able to offer them as premiums for 60 cents each. The following is the list:

Arabian Nights. Child's History of England .- Dickens. The Deer Slaver.-Cooper East Lynn.-Mrs. H. Wood. Grimm's Tales. Ivanhoe.—Scott.
Jane Eyre.—Bronte.

John Halifax, Gentleman.—Mulock, King Solomon's Mines.—Haggard. Last Days of Pompeii.—Bulwer. Last of the Mohicans.—Cooper. Lorna Doone.—Blackmore. Last Essays of Elia .- Lamb. Oliver Twist .- Dickens. The Pathfinder.—Cooper The Pioneer .- Cooper. The Prairie,—Cooper. Robinson Crusoe.—De Foe

Romola.-George Eliot. Sketch Book .- Irving. Swiss Family Robinson Dr. Jekvll and Mr. Hyde Three men in a Boat. Tom Brown's School Days,

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, receiver to pay express charges \ 3 quart, \$3 00 6 " 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 to Michigan Granges, in addition to what the Granges will secure by the regular offer.

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

1. An elegant set of Badges (for Officers and 25 Members) made by the Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.

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 from whose Subordinate Granges shall be sent the largest number of new names.



Notices of Meetings

BRANCH COUNTY.

Branch county Pomona Grange No. 22, will hold its annual meeting with Coldwater Grange January 11, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. The election of officers for the ensuing year, and other matters of importance to be presented makes it important that all Patrons should be present, An evening session will be held, for the purpose of installing officers and conferring the fifth degree.

MRS. I. A. MARTIN,

Socretar

Secretary.

BARRY COUNTY.

Special meeting of Barry County Pomona Grange No. 127, will meet with Glass Creek Grange on Friday, January 5, 1894. at 10 o'clock a m., for the purpose of installation of officers and such other business as may come before the meeting. Sister Mayo, Chaplain of Michigan State Grange, will be with us and install the officers and give us a Grange lecture. Let all members and friends be present.

GEO. R. BOWSER. County Lecturer.

WESTERN POMONA GRANGE.

The annual meeting of Western Pomona Grange will be held with Ravenna Grange, January 25 and 26. The first day will be public. A special invitation to fourth degree members.

PROGRAM.

**Has education done more for the improvement of the people than wealth?" T. F. Rogers.

Essay, Mrs. R. Stauffer.
Recitation, Miss L. A. Raum.

"Would it be practical for the farmer and his wife to take an annual vacation?" Geo. Smith.

"Are the women of today better intellectually and physically than they were fifty years ago?" Mrs. T. F. Rogers.
Recitation, Miss Nellie Knowles.

"Care of orchards and how to grow better fruit," Thos. Wilde.

Poem, M. E., Raum.

"How can farmers better their condition under existing circumstances?" Mrs. John McNitt.
Select reading, Mrs Hull.

"What can we best do to keep up an interest in the Grange?" H. C. Tuttle.

Mrs. THOMAS WILDE,

Lecturer.

Lecturer.

It Pays.

It pays to read the papers, especially your own Farm paper, for often in this way good business opportunities are brought to your attention. It may be that your wish to secure a bargain in implements, or a situation for one of your boys, or you wish to use your spare time to good advantage; if so, B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., have an advertisement in another column that may interest you.

A MISLEADING RESOLUTION.

Sand Creek, Mich., Nov. 25, 1893. YOUR GRANGE VISITOR.—In your issue of Nov. 1, I see in the Lenawee county correspondence the resolution adopted by the Len-

shiftless.

Now one of these resolutions is just as reasonable as the other. But as Grangers we do not believe in setting our foot on a theory we know nothing about; but on the

the single tax. In the second line at a low price. Mr. Terry knows how to it reads "a single tax on land," raise potatoes, and how to make money at when my paper referred to "a tax it. A careful perusal of this book may not when my paper referred to "a tax when my paper referred to a tax on land values,"—quite a different thing, especially as concerns farmto or 15 bushels more of potatoes an ers, whose land, when stripped of acre than he did before. That would pay all improvement—houses, barns, our premium list stock, crops, fences, ditches and our premium list. tiling-has no value to speak ofnot more than \$12 to \$13 an acre best 60-acre farm less than \$800.

most benefited.

Resp'y yours, A. B. GRAHAM.

LIST OF GRANGES

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

Granges.	names.
Keene No. 270	131
White Oak No. 241	
Butler No. 88	18
Union No. 368	11
Bowne Center No. 219	15
Adams No. 286	9
Capitol No. 540	
Clearwater No. 674	
Excelsior No. 692	5
Grattan No. 170	5
Lapeer	5
Sodus No. 123	41/2
Alpine No. 348	4
Charity No. 417	4
Bingham No. 667	
Inland No. 503	3
Bradley No. 669	21/2
Rome Center No. 293	2
Wyandotte No. 618	2
Pleasanton No. 55	
Bath No. 659	11/2
Mt. Tabor No. 43	
Cascade No. 63	. 1
Trent No. 272	1
Rural No. 37	
Cranston No. 393	
Barnard No. 689	
Bruce and Armada	
Glass River No. 688	. 1

□ LIST OF COUNTIES

from which new names have been	n sen
in the Grange contest:	
Ionia	131
Ingham	451
Kent	19
Branch	18
Wayne	13
Kalkaska	11
Hillsdale	9
Clinton	61
Berrien	51
Lapeer	5
Sanilac	4
Huron	3
Benzie	3
Allegan	21
Lenawee	2
Manistee	2
Muskegon	1
Macomb	1

BOOKS FOR FARMERS.

Charlevoix 1

Shiawassee

Prof. Shaw is so well known to the farmers of Michigan that anything he writes is sure to be welcomed. One of his latest awee Grange after I had read my paper entitled "Monopoly of the People's Inheritance." I think this resolution is misleading, and does the paper entitled the paper e not convey the principles of the Grange. Where would the standing of the Grange be today if those should not be be tolerated at all, because of us that have joined had, upon hearing the doctrine of coöperation and social and financial benefits that would be derived, and it is that would be derived, and it is the social and financial benefits that would be derived, and it is the social and financial benefits that would be derived, and it is the social and financial benefits that would be derived, and it is the social (a) they greatly add to the social and financial benefits that would be derived, and it is the social (b) they are usually not of much be tolerated at all, because and it is the financial benefits that are cultivative divided into the following brief chapters:

(1) they rob useful plants that are cultivative divided into the following brief chapters:

(2) I, Baltimore's Relief Organization; II, How Boston Approaches the Problem; III,

(3) they greatly add to the labor of cleaning grain for market and the social and financial benefits that would be derived, and the social and financial benefits that would be derived, and the social and financial benefits that would be derived, and the social and financial benefits that would be derived, and the social and financial benefits that would be derived, and the social and financial benefits that would be derived.

(1) they rob useful plants that are cultivative divided into the following brief chapters:

(2) I, Baltimore's Relief Organization; II, How Boston Approaches the Problem; III, The social and the social and financial benefits the social and financial benefits that are cultivative divided into the following brief chapters:

(3) they greatly add to the following brief chapters:

(4) the social and financial benefits that are cultivative divided into the following brief chapters:

(5) The social and financial benefits that are cultivative divided into the following brief chapters:

(6) The social and financial benefits that are cultivative divided into the following brief chapters:

(8) The social and financial benefits that are cultivative divided into the following brief chapters:

(9) T without further investigation, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Grange is improved and the labor of cleaning grain for market and for seed; (4) they are usually not of much value for food; and (5) they frequently interfere with the regular rotation. To which may be added, that the longer they are left work in St. Long. IV. Bright and to the labor of cleaning grain for market and for seed; (4) they are usually not of much value for food; and (5) they frequently interfere with the regular rotation. To which may be added, that the longer they are left work in St. Long. IV. Bright and to the labor of cleaning grain for market and for seed; (4) they are usually not of much value for food; and (5) they frequently interfere with the regular rotation. To which may be added, that the longer they are left work in St. Long. IV. Bright and to the labor of cleaning grain for market and for seed; (4) they are usually not of much value for food; and (5) they frequently interfere with the regular rotation. To which may be added, that the longer they are left work in St. Long. IV. Bright and to the labor of cleaning grain for market and for seed; (4) they are usually not of much value for food; and (5) they frequently interfere with the regular rotation. To which may be added, that the longer they are left work in St. Long. IV. Bright and the labor of cleaning grain for market and for seed; (4) they are usually not of much value for food; and (5) they frequently interfere with the regular rotation. To which may be added, that the longer they are left work in St. Long. IV. Bright and the labor of cleaning grain for market and for seed; (4) they are usually not of much was a serious control of the labor of cleaning grain for market and for seed; (4) they are usually not of much was a serious control of the labor of cleaning grain for market and the labor of cleaning grain for market "Resolved, That the Grange is may be added, that the longer they are left impractical, and that by leaving to grow unchecked the greater is the work our work to attend its meetings required to completely subdue them." It will pay every farmer to buy and study this book. You will find it in our premium

Potato culture is becoming a leading industry in some sections in Michigan. farmers relegate the potato patch to a small part of the garden, while many of those who ambitiously try to raise several acres neglect other hand, are willing to investi- the potato just at those times when it most gate and go to the bottom of new needs attention and so secure a third or gate and go to the bottom of new subjects, and try and bring forth what truth we may find in them.

The resolution adopted by the Lenawee Grange shows that those who passed it knew nothing about the involve term. In the second line, and the second line is a least try to the second line.

AN IDEAL PAPER.

The Outlook (formerly the Christian in this county, as shown in the last report of the Michigan State Labor ers more matter than ever before, and will be considered to the more matter than ever before, and will be considered to the constant of the country to the coun Commissioner, and which would extend its scope and variety in many ways. make the assessed valuation of the This weekly journal, now about twentyfive years old, remains under the editor-ship of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott (who Let me ask how are they assessed under the present system?

That the Grange is a great benefit to us we do not doubt. But the single tax steps outside of all orders, of all creeds, and of all orders, of all creeds, and of all orders are said does not prepose to give the steps outside of all orders are said does not prepose to give the steps outside of all orders. They are assisted the steps outside of all orders are said does not prepose to give the steps outside of all orders. They are assisted the steps outside of all orders are said does not prepose to give the steps outside of all orders. They are assisted the steps outside of all orders are said does not prepose to give the steps outside of all orders. They are assisted the steps outside of all orders are said does not prepose to give the steps outside of all orders. They are assisted the steps outside of all orders are said outside orders. The said of the sum of the steps outside of all orders are said outside orders. They are assisted the steps outside of all orders are said outside orders. The said of the sum of the sum of the sum of the steps outside of all orders. They are assisted the steps outside of all orders are successor, both in the pulpit of Plymouth Church and the editorship of this paper) and of Mr. Hamiliar as that of the author of several books of charming literary and social essays, and as that of a lecturer on similar topics and outgrown ideas. A glance over the index for the past year reveals a coterie of contributors which it would be difficult to surpass in any review to the sum of sects, and does not propose to give advantage or privilege to any particular class or sect; but by a change in our laws produce a change in our laws produce a change in our laws produce a called upon as circumstances require. The grand advancement to all man-kind. The farmer and producer being most discriminated against under present conditions, would those news topics which are worth the attention of an intelligent reader. It publishes also such maturally in the readjustment be lishes also each week many signed articles by writers of ability; follows with care all the philanthropic and industrial movements of the day; has an excellent department of

religious news under the especial care of the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford; maintains a Home Department which is rich in suggestion and entertainment for women readers; prints stories and sketches for the young in every issue; reviews and comments upon current literature; furnishes constantly bright and cheerful table talk about men and things-and in short, aims to give the family, the student, the preacher, and the general reader fresh information, original and sensible observation, and reasonable entertainment. [Clinton Hall, New

THE MAGAZINES.

The complete novel in the January num ber of *Lippincott's* is "The Colonel," by Harry Willard French, Based on a romantic adventure, in which the hero saves the heroine's life at sea, the tale goes on to study the characters of these two highlygifted idealists, and to trace the fortunes of a mutual passion which neither is willing to own. The sentiment throughout is the purest and loftiest of which human nature

reader's heart no less than to his brain.

Gilbert Parker supplies the opening chapters of a serial story, "The Trespasser," which will run through six numbers of the magazine. It deals with a Canadian of high family, who comes from a wild and wandering life to take his rightful place in England, and is of uncommon force and

Frank R. Stockton, in his own delightfully humorous way, continues to make the irrepressible "Pomona" interesting in the second installment of her correspondence with her old "Rudder Grange" tress. These letters, under the title of "Pomona's Travels," can only be found in the January Ladies' Home Fournal. Mrs. Burton Kingsland strikes the key-note of the times by giving some very practical suggestions for a new form of entertainment, under the title of "Fifty Cent Lun-cheon Clubs." "How I Became an Actress." is the theme of a most valuable bit of autobiography from the pen of Adelaide Ristori del Grillo. A sketch, with por-traits, of Mrs. Donelson Wilcox, who was born in the White House during the administration of Andrew Jackson, and whom he affectionately termed "The Sunshine of the White House," furnishes the biography, The second installment of Mr. William Dean Howells' "My Literary Passions" is as full of interest as the first and as well worth reading. The editor discusses with much earnestness the vexed question of the education of our American girls, Mrs. Julia Magruder's delightful serial, "A Beautiful Alien," which grows in charm and interest as it proceeds, furnishes the

The Review of Reviews for January is particularly strong in its editorial resume of the closing events of the stirring and turbulent year 1893. Dr. Albert Shaw, the editor, discusses tariff revision, the relief of the unemployed, recent strikes and labor questions, the Hawaiian question and the Administration's rollicy vith area to subject, civil service referm as applicable. our diplomatic and consular as well as other branches of the public service, and a great variety of other topics of the day. Foreign affairs are briefly but clearly presented, and this department, entitled "The Progress of the World," presents in some twenty pages a broad and frank treatment of affairs political and social from Canada to Capetown. The most timely article in the Jantown. The most timely article in the January number is upon relief for the unemployed in American cities. The article is divided into the following brief chapters:

I. Baltimore's Relief Organization; II,
How Boston Approaches the Problem; III, Co-operation in St. Paul; X, Reports from Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Cleveland XI, Pittsburgh Organized and at Work; XII, The Situation in New York. This article will be of the utmost value in all parts of the country for the practical in-

Representative W. L. Wilson explains in the January number of the North American Review why certain members of the Ways and Means committee, of which he is chairman, favor the imposition of an income tax on corporations. The same magazine also contains a trenchant article from the pen of Ex-Speaker Reed, in which he maintains that the ,proposed tariff legislation is responsible for the present stagnation of business.

formation it compiles.

Boston's Great Review.

[From the Boston Traveller.] The November Arena, which lies before us, is strong, able and invigorating. It closes the eighth volume of this review, whose career has been so remarkable, and the first part and tell you more about it. whose influence has grown to be a potent force in our country. The superb courage, the catholicity of spirit and the cordiality with which it has received the advance guard among the world's thinkers finds no parallel in the history of magazine literature. while employing talent fully as learned and scholarly as that represented in any other great review, it has as a rule avoided discussions of problems not vital in character, while its influence has always

The announcements for next year are even more inviting, if possible, than those made before. Among the great features of the *Arena* for 1894, will be a series of six papers on the "Ascent of Life" by Stinton Larvis. They will take up the evolution They will take up the evolution theory where Darwin dropped it, and proceed in a search for the soul of man in a strictly scientific manner. The editor of contribution of great value to the modern

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THE BALL IS SET ROLLING.

Scott Co., Ia., Jan. 25, 1893. MR. O. W. INGERSOLL:

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Editor Visitor:

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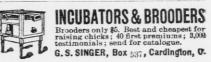
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The Atlantic for 1894

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE GRANGE VISITOR. JANUARY 4, 1894.

MASTER'S ADDRESS.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY OF MICHIGAN IN STATE GRANGE ASSEMBLED:

In accordance with the requirements of the position I hold I present to this body a partial review of the work of the order during year just past and in a general survey of the field give you a limited summary of conditions that influence for progress or act as a hindrance in Grange work. Also, I offer some hints and suggestions that may be of use to membership throughout the State. This meeting marks a very important and suggestive era in our history as a State organization. In consideration and honor of which I desire to first call your attention. The Grange was the first born of all the farmers' organizations and history has proven that its foundation was not placed upon the sand to be washed away by the ebb and flow of the tides of adversity, and its structure has proven sufficiently strong to withstand the various teets of time. A score and one years have come and gone since the State Grange of Michigan was organized.

Twenty-one years of existence say that we are now of age. It sug.

gests that we have passed over those critical, uncertain and dependent days of early childhood, when, like the toddling babe, devoted parents, filled at times with hopes, doubts and fears, watched over and guided each uncertain step and when the more careless and visionary days of youth were upon us the same paternal care and guidance carried us safely along to more mature being and to a time nen we must more than ever before think and act independently, cultivate discretion and assume important responsibilities. burden must now be laid upon comparatively new shoulders. Let us think for a moment and fully realize the true situation.

The Grange was organized at an opportune and fruitful period. The reforms it set out to accomplish brought to its membership and support many of the best men and women of the time; men of broad experience and well matured judgment; men ripe with legislative and judicial training, possessing comprehensive minds, able to grasp with conditions no matter how complex or antagonistic in nature; they could cope with the ablest and best. In such hands did our order embark upon its mission, grand and worthy, i. e., The lifting of agriculture, the farmer and his family to a higher plane socially morally, intellectually and financially; to remove so far as might be the obstacles in the way of development and progress; to give as far as possible the opportunities and advantages enjoyed by many people engaged in other pursuits; to do what was possible—each acting in his own sphere—to purify the politics of our country. These and other objects equally worthy were engrafted in our declaration of principles and the class of men of whom I speak were placed in command. They guided, directed and exercised the paternal care Their work has been arduous, zealous and faithful, and the good old Grange as we have it today, occupying the important and honorable position of being the only recognized national representative of the agricultural interests of our country, is the result of their labors.

Where are those earnest workers now? Some have laid down the implements of labor for ever and have been called to the rest beyond, and those accustomed to hear the earnest and inspiring voices of J. Webster Childs, F. M. Holloway, Chas. E. Mickley, J. T. Cobb, S. F. Brown and many others equally earnest in the work, will hear them no more or feel the genial influence of their presence. Many others are yet with us in advanced age and cannot take the active part in our field work they once performed. These were the parents of the order. Time has been steadily moving along and now decrees that parents must rest and children reared by their teachings must assume responsible work and push on to completion that so well commenced. The situation is the more fully realized when you now see one of these children of the order with no special schooling except the Grange to fit him for duties to be performed, elected to preside as Master of the State Grange. Younger members are being called to places in its highest councils as you observe by looking around you. What is true of the State Grange is true of every subordinate grange in our State. In the natural course of events this is the inevitable. Shall it be called a critical period of our existence? or shall there be new life imparted, and with new enthusiasm and renewed energy bring about more glorious results than ever before. All this is possible and in line with what may be expected from this infusion of young blood in the work, while yet we have the counsels of many veteran workers who have assisted in guiding the ship thus far and who will now point out the rocks and shoals to be avoided. All hail, twenty-first anniversary of the State Grange of Michigan, if its future can be as useful as the past!

ENCOURAGE THE YOUNG TO JOIN THE GRANGE.

I cannot leave this part of my communication without urging more fully upon the attention of my hearers the necessity of assum-ing the work of the hour. It has been observed that the charter members are ceasing to labor and the work of supporting and making the Grange useful must gradually pass into the care of the younger members. A reconstruction period is upon us and the effort of every Grange in the land should be to encourage the young men and women to join them. This new element is in many cases positively essential to Grange existence. The Grange that fails to succeed in this work will eventually drop out of line and the good work now established in the community will be lost to those who come after you. I most earnestly urge upon the Granges of Michigan the importance of filling up their ranks with young people and so manage the meetings that they will become interested workers. I do not wish to be understood that the young people are the only ones that should be encouraged to join the Grange. It was intended by the founders of the order that all people engaged in agricultural pursuits should be banded together for their common good. The ded together for time has come when there is no longer a doubt of the importance of organization to accomplish best results. It is conceded by all. Other organizations have come and gone, and the order of Patrons of Husbandry is the only one to commend itself to the farmers, and consistently ask them to become members. Urge the young, the middle aged and even the old to join your Grange.

THE WORK OF THE FIELD AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It was generally remarked at the last session of the State Grange that the coming year would be adverse to Grange work, and especially to Grange extension, on account of our nearness to the great World's Fair, and so generally would the people of Michigan attend and witness the then proposed assembling of people from all parts of the earth with samples of their genius and skill, the products of their fields, forests and mines, that the preparation for going and the impression made by the visit would be the all absorbing topic for thought, conversation and action and thus home interests. for thought, conversation and action, and thus home interests, and Grange work especially, would quite generally be laid aside for the season. The year has come and gone and the events thereof are now matters of history. So far as the World's Fair is concerned, we have nearly all been and have seen. While we had read for a year previous of its proposed immense magnitude and its intensely wonderful conception in design, we had not formed ideas broad enough, we had not conceived visions grand enough to equal the reality that met our eyes as we entered those magnificent grounds. First awed to silence, then moved as if by inspiration we could but exclaim, oh, man, thou art a wonderful being! Where, oh where, is the limit to thy genius.

where is the extent of thy possible achievements and creative power? Yes, we were all paid for going. We came away with minds strengthened and broadened, and returned to our homes to take up the every day cares of life with lighter hearts, better courage and with increased pride and admiration for our people, our country and our flag. It shoud be an object lesson never to be forgotten of the

possibilities of cooperative effort. As an influence against Grange work and progress at home it was foreseen and we also knew that farmers over a large portion of the State were feeling quite poor on account of adverse seasons for genaral farm crops, and the generally low prices prevailing for such farm products as they had to sell. We did not, however, anticipate a repetition of unfavorable conditions for farm crops, nor did we see in the eastern horizon a storm cloud gathering which was to spread over our country and envelop its interests in financial gloom and depres-

What we did not see then we have fully realized since. In view of all these adverse conditions, we could not expect to extend our lines, and it is most gratifying to report that we have practically held our own in numerical strength, and in good works have well sustained our former good record. Some have neglected to pay dues on account of other absorbing influences which for the time overshadow, who no doubt will now take up grange work as before. On the other hand, many new members have been added to our ranks, which with the general renewal of work we now confidently expect, will quite materially increase our membership.

The State Grange has during the year done a large amount of field work which no doubt has stimulated many granges and members to extra effort; otherwise there no doubt would have been a considerable falling off during the year as the result of causes named.

THE NEW LECTURE SYSTEM.

Immediately after the State Grange of a year ago plans were

adopted and set in motion preparatory to carrying out the new lecture system. Preparatory to this, to each voting member of the last State Grange were sent printed blanks for them to use in their home counties in making a call for a conference of some of their best grange workers to talk over plans and methods to be adopted for a revival of grange work. County granges were urged to select a suitable person to whom I might forward a local deputy's commission. Deputies were appointed in nearly every county in the State where Granges existed, and the number appointed is now upwards of forty. Printed instructions were sent them with reference to every detail of the work, including a special circular with full instructions how to proceed to organize and reorganize granges under any and all condi-tions. Several of the best workers and speakers in the State were commissioned as deputy lecturers and to each was assigned special territory. Bros. J. J. Woodman, C. G. Luce and T. F. Moore, with territory. Bros. J. J. Woodman, C. G. Luce and T. F. Moore, with their old time devotion to the cause, accepted commissions to answer special calls. Special territory was assigned Sister Mayo, Bros. Crosby, Mars, Mayo, Bank and Jason Woodman. Dates were made through the county deputies and work commenced. The system being comparatively new and not well understood caused much delay in some cases. Notwithstanding the explicit detailed explanation of proposed work, there was a diversity of opinions regarding the style or kind of meetings best to hold so that the uniformity aimed at was much broken, and in my opinion the real benefits derived very much lessened. I cannot, however, commend too nighly the earnest and faithful work of many of the local deputies in their unselfish desire to plan well for the coming of the lecturer and to see that they were transported from one appointment to another. Blinding snow storms and drift blockaded roads were frequently encountered. The lecturers have been faithful to their trust and the good seed has been strewn broadcast over the State. What shall the harvest be? We may well ask.

The amount and expense of this work during the year has been about as follows: Forty counties visited and over 200 lectures delivered at an expense to the State Grange of about \$343, an amount no more than is usually spent in the old way of going upon call and traveling long distances for a single appointment. The expense to individual Granges has also been reduced to a minimum in this way, probably not over one-fourth of what it would have been had each Frange secured a lecture alone and at different times. Cooperation in lecture work is essential to best results, same as other work. I have strong faith in the system and as soon as our people become better acquainted with the necessary details of arrangement for the meetings good results must follow. To meet with best results all meetings should be planned with the following purposes in view as near as circumstances will allow:

1st. It is desired to bring the unwritten and ritualistic work of the order to a higher standard of use in Grange meetings. 2d. To go to the members and those outside the order who will

not come to us at central gatherings and communicate to them the true principles of the Grange.

3d. To so systemize the work that more money may be spent for

ectures in Grange halls and less for traveling expenses to and from single meetings. Full and complete preparation is very essential to the success of

Special calls for lectures have also been quite numerous and have generally been responded to. Owing no doubt to the valiant work done by former State Masters in the lecture field the present incumbent has received many very kind and pressing invitations to visit different parts of the State. Inasmuch as we have a good number f good sisters and brothers who can much more forcibly and understandingly than my myself, explain the work of the Grange, I have thought the cause to be the best served by sending them to fill these appointments while I took especial care to detailed arrangements and prompt office correspondence. The lecture field is so important that I cannot leave it without urging upon all Granges and members the great importance of assisting to make the co-operative plans of visiting and lecturing by counties the Grange event of each year, and that it be calculated to supply the Grange speech of the season from an outside source.

GRANGE PICNICS.

The month of August has become the people's holiday season. Excursions, reunions, picnics, festivals and encampments are noted on every hand during this golden month. Societies of various kinds are establishing their annual excursions and picnics. are establishing their annual excursions and picnics. I believe it a move in the right direction and that the Patrons of Husbandry in different parts of the State should organize and sustain permanent picnic grounds and from year to year add new features, such as would popularize the Grange within a number of farmers. In some cases a single county could do that, but I believe it would be better generally to join three or four counties and to be under the management of the Pomona Granges of the counties so pooled. The location should be one offering good advantages for large audiences and conveniences for getting to and from. Railroads would offer special rates and with good location and management these annual gatherings would be a great strength to the order. In comparing gatherings would be a great strength to the order. In comparing Grange notes with successful Grange states like New York and Pennsylvania, I find that they have established and are building up into immense camping grounds quite a large number of these Grange ssemblies, and Patrons all say they do much to attract farmers toward the order.

RITUALISTIC WORK

The time has come when a more strict adherence to rules and reg alations, and especially the ritualistic work, must be complied with f we expect to hold our own with other institutions that are bidding for our young men through their elaborate and well rendered meeting and degree services. Our forms are instructive and impressive and should at all times be rendered with exactness and a well studied cannot be set aside at will without seriously weakening the organization that gave them existence. They were given us for the purpose of conveying proper sentiment and establishing order and discipline, without which no organization can live. Take away the army discipline and manual of arms and you have nothing more than an aimess mob, uncontrolable and unable to concentrate any force, even for self protection. The strongest Granges of the State are those that live with strict compliance to all laws and edicts eminating from the proper authority.

GOÖPERATION.

This is the fundamental principle upon which the Grange is organized. It is the foundation. Take it away and there is no grange. Remove it in part and the structure above is weakened proportionately. The Grange may cooperate with different purposes in view. Through it we may store our minds with useful knowledge, we may get a better understanding of the economic questions of the day, and we may greatly improve our social facilities, all of which are highly commendable. But there is another style of cooperation which, when applied, strikes nearer the hearts of the general people than which applied, strikes heater the heats of the general people that that above mentioned. It is the kind that relieves our pecuniary wants and distresses, the kind that says we will assist in bearing each other's burdens. This last we will class as practical cooperation—a kind that more people can realize and see, a kind that is really more attractive than most others, because its results seem more direct, and come home to us in a more helpful form, as the larger portion of our people would look upon it. The farmer that is pulling hard against the stream or the intensely ambitious one will be more easily attracted by this kind of cooperation when he would not, and from his necessities and nature could not, be led to see the value of what we term the higher order of cooperation, as first enumerated.

This is a practical question, and I believe the question of the hour, for this State Grange to carefully consider. I verily believe it to be of more importance to the Grangers of Michigan at the present time than any other question that will or can be presented. I must earnestly urge its great importance upon the attention of this body. Meet it fairly and squarely and leave it in some form with the executive committee if you think best, with instructions and power to act and to the end that before another year rolls around some practical lines of cooperation may and will be established. After a careful study of this subject from the actual wants of our people to the possibilities of furnishing some relief, based upon what other states are doing, I could give convincing statistics regarding details, but will only say that the states that have this feature of cooperation best established are the strong Grange states of the union, while those that have let this branch degenerate or drop out are proportionately dealing or proportionately declining or nearly inactive.

INVESTMENT AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The National Grange has continued a committee over a period of two years to investigate and report on the feasibility of Granges adopting a plan similar to that followed by building and loan assoadopting a plan similar to that followed by building and loan associations. In their report of 1892, after a general review of the situation, they conclude as follows: "We therefore recommend that the National Grange approve of the idea of the formation of savings and loan associations throughout the states, each to be in accordance with the laws of its state and confined to small localities to encourage small savings among farmers and aid them by small loans when

needed." The same committee at the session of 1893 after further investigations renew their belief that such societies organized within the Grange in suitable localities could be successful and in such case would be a great benefit to its members and they recommend that trials be made at favorable points over the country. I believe the subject worthy of further consideration by this body to the end that

the experiment may be tried by some of our county Granges.

Among other cooperative features that may well engage your attention are life and fire insurance. The former has received the studious attention of one of our honored members and a full plan with papers have been submitted to me for review. I will take pleasure in handing the same to the executive committee of this Grange for inspection. Fire insurance needs no endorsement at my hands. It is in successful operation in all of the strong grange states These are but a few things to which practical cooperation may be applied, and to which I desire to call special attention. I have collected facts and figures on many other features of coöperation which I hope to place before the executive committee.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

This publication in accordance with its title goes from Grange to Grange and from home to home imparting to each the encouraging

word.

It fills an important mission in our Grange work as it is our principal means of communication. It is probably of more importance to the order in the State, in keeping people in the line of grange thought than any other single feature of our equipment.

It is encouraging to note that its usefulness has been much increased during the year past, by an extra amount of genuine Grange reading in its volumes and a much increased circulation, all of which has been accomplished by its enterprising and efficient management, supported by willing workers in nearly every Grange in the State.

While it is not yet self-sustaining as it certainly should be, and as I believe it will be in the near future, it has considerably reduced its last year's shortage. Not so much as its increased subscription list would indicate, for it has made some extra expense to gain an extended circulation. Its absolute necessity for sustaining the Granges in Michigan should inspire every true Patron to add it to his list of papers and encourage others to subscribe.

AGRICULTURE.

It is not a question of doubt or one to be successfully disputed, that the farms and farmers of Michigan are at the present time under a cloud. Loss of some of our most important crops through unfavorable seasons and the low prices for what we have to sell, with the bad effects of the late financial depression are not all our woes. An unequal contest is upon us, the result of which seems sure to go against us. In the natural development of a great country like ours its great interests in production will shift from one part of the domain to another to settle down and become fixtures in accordance with natural advantages offered. Our beef production has gone to the more temperate plains of the southwest and no more do we see the sleek herds of fattening cattle grazing on our pastures.

In the main our wheatfields, for which Michigan in years gone by has stood well in the front ranks of wheat producing states, have been transported to the broad prairies of the northwest, and while we shall without doubt raise some wheat as a means of keeping up a rotation in farm crops, wheat raising as a dependence is gone from us. Our former large flocks of sheep are gradually going to the slaughter, and Michigan wool is but a small quantity in proportion to years past and gone. Reluctantly we have let these go from us, for they had paid for our farms, built and furnished our homes, and developed our State up to its present proud position. Naturally our farmers are somewhat at sea, and it will take some time to get settled again in paying lines of farm products. Farmers as a class are not making money above necessary expenses, and many are compelled

to exercise rigid economy to keep even with the world.

Farmers have learned to be more cautious about contracting debts. so that it does not appear that mortgage indebtedness has increased during the year, but those who were in have been compelled to ask extension of time or offer their land in payment. Meanwhile interest has been steadily accumulating. As a result of all this the farms of Michigan, which represent the farmers' principal invested, have during the past eight years shrunk in value fully one-fourth to one-half. while during the same term of years I believe it safe to say that bank stocks have earned on an average of eight to twelve per cent per annum and at the same time holding intact their principal. How long this condition of affairs and this unequal comparison will last is not plain, and in this connection one may well ask how long can other interests survive with agriculture thus depressed. As to causes further than I have mentioned and the action necessary to change the situation for the better I will not attempt to explain. The question is a serious one for the common good and should and doubtless will receive an earnest consideration by all well intending people, and also the law-making bodies of our State While they are following their slow and uncertain course, often influenced away from the people's best interests and course, often influenced away from the people's best interests and lending their aid to the classes as against the masses, we as farmers can do much to alleviate the situation. We must adopt special crops for special wants. Study more carefully the details of production and the science of feeding so as to get the best possible results in the line of our purpose. Make the best of everything you have to sell, be it animal, grain, fruit or vegetable. Study the science of buying. Let nothing go to waste. Buy nothing which you can produce and make yourself during otherwise idle moments. Keep all farm tools properly housed so they may have the privilege of wearing out instead of rusting and rotting, and observe the grange maxim to "Pay as you go." Avoid contracting a debt as you would a pestilence. "Pay as you go." Avoid contracting a debt as you would a pestilence. Lessen the demand for money at interest. Let bankers and moneydesire on the part of every officer to act well his part. Our ritualistic work is one of our strongest ties and, like our common laws, they solving the interest and money questions.

TAXATION.

Year after year this question receives consideration before granges, farmer's clubs, institutes and legislatures. It has been discussed and resolved upon more than any other question before the people. and resolved upon more than any other question before the people.

All this, and a satisfactory solution not yet reached. It is the spirit of the law that all property, individual and corporate, shall pay its proportion of the public expense. To say that this is not the rule in application, is but speaking the truth. The burden is shared unproportionately and unjustly, and it is a proposition past contradiction that farmers pay vastly more than their share occasioned by large amounts in other property and notably money at interest escaping taxation. If there is to be any discrimination in rates of assessments, this difference should be in favor of non-accumulative and depreciating property, which at the present time would certainly include farm lands and farm property, while found in the first of the list that should pay the higher rates on account of its money earning value, should be money at interest, for no other class of property is so industrious and possesses such constant net earning power.

Is it not strange that the people who are personally interested in a just proportionment of taxes and who constitute a very large majority of the taxpayers should so quietly submit to the enactment and enforcement of laws in such a way as will permit the injustice we see on every hand.

It was a great mistake to have allowed the repeal of the mortgage tax law of 1891. Its foundation principles were based upon justice. It should have been amended and perfected so as to have made its intentions impossible of evasion. I believe the Michigan State Grange should place itself on record as favoring the enacting of a law with similar provision and well guarded against misinterpretation or evasion by the unscrupulous.

Taxes are necessary to the support of our many institutions of government and he who by deception or sharp practice shifts his just proportion of the expense over onto shoulders less able to bear it is unloyal and unpatriotic to the country in which he lives and the civilization he enjoys.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. The fact that education should be practical and fitting to the business or occupation to be followed, is being recognized by most people. Special institutions of learning and special studies are now provided to prepare our young people for the positions in life they intend to occupy. These preparatory schools cover the wants of all the professions, trades and lines of business. Life is too short to devote

time to the unnecessary or superficial. It is a great honor in these days to be an intelligent and well informed manager of one's affairs in detail and practice. It is absolutely essential to the greatest success. Our Agricultural College is the farmers' special school. Its line of studies is calculated for practical application to the business of farming and intelligent agriculture. Every farmer's son who seeks preparation past the common district school should attend the Agricultural College. I believe it just as much out of place and a waste of time for a farmer's son who intends to follow the business of farming to attend any of

Farmers should stand by the Agricultural College and see that it is as well provided for as any of the special schools under State control. It is gratifying to note the establishment at the college of a winter's short course in farm dairying. Something in the line of practical dairy instruction has been asked for by farmers and dairymen for several years past. The only regret is that it has been postponed so long, which gave like institutions in adjoining states an opportunity, which they have made use of, to somewhat eclipse our own institution in prominence and popularity with the people over a large territory. Dairying is destined to become one of the leading industries of the State. Our people are now turning their attention that way very rapidly and especially because of the recent loss of some of our main products in favor of other parts of our great country. who desire to know more about the complex problems involved in dairying should attend this line of special instruction. The Farm Home Reading Circle should also receive your support.

It was organized at the request of the State Grange one year ago, which makes it part of an obligation to encourage its use in Granges and farm homes generally.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the last session of the State Grange, a legislative committee was apointed consisting of Brothers F. W. Redfern, D. D. Buell and K. L. Butterfield, who worked faithfully at the last session of the legislature for the enact ment of such laws as seemed to be for the best interests of the greatest number of the people. The committee will make a report to this

WOMAN'S WORK.

Woman is the helpmeet of man, and in the Grange she is made his equal by voice and vote. It is doubtful if there is in the land a Grange that would survive long without her. If life was preserved the Grange would degenerate to the scenes of the political caucus and the refining influence of well furnished halls, with appropriate decorations and the drawing room decorum of Grange meetings, would be a thing of the past. There is much work of a special nature that she can do in the Grange, the neighborhood, and especial ally our common schools for the benefit of all. It is to be regretted that the National Grange, in some sort of a fit or spasm, abolished the National Committee on Woman's Work. It is not binding upon State Granges to follow their example but the head has been cut off from the body and the work deranged for the present at least. Our efficient State committee will present their report at this session.

COUNTRY HIGHWAYS.

We have now a law through which counties may adopt more systematic and thorough methods for improving and maintaining our country roads. I believe through the system proposed many counnot all, can be established on a better basis for effectual road work than the present way provides. Every country resident should cultivate a pride for good roads adjoining his land. The highway alongside or around a farm is like the frame of a picture, it may ornament and improve or it may destroy the beauty of the landscape

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

So much has been said and written concerning the attitude of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, in his open hostility to all farmers' organizations that it is scarcely necessary for me, at this time, to say that his course is severely and openly condemned by the entire agricultural press of the country. The attack was entirely unprovoked and was made at a time and place when it could but be construed as an intended insult to many present. To show that it was no slip of the tongue but a deliberate intention I quote from the report of Hon. Leonard Rhone as chairman of the executive com-

mittee of the National Grange. The report reads as follows:
"Your committee soon after the appointment of the secretary of agriculture called upon that official to assure him of the friendly attitude of our organization toward the department and our desire for the continuation of mutual friendly relations; but for some unknown reason the Secretary was not as cordial as we had a right to expect, and intimated that it was not the business of the government to specially encourage or protect any industry, and so far as his official duties were concerned he did not propose to give any encouragement to any policy that was intended to incur the expenditure of public moneys for the dissemination of knowledge pertaining to agriculture, either by lectures, publications or the employment of experts, and made some very unfriendly remarks pertaining to our great national organization.

After a futile effort to remove the prejudices in the mind of the

ecretary, we withdrew much disappointed, but with a hope that a better understanding might be brought about by those intimately connected with the appointing power, but even those who had a right to influence with the secretary by reason of political relations, proved unavailing. Under the circumstances we did not deem it proper to attempt farther investigations. Much to the regret of your committee the Secretary of Agriculture is enforcing the meat inspection law in such a way that makes it a dead letter upon our statute books, and many of the weather signal stations established under the policy of our organization are either abolished or feebly supported. We feel that the American farmers, hundreds and thousands of whom gave their support to the president in his election, have the right in a respectful way to petition the President to establish more friendly relations between the agricultural organizations of the country and the farmers' department at Washington, and especially has the order of Patrons of Husbandry a right to claim more friendly consideration from the department of the general government which has been created solely through the efforts of the grange for the promotion of the agricultural interests of our country." It is unfortunate for the general interests of agriculture that the Secretary should so place general interests of agriculture that the Secretary should so place himself out of reach and out of sympathy with the people to whom he should be the most intimate and friendly. He has virtually said to the farmers of the country: stand back, I do not know you.

Termore should let no opportunity pass to publicly resent the insult. As holded to the first way to the farmers of the country stand back, I do not know you.

Termore should let no opportunity pass to publicly resent the insult. As holded to the first way the first way to the first way to the first way to the first way to the first way Every subordinate grange, institute, farmers' club and farmers' organ-izations of all classes and kinds should speak out in unmistakable failure of the international conference then in session at Brussels to tones so that this misrepresentative of our interests, this gentlemen who desires to "farm the farmer," may know that through our various organizations we can collectively distinguish between a friend and an enemy.

THE DEATH ROLL.

We all know of the mortality of man, and that soon we shall all pass away. We mourn the loss of friends and neighbors, but the blow that strikes nearest our hearts is the loss of one of our own fam-Fond recollections, mutual joys and sorrows like a vision come

The Grange is a family with close attachments, in all that working, sharing and sympathizing together can give. We are bound by the vows of fraternity, and when one of our number lisps the last good-bye and passes into the unknown beyond we drop the sympathetic tear.

One by one the pioneer workers in our order are passing away. Since last we met four active workers of this body in years past have gone home to their eternal rest. Brother S. F. Brown, the first master of the Michigan State Grange and for several years following its treasurer; Brother J. Q. A. Burrington, for many years an active member of the executive committee; Brother Jno. Porter, for several years a member of the executive committee; Brother J. T. Cobb, the first and for years secretary of the State Grange, the founder of the

Grange Visitor and for years its editor.

These brothers were so closely identified with the history and work of the Grange in Michigan that we feel keenly the loss. Let us cherish their memories and each and all strive as near asour talents will permit, to follow their examples in good works. So long as the Grange shall live will their names be revered.

GENERAL SUBJECTS.

The Grange is the farmer's debating society, where all questions of public policy and common good may be considered in all their bearings. There are many questions unsettled and many new ones arising. Let the members of the Grange be among the foremost in getting an intelligent understanding of them. It is known by all that partisan and sectarian questions must be excluded, but be it also understood that all questions of public policy are thoroughly agitated and considered by the people before they find their way to party platforms. Restriction of immigration, constitutional provision for equal suffrage, more exacting qualifications for naturalization and the right of franchise, and the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, are a few of the questions which will soon come before you to pass upon. By thorough consideration be prepared to act understandingly.

CONCLUSION.

And now in conclusion, let me urge upon the delegates here assembled the importance of studious application to the work before you. Let each and all take an active part in the deliberations of each and every day. You are the legislators of the order sent here by your home granges to accomplish all that is possible for the benefit of the

honor to sit in this body as a voting member. Show your appreciation of the preferment by your good works. Many things will transpire to attract your attention from duty, but remember that the granges of Michigan are in your keeping for the present, and your action at this session may do much to retard or assist them in their work for the year to come. The committees and especially the chairmen thereof have special duties devolving upon them. They are not only expected to consider and report upon all matters referred to them, but it is also their duty to originate a general report covering the ground signified by the title of their committee. If I have pre-sented any thoughts or suggestions in this communication which will aid you in solving any of the questions that will come before you I shall ever feel repaid. I ask your most indulgent consideration of my shortcomings in my best efforts in presiding over our deliberations and attempting to fill this place made eminent by those who have preceded me. I most sincerely ask that the charity which removes all desire for criticism will prevail in my behalf. As members of a great, a noble and progressive order, I leave the work in your care. May it redound to your credit and the everlasting good of agriculture, our State and all her people.

Most earnestly submitted, GEO. B. HORTON.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. G. Ramsdell, Chairman of Executive Committee, reported:

Since our last annual meeting a great change has taken place in the financial and business interests of the country. In our last annual report we were able to state the encouraging fact that our exports had exceeded our imports during the year by two hundred and two million of dollars. Facts gathered from the recent message of the president show that during the last year our imports have exceeded our exports by about twenty millions of dollars.

In each of our annual reports for the past four years we have called public attention to the danger, under our present financial system, which the excessive investment of foreign capital in American enter-

prises and American securities was impending over our country.

In December 1889, we said: "For several years past the amount of circulation per capita has been kept up and even increased by the influx of foreign capital invested in this country. The interest and dividends having been invested here have prevented a return flow of money on these investments. But this state of things cannot be depended upon to maintain prosperity any more than a farmer could depend upon borrowing money to improve his farm and then borrowing again to pay the interest. When the return flow of money to pay the interest and dividends on the billions of foreign capital invested here begins it will form such a drain on the circulating medium of this country as will, unless prepared for by the course we suggest, shrink the value of farms and farm products so low that every farm

mortgage will become a deed of the property."

The course that we suggested, referred to in the foregoing

quotation, was embraced in a resolution which is as follows 'Resolved-That we consider it for the best interest of the farmer. as well as the entire debtor class of the United States, that the whole product of gold and silver from our mines should be utilized by the government as the basis of a legal tender money currency, by pur-chasing the entire output of our mines at its bullion value and issueing thereon legal tender coin certificates at its coin value, but without comage of either metal until the necessities of the treasury require it."

In December, 1890, we said: "The sale of American securities abroad entails a direct tax upon American production to the extent of the interest on such securities. Not only that, but the sale of securities abroad induces excessive importations of foreign goods, as shown by our financial history from 1862 to 1874, during which time \$1,800,000,000 in government bonds were sold abroad, and during the same time our imports exceeded our exports by over one billion and eightysix millions of dollars.'

We said then, as we say now, that "We can see no reason why a country of sixty-three milions (now sixty-seven millions) of people unequaled in intelligence, possessing the most abundant natural resources of any country in the world, and producing five-twelfths of the whole world's productions of precious metals should longer continue a financial dependency of Europe." We said then, as we say now with increased emphasis, that we believe it to be the duty of the government so long as at determines for its citizens what shall be a legal tender for the proment of debts and the settlement of damages, and through the settlement of debts and the settlement of damages, and through the settlement of the medium it prescribes, to furnish enough legal tender money to the people to transact the business of the country without recourse to borrowing from foreign capital. rrowing from foreign capital

In December, 1891, from statistics gathered from the best authority attainable, we said: "The amount earned by foreign capital in this country as interest and dividends amounts to more than one hund-This drain during the red and fifty millions a year. and the balance of trade in our favor. This constant outflow of money, or its equivalent in products, for which nothing is returned is an annual tax upon the industry of our country, and the greatest

menace to our continual prosperity."

In our last report we said: "Unfortunately the whole of the excess of exports over imports of over two hundred millions and the influx from our mines of over seventy-one millions has been absorbed by foreign capital and our circulation had decreased by over twentynine millions during the year, the effect of which was felt by an accretion, but is constantly diminishing by attrition.

come to an agreement by which silver as well as gold should be used as money by all commercial nations would necessarily produce a stringency in the European money market that would cause such a return of American securities and such a demand for interest and dividends earned on foreign capital as would tax to the utmost our

turned against us. Our imports have exceeded our exports by less than twenty million dollars, yet the drain of gold from America to Europe has been so great and the treasury reserve on that account reduced so low during the past summer that American bankers became alarmed or pretended to be, fearing or claiming to fear that the gold for redemption money was or would be insufficient to meet the demands of foreign capital, and a money panic ensued. Eastern bankers taking advantage of a crisis of their own creation demanded more government bonds for banking capital. Their demands being refused by both the outgoing and incoming administrations they raised a "hue and cry" over the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law. The metropolitan press, regardless of party affiliations, espoused the cause of the banks and the country press, as is

their custom, echoed the cry.

The fact that the government, under that law, was issuing annually about fifty million dollars in treasury notes based on and sus tained by an equal value of silver was made the pretext for this wild cry of alarm. Depositors believing that their bankers were in earnest became frightened and withdrew their deposits to hoard them at home or transfer them to safety vaults. Withdrawal of deposits compelled the banks to suspend discounts and refuse renewals on maturing paper and a general money famine prevailed

Hundreds of banks, private, State and national suspended payment or failed entirely. The metropolitan press and the monthly magazines were filled with dogmatic editorials and learned essays to prove that this money famine was solely due to the purchasing

clause of the Sherman law. "Repeal the purchasing clause of that law," these wise ones said "and confidence will be restored; the closing mines will be reopened; the dead and smoldering furnace fires will be rekindled; the expiring forge fires will be relighted; the idle wheels of industry will be set in motion; the unemployed will find work and wages, and general prosperity will revive through all the land from ocean to ocean. Was ever before such wide-spread disaster attributed to a cause so slight? Was ever before such encouraging prophecy based on such flimsy foundation? Examine it, think of it! Under the provisions of that law the government has purchased of silver bullion the product of American mines 168,674,590 46-100 ounces of fine silver; it has issued therefor and in payment thereof, in notes and coin, \$155, 930,940 84-100. This silver bullion is now owned by the government and is worth in gold \$146,746,893; so that, even from the single-gold-standard point of view the actual loss has been only \$9,184,047. The

loss of this insignificant sum (if it is a loss) as compared with the wealth of the nation, is made the scapegoat for all our financial sins. rganization over the State.

Think well and act wisely. Have eyes and ears open to all that sional magazine essayists, believe this? Suppose that \$155,000,000 had been invested in wheat in elevators on the alliance plan and

so that you may give a new inspiration to all you meet. It is a great | every elevator had burned to the ground with all its contents does any one believe that the credit of this great nation would have suffered in the least? Suppose that an earthquake should sink the national treasury and every sub-treasury into the bowels of the earth with all their gold and silver, does any one believe that a treasury note or a greenback would be discredited? Does any one believe that the business managers of these calamity wailing papers whose editors have been "shouting want of confidence" so lustily, would be any less anxious to receive greenbacks or treasury notes on subscription than now? Does any one believe that these professional essayists would refuse treasury notes from magazine managers in payment for their financial wisdom?

What nonsense then to parade before an intelligent public in such a gauzy mask. Ask us to believe that a nation which sank five billions of dollars in a civil war and came out in the end with vastly higher credit than when the war began, has now become so weak that the loss of \$9,184,047 has so shaken the foundation of its credit that confidence in its power to enforce the fiat of its laws is lost.

Newspaper clamor and presidential patronage have frightened or otherwise induced congress to repeal the law. Forty days and forty nights have passed since its repeal, time enough to deluge a world. Where is the evidence of returning prosperity? If it was the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law that dammed up capital and ran it over into stockings and safety values its repeal by removing ran it over into stockings and safety vaults, its repeal by removing the dam should turn it at once into the channels of trade and industry. Has it done so? Has confidence been restored? Are the mines being reopened and the destitute miners set at work? The loud wail of distress and the pitiful appeals for help that float to us

with every mail answer, NO.

Have the smoldering furnace fires been rekindled? The forge fires relighted? The silent forge, the uncharged stack and the smokeless chimnies answer, NO. Have the idle wheels of industry been set in motion and the great army of the unemployed given work and wages that they may labor and live independent of charity? The thousands and thousands who daily throng the halls of public charity in every manufacturing town, beseathing aid that they and theirs may live, also answer, NO. We are told by these wise financiers and professional economists that "It is want of confidence in the ability of the American people to maintain their obligations on a parity with gold that has produced this stagnation in the channels of indus-

try." This we deny.

There is no want of confidence in the American people to maintain a monetary system equal to the best. There is no want of confidence in the ability, energy and honesty of the American people; or in the unbounded resources of our mines, our minerals, our fields and forests, our lakes, rivers and streams. But there is a want of confidence in the financial system which the banks of Europe and America have imposed upon us and which they are now endeavoring to fasten upon the whole commercial world.

There is a want of confidence in any financial system that depends for its stability upon the fortuitous production of a single metal. There is want of confidence in any financial system that is based upon the legal tender of any metal which is subject to the control of banking corporations.

There is a want of confidence in the ability of less than four billion dollars in gold to stand as a firm foundation upon which to erect a superstructure of a thousand billions of private and corporate credit; especially when that golden foundation rests upon such quicksand

as the will of the few banking corporations that own and control it.

There is a want of confidence in a monetary system as unstable as pyramid resting on its apex which the shock of a falling house like that of Jay Coke & Company or Barring Brothers throws from its narrow base and brings ruin and desolation in its fall.

There is a want of confidence in the ability of six hundred millions of gold in the United States to form a healthy and safe basis for an annual exchange of over fifty billions of property.

This want of confidence is not confined to America alone, but extends to every branch of productive industry throughout the world. There is a further want of confidence which affects the American people only, but which, perhaps, is the strongest factor in the present industrial distress. It is want of confidence in the wis-dom and the patriotism of the American Congress, and a want of confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of those who control our national finances

We were told by these wise financial men of the east that as soon as the silver purchase should cease, foreign capital would flow to us and invest in American securities and American enterprises, and thus replenish the loss of the fifty millions annually which the silver

That may be true, but is it better to pay six per cent annual interest for all time on foreign capital for use as currency than furnish our own, even if it is furnished at a loss of six per sent with furnished. Every time the people demand a uniform and stable currency based on the credit of the national wealth and national power and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of the business exchange of the country, the cry from the east comes forth, ruin the credit of the country and prevent the sale of American securities abroad." That cry has lost its terrors for us. It has not last fiscal year has amounted to more than the output of our mines only ceased to alarm us, but in the light of present experiences we shall hail the day when the last sale of American securities in Europe has closed

We are not bankers, neither are we professional financiers. We are simply plain farmers who work and think; and we would ask in all sincerity, as those wishing for information, why our financial system, which requires the constant increase of the medium of exchange in proportion to the increase of business should be confined to a metal the volume of which is not only not accumulating by Farmers should let no opportunity pass to publicly resent the insult. Every subordinate grange, institute, farmers' club and farmers' organmake a forced loan from the American people of \$209,000,000 for the benefit and profit of their stockholders?

We would also ask of these wise men in finance why we, the producers, and our friends, the consumers, and those who aid in the dis-tribution of our products should be compelled to look to private corporations for our medium of exchange and pay them a seignorage for the use of their names.

Had we been endowed with the gift of prophecy our forecasting of events could not have been more completely fulfilled. The tide has change of products receive the silver certificate, the silver dollar, the treasury note and the ancient greenback without a thought of their redemption in gold, but with a firm faith that they will be redeemed to use at their face value in the market for whatever we wish to buy, that they will pay at their face value any debt we may owe; we would also in all sincerity ask these wise financiers why it is necessary to insist upon a gold basis for such money.

Inasmuch as it is in the power of any one of a score or more of banking corporations in this country by the presentation of ninety-six million dollars in greenbacks to withdraw every dollar in gold from the government treasury not pledged to the holders of gold certificates and leave the two hundred fifty million in greenbacks and all the treasury notes now in circulation floating without a base; we ask why it is that these banking corporations, these editorial writers, these newspaper managers, these magazine essayists should be so willing and anxious to receive such money on deposits or in payment for subscriptions or for services?

While every man, woman and child in the United States is ready and willing to receive United States notes at their face value without interest for anything and everything they have to sell, will these wise men from the east or anyone else tell us why it is necessary for the secretary of the treasury of the United States to go "shinning" through Wall street or through Threadneedle street with interest bearing bonds to maintain the credit of this government?

We would also like to have them tell us why congress should spend its valuable time in studying ways and means by which to increase taxation to meet an impending deficiency in the revenue, when every salaried officer in the employ of the government, every contractor upon its public works and every pensioner upon its bounty is willing to receive and prefers to be paid in government treasury notes? Why not meet such deficiency with treasury notes which everybody wants instead of increased taxation which nobody wants?

Why is it better to depend upon the fortuitous discovery of new gold mines to meet the constant exhaustion of the old ones for our currency, than to depend for such currency, upon both gold and silver production, or upon the sound judgment of the American people as they shall from time to time determine to be necessary by the acts of their representative congress?

Is it better to depend upon chance in a matter so important to the

interest of all than to depend upon the strength of human judgment? We ask our brother farmers throughout the land to think of these things. We ask the consumers of our products to think of them. And we ask the business men who aid us in exchanging our products for the things we need to consider them.

We are not and do not pretend to be learned in all the intricacies of finance manipulations, so we ask these questions hoping that those who are or claim to be wise in these things will enlighten us. They

are matters which are not only vital to our interests but are equally vital to the interests of every branch of production and trade.

Their gravity demands a serious answer. We would, however, inform those who may be kind enough to shed the light of their wisdom upon our darkened intellects, that we do not regard sneers and epithets as retional arguments and that degrading appellations and epithets as rational arguments, and that degrading appellations and belittleing insinuations have become so common and of such frequent use that they have ceased to be even witty. But we assure them that if they will base their instructions upon the accepted them that if they will base their instructions upon the accepted laws of political economy and for the time being erase from their vocabulaary such words as fools, cranks, lunatics and hayseeds, as we have erased from ours "rascals," "thieves" and "robbers," what they may say will be fairly considered by us, and if their reasoning satisfies us that the present financial system of the world which is based upon a quantity of free gold so small that it is almost annually placed upon the auction block of nations and sold to the highest bidder, is the best financial system that can be devised, we will bow our necks to the golden yoke and in meek humiliation wear it as the badge of our serfdom and cease to complain. Until we are further enlightened on these questions we shall believe and insist that the enlightened on these questions we shall believe and this that the entire production of our gold and silver mines are no more than sufficient to maintain a stable basis to our national currency, and that it is the duty of the government to utilize the entire output of both gold and silver mines for that purpose. A basis less broad than this cannot sustain the vast column of public and private credit and fine rein print mill be absented. financial pain will be chronic.

We favor the restriction of railroad and other corporate capitalization to the actual value of the corporate property. Our reason for this was given in our last annual report to which we refer.

this was given in our last annual report to which we refer.

We favor the establishment of postal telegraph system co-extensive with the railroad postal service. Believing that the experience of every one who has used the telegraph under the present management has been sufficiently exasperating to satisfy him that the transfer of the telegraphic system from private to public ownership is a much needed change, we offer no argument in its support.

We favor a government parcel delivery co-extensive with its railroad mail service which will carry with equal despatch with the mail, parcels of one hundred pounds or under at a reasonable cost of service, with such restrictions as to use by any one person on the same

iee, with such restrictions as to use by any one person on the same

day as the good of the service may require.

We favor the imposing of a heavy penalty of both fine and imprisonment upon any railroad official who wilfully disobeys the laws of this State in the management of the road or in the sale of tickets, with proper provision for its enforcement.

We favor such an amendment of the patent laws as will give the government an option to purchase the patented interest at a fixed sum to be named in the patent, whenever the public interest shall

In the matter of mortgage taxation we still adhere to the views expressed in our former reports, and do not regard the amended tax law passed last winter as a model of wisdom or as evidence of any great ability, research or industry on the part of the members of that body.

Regarding the free coinage of silver, loans by government to individuals, and government warehousing of farm products as issues of the past we offer no views concerning these subjects at this time. We offer the foregoing for consideration hoping you will care

fully examine the matters therein set forth, and if they meet with your approval that you will give them your undivided support.

J. G. RAMSDELL, Chairman, PERRY MAYO, JENNIE BUELL, Secretary, H. D. PLATT, THOS. MARS, H. H. HINDS, WALLACE E. WRIGHT, R. H. TAYLOR, GEO. B. HORTON, Master.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

WORTHY MASTER, SISTERS AND BROTHERS-As we draw near the worthy master, Sistantial and the worth worth worth worth worth with the worth gleanings we have garnered to exchange with the kind sisters and brothers bearing armfuls of their liberal contribution. Here to cheer and strengthen the work that is doing and lay plans anew keeping in good use all "the talents thou gavest," ever striving not more to bring members than to perfect and sustain those we have.

As we greet the faces, many of them new to us, we keep peering for the familiar, cheerful smile of those we had met before. But

some are gone and we miss them.

For the year I have been under the direction of the Master, and subject to the call of county deputies, though the correspondence with lecturers and others interested in detail work, has been quite extensive, and I am surprised to find that in items of time I have spent the equivalent of two and a half months at the desk.

In the first of the year and during some of the severest weather, I

answered a call from Kent at meetings of subordinates and a pleasant session of Pomona Grange. Next delegated to visit counties in the western part of the state. A large amount of time and correspondence was necessary to complete a series of appointments. Visits spondence was necessary to complete a series of appointments. Visits were made as per arrangements by county deputies in Oceana, Muskegon, Newaygo, Mecosta and Allegan, Ottawa failing in arrangement for visits, and lately answering the call of Wayne. Twenty-four granges were visited, and all but one paid our per diem as requested, aggregating \$50. Traveling expenses amounted to \$41.53, or an average of \$1.71 to each grange—one-third of which might yet be reduced by better system of appointments.

DEPUTY VISITATIONS,

Or inspection service has been carried out to a greater extent than usual, and we hope to hear reports from many of the delegates giving the views of the Granges visited as to the wisdom and success of the work. We are well aware that visiting and county deputies, as well as the general membership, have held differing views of the intention and most desirable achievements to be aimed for in the planning and carrying out of these visits. Nearly all of them have made the primary object that of providing entertainment for the members, and especially the public, and that public a non-elligible people, who pass out, perhaps, with increased respect for the Grange and thankful for having so good a place to go to—free. We know that the hope of the membership had been to bring into

hearing those people whom they desire should unite with their Grange, but such are so seldom publicly persuaded that the per cent of recruits is exceedingly small in proportion with the expense and trouble incurred. Then, too, those Granges needing most the advisory of the state of the stat sory counsels of experience brought to their relief from their more successful sister Granges, by reason of their small numbers, lack of hall, and perhaps their inability on former occasions to get their neighbors out, have counted the cost and passed us by. When the fact was, the State Grange was anxiously seeking, even without neighbors out, have counted the cost and passed us by. When the fact was, the State Grange was anxiously seeking, even without expense to them if necessary, to give them an opportunity to hold a conference meeting of several new orders or associations of the people, the main object of which has been to furnish mutual benefit or life insurance to its membership. Many expense to them if necessary, to give them an opportunity to hold a conference meeting of membership only, where they might come with the burdens of their surrounding difficulties and hindrances, and there gathering all that was possible of counsel and instruction, gleaned over the field from the many and varying methods, experiences and success of others, be enabled to plan and devise ways within their reach, and even enabling them to call in the contributing assistance of the surrounding and the state of the surrounding to carry out. ance of sister Granges, Pomona and the State Grange, to carry out methods to make their small Grange as interesting and pleasant as a large one to its members, and to work unthought of plans to bring increasing members.

The hearty expressions of commendation and approval which have been so freely given us by our most faithful laborers in the Granges with the many flattering evidences of prosperity have more firmly implanted our former conviction, that of occasional visitations of State workers to the Granges in Grange session, where they shall devote themselves to gathering all the minutia of the varying plans of conducting meetings, private and public, programs, officers and committees' work, giving especial attention to woman's work and missionary work among the public. Then, carrying all these contributions to the next, carefully spread them out for them to draw from, and adding from each on the way, is a work of importance and benefit. We are glad to give credit to the County Deputies for the efficient manner in which they have performed the uncompensated and arduous duties asked of them, and we know that as a class they go poorly thanked even by those reaping most from their labors, and we shall advise, for their relief, that they may have the accepted privilege, after arranging the period of visits with the Visiting Deputy, to give the appointments without waiting for any conference with Granges; for somebody must be expected to be inconvenienced to carry on any such work in harmony. And many times venienced to carry on any such work in harmony. And many times as much would be accomplished in the best season for it, instead of some slack or fussy Grange throwing the lecturer out for weeks of the best season for meetings, to wait for three or four Granges to think alike on appointments, and have a storm or side show throw them out at last. We have never failed to find the word success peep-

ing out all through those Granges that on call, if it be necessary, can gather a meeting in three days any time.

Lecturers of Subordinate and Pomona Granges have many of them kindly furnished us their addresses, and though a very limited amount of material has come to hand to send to their assistance, many kind letters, with their suggestive thoughts, have been exchanged, which have proved of benefit and seemed to bring us into closer and kindlier reciprocal relations, feeling the touch of willing hands pulling on the line which brings the Grange life-boats with their joyous freight through the surf to the shore of success in "Lecturer's Hour."

We suggest the propriety of adding to the facilities of this depart

We suggest the propriety of adding to the facilities of this department means to assist in gathering of all the useful hints and gleanings along our way, and spreading them direct to our co-workers.

THE SCHOOL AND GRANGE.

I had during the year the great pleasure of meeting with some of the prime movers of this noble work and of attending the first large and very successful gathering of the united forces under that banne and must say that I was most happily surprised to see the readiness and harmony of the amalgamation, and the broad field so well covered in their work while it showed so plainly the way through which the Grange in all the counties may add another so pleasant and profitable a feature, and add one more to the lights in our windows that shine out upon the world. I heartily commend to your fostering, care and assistance the vigilant efforts of our earnest woman's committee who have cautiously caught up every advantage available.

GRANGE VISITOR.

I have felt more keenly than ever our obligation to the Grange Visitor for valuable assistance ever ready and willing to grant any favor, doing for us more than we would ask, though we do regret that so many a promise of correspondence and items have been neglected, and more that its bright pages do not meet the eyes of the lecturer of every subordinate grange in the state.

DORMANT GRANGES

For years scientists have experimented at a great outlay of expense upon methods to renew life in dead bodies. But their success has never been a marvel of the age and I am losing faith in grange antidotes and believe that the appropriate deposition is a decent burial, "cherishing the memory of their good deeds, administer their estate to the comfort and benefit of the living and with the world move right onward."

A LITTLE INDIGNATION.

To speak here and now of the appreciation meted out to agriculturalists and their associations by past and present high appointing power of this government, and especially of the virulent treatment and language of the present Secretary of Agriculture, Sterling J. Morton, it is the natural murmurings of the righteous, unceasing indignation of an unoffending united and intelligent American citizenship.

DELEGATE DUTIES.

Annually we are gathered here in the very pleasant and harmonious sessions of this body, inspiring each year a nearly new membership with animating ambition in grange work. And as regularly see so many go from here to the field of their task gradually neglecting so many go from here to the field of their task gradually neglecting the responsibilities and trusts placed in their charge, with indifference to the eager desire of those at home, yearning for their share of benefit justly due them for their contribution of the privilege which they gave the opportunity to enjoy. We cannot refrain from emphasizing every appeal to your predecessors, to fully realize the responsibility of your position hoping that you will sincerely resolve at the outset to add something to accomplishment of those however faithful who game before

Now sisters and brothers let us show that we remember well the early lessons in our order, and properly supplied with the ready pencil and memorandum book to brighten your memory in catching and carrying each plan or suggestion which can be gained here, and be every ready to distribute them throughout your home field where ever they may be of use, never expecting that your work is done or shirk a duty until your successors are duly installed.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.

The prevalence of mutual fire insurance among farmers may be justly attributed to developments of the Grange. And in several states more or less direct influence and control is exerted under the auspices of our order. As in the control is exerted under the auspices of our order. As in the control is exerted under the grange. The farmers of Michigan are associated in 83 companies; about one-third of them may be said to be practically good, and render assurance to their patrons on a safe basis at nearly actual cost, while the balance vary from this, to a condition of actual robbery. Their membership keeps holding on—not wishing to go back into the Their membership keeps holding on—not wishing to go back into the stock companies, who have of late been obliged to raise their rates on stock companies, who have of late been obliged to raise their rates on account of losing so much through the mutuals, of the light hazzard and good paying resident and farm property—and they live along in hope for something that will give matters a turn, and their company yet come out equal to the better ones. All this while years are silently gliding by and favored persons are reaping harvests of good pay at the expense of their credulous supporters for all members, though equal factors of the company, will never be well versed in the

Some of these mutuals were nearly constituted and are largely managed by agents of stock companies who are able to add enough of old line tape and expense to keep the rates so near those of the old companies that the careful farmer is easily persuaded to keep along the old line, while the agent has gleanings enough from the mutual offices and business to make it support him as well as under the old graph and propose made to believe it is as chean as it is not. the old style and members made to believe it is as cheap as it is possible to run. Again many of the companies are too small to be able to run evenly very near the average of cost and are so hedged in that they will never be able to gather a sufficient support to get relief, and the receiver is their destiny sooner or later.

There appears no reason why the supervising influence of a central association may not combine the strength of the local organizations in one band of strength giving multiplied power to the ability to pay and placing the liability of hazzard at the nearest uniform average and by the wisdom of its healthy control, eliminate all expensive and

unnecessary features in the auxiliary societies. We believe the Grange could do no more commendable work than devise means to reach the hand of assistance to our worthy brother-hood who are embarrassed by these surroundings and those in newer counties where the home association is impracticable, and gather them into an association of power and success

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

nearly similar plans have been put in form and have gathered the support of the various classes of people, several of which have drawn largely from among the farmers. Naturally enough those farmers having an association and wishing for something of this kind have looked upon the apparent success of these new orders with more or less of a longing desire that a similar feature might be incorporated in their cherished order, and carried on by the wisdom and working power of the order which they support, thus keeping at home the strength and support of those who seek it, and also standing a chance of being equal to the best, as we pride ourselves in works already accomplished, be enabled to have still greater power to draw and hold the aid and companionship of our neighbors around us. Having been several times besought by our members to investigate the matter and lay some plan before this Grange, in the early part of the year I began the study and somewhat of a canvass, of the thoughts of those desirous of such a move. I very soon found my early expectations corroborated by study that the principles and basis of such an enterprise led into a field of science, which embraced the thoughts, wisdom and experience of great minds, and had been studied, written and read by able critics in the science, and that any move to carry out the work must be very carefully investigated, deliberately considered and wisely planned

While I can see no plausible reason that a successful plan may not be formed embodying the good features of those in operation, curtailing by aid of their experience some of the imperfections, and utilizing the features of association which we now have without burdening it, but rather adding to it that which should prove binding, attractive and supporting in its effect.

And what I have prepared and can lay before you is only done with the view to opening the way that will draw out the thought and wisdom which shall revise and construct such plan as can be freely recommended, be unanimously endorsed and work a success to the

> Fraternally submitted, ANDREW J. CROSBY, JR.

Jennie Buell, Secretary, presented her annual report:

MEMBERS OF MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE-It is no easy matter to determine what has been the measure of progress of the Grange in Michigan since our session of a year ago. Cold statistics we have, it is true, for a basis for seeming success or failure, but surely the order has learned this one lesson, if no other, that advancement does not always lie parallel with multiplied numbers and overflowing coffers, nor that defeat necessarily keeps company with thinned

The life of our land has been stirred by great and distracting causes in the last twelve months. The brain of every thinking person has been charmed into unusual activity by the stupendousness of the wondrous white city and no less oppositely strained by the perplexities called out by the present condition of business. Under such circumstances it is not to be supposed that any society with the novelty of newness gone, would show any startling gains. It is remarkable to hold its own and does well if it does not furnish evidence of overwhelming losses.

REPORTS TO STATE GRANGE.

Of the subordinate Granges in the state, 226 have reported and paid fees and dues during the year ending Nov. 30, 1893. Of these 169 have reported for all the quarters ending Sept. 30; 27 have reported for all the quarters ending June 30; 23 have reported for all the quarters ending March 31; 7 have reported for all the quarters ending Dec. 31, 1892. Several which were not entitled to representation in the post the grant of the gr in this body at the time of the county conventions have since made good their delinquency and thus are once more on the list of active Granges.

Three dormant Granges have been reported revived: Ferris, No. 440 in Montcalm county, by Deputy G. H. Lester; Assyria, No. 128, Barry county by Deputies Jason Woodman and G. R. Bowser; and Marilla, No. 580, Manistee county, by deputy D. R. VanAmburg. The following have given notice of disbanding or suspended sessions: Hartford No. 89, VanBuren Co.; Tenny Plains, No. 335, Oakland Co.; Ogden, No. 660, Lenawee Co.; and Crawford Banner, No. 673, Craw-

While no new Granges have been planted, some of those already established give signs of most efficient work, replenishing the numbers lost by surrendered charters by new recruits in other places. Without claiming that goodly gains in membership attest to more devotion, or even better work than that done by many a small Grange, it still would be interesting and helpful to know what means brought about certain results in certain cases, for instance, how Orion Grange Oakland Co. in a year changed its membership from 71 to 107; Morenci, Lenawee Co. from 41 to 100; Hamilton, Van Buren Co. in two years gained from 20 to 93; Redford, Wayne Co. in one year from 19 to 64; Watertown, Clinton Co., from 30 to 74, and Kalkaska from 24 to 63. These are not phenomenal, but in localities where Grange principles have long been fixed these figures show a discreet

STATE GRANGE TRANSACTIONS.

The receipts for the year ending Nov. 30, 1893, have been: Fees and dues from subordinate Granges \$3,467 07 Fees from sixth degree members 24 00 Supplies sold
Interest on invested funds From sale of advertising space and printed matter______Receipts from Grange Visitor______ 39 00 1,760 48

\$5,917 62 Total receipts DISBURSEMENTS. Expenses session of 1892 \$1,230 99
Fees and dues to the National Grange 408 408 Expenses executive committee Lecture field work 343 31 750 00 Salaries of officers______Supplies, express, postage, etc., on the same_____ Printing Stationery
Secretary's office postage
Secretary's office expenses Miscellaneous office expenses of officers, postage, exchange, Grange Visitor____

This statement bears the same warning that our accounts for a few previous years have given. Restriction to one's income is Grange precept. At the same time, it must be remembered that, in view of the acquired capital of the State Grange, it has been deemed best by this body to invest at least a limited amount if necessary to put the Visitor on a paying basis, for it is the expense of the publishing of our State organ, that swells our account beyond our receipts. A comparison of statements shows the wisdom of this action, as we are overcoming the loss and perseverance in this course will place the paper where every Michigan Patron must wish to see it—on a self paying basis, and enable it to become a weekly visitor.

The work which grew out of our last session has been attended to carefully, we believe, by the several committees to whom it was assigned. Matters of legislative bearing were placed in the hands of a committee on legislation that reported its efforts from time to time through the Visitor.

In cooperation an effort has been made to induce firms with whom

Patrons of other states deal to place their cards in our printed pro-

F. H. R. C.

The Farm Home Reading Circle, a child of last December's meeting, has proven precocious and is being judiciously introduced into all farm homes possible. It is an outstretched hand from college life to farm fields, and in the subordinate Granges that take up this course, the theoretical teachings of the one meet the practical experiences of its students.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Through the Woman's Work committee the projects of the Grange have been strengthened all along the lines and it is demonstrating that the Grange has found the true solution of the woman question-not two heads in two councils, but two in one, each the helpmeet, the supplement of the other.

INSTITUTES AND ASSEMBLIES.

Owing to the lack of a close union between the Pomona Granges and the State Grange, we have no system by which to keep a record of the large and influential meetings and institutes held by many of the counties. Fragmentary reports or rumors are all that come to the Secretary's office. Farmers' day was observed by the Bay View assembly last year, the national lecturer, Hon. Montimer Whitehead, being the Grange speaker. It is a reason for congratulation that while Bay View is too inaccessible for a general gathering of Patrons, while Bay view is too inaccessible for a general gathering of Patrons, it is a privilege to cooperate with such an association, and, besides, already the Grange is adapting the assembly idea to its own localities and conveniences. The proposed union of two or more counties in various parts of the State, for the purpose of holding annual meetings, somewhat after the plan of the Pennsylvania Grange assembly at Williams' Grange assembly instance. It is a more toward con at Williams' Grove, is a notable instance. It is a move toward centralizing and adding talent to the local picnic and one from which farmers of Michigan many expect to realize much.

THE GRANGE AND SCHOOLS

In Newaygo and Oceana counties the Patrons have joined with the public school teachers in an institute, whose success proves the fitness of the union. It would be difficult to suggest a better. Patrons of the Grange are patrons of the schools and need the teachers. Earnest teachers desire first of all to be in touch with their pupils and nest teachers desire first of all to be in touch with their pupils and parents, and so need the Grange. The district school is the unit in the whole educational system. It is side by side with the Grange. It is the first step beyond the home and the Grange is but the enlarged home life of its members. It follows that there can be done here a great work by our order. Many Granges have begun it by sending committees to visit the schools, by urging fuller attendance at school meetings and by securing a more extended acquaintance with text books and methods in use. It is a pity that our best trained teachers leave the country schools as they progress in skill. Let it be our work to encourage grading of all district schools, the employment of better and specially trained teachers, and a closer bond of sympathy between home and school.

A GRADED COURSE OF READING.

The graded course of reading in use in Oceana county, and others to a limited extent, was introduced by the Grange, Sylvan No. 393, being the first to make a practical test of it. This course was outlined in the Visitor of November 15, making that number valuable to

families where there are children, many times above the yearly subscription, either as a guide to the purchase of gift books or for Grange libraries. We need streams of just such literature as is named there and in the Farm Home Reading Course to keep fresh and pure and strong the sources of our national life; for though we pride ourselves that the majority of great men and women come from farm homes, it will not be long so if the current newspapers crowd the classics of the English language from our tables and book shelves. The daily paper, brought to our doors by a free rural mail delivery will not be an unmixed good. The Grange can do much, very much, to equip its homes and schools beforehand against its harm and fit them to better use its good.

THE GRANGE AS AN EDUCATOR.

When we weigh what we have accomplished in the year we find so much of unnoticed sacrifice on the part of true-hearted members, all over the State, so much of quiet effort, willingly given, so much of unspoken influence radiating from the *Visitor*, in short, we find Grange principles and teachings permeating individual lives and families, and communities, with a power neither to be measured or

We look back on the past, with its large outward accomplishments, in conquering prejudice and contending against oppressions in business, and realize that new associations demand new duties.

The phase of Grange work has largely changed. We are concerning

ourselves more with the effort to shape popular sentiment than to merely oppose it. In nothing is this so evident as in educational lines. It must, of necessity, become more so for, if it is anything, the Grange is an educational institution. It has come to be expected that almost every report of our State Grange will prove some sort of a homily on some one or more features of education. Nor is it all a mere fashion or rut we have fallen into. To educate, to draw out that which lies possible within each of its members is the mission of the Grange. "To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood," this is our avowed purpose. To this end we have debated and discussed questions of every character together, using the little gift of thought, or voice, or pen, that we might acquire more, and so we must continue to do.

"'Tis weary watching wave on wave, And yet the tide heaves onward; We build, like corals, grave on grave, But pave a pathway sunward.

"We are beaten back in many a fray, But newer strength we borrow; And where the vanguard rests today, The rear shall camp tomorrow."

Respectfully submitted, JENNIE BUELL.

Sister Mary S. Hinds reported as Chairman of Woman's Work Committee:

TO THE WORTHY MASTER AND MEMBERS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE Grange—The year just drawing to a close has been an eventful one. One-half of the year by the calendar and the whole of the temperate and fruitful part of the year, the great Columbian Exposition was running almost within hailing distance of our Michigan sisters' doors. It was the event of a generation, yes, of a lifetime. The child is probably not yet born that will see its duplicate. The members of the Order in Michigan is to go did to their profile to world the members of the Order in Michigan is to go did to their profile to world the members of the Order in Michigan hait good to their profile to world the members of the Order in Michigan hait good to their profile to world the members of the Order in Michigan hait good to their profile to the order of the o bers of our Order in Michigan, be it said to their credit, availed them selves of the benefit of a visit to this great exhibition in greater numbers, judged by the records of the National Grange headquarters, than did the Grangers of any sister jurisdiction.

A season of general business depression, the agriculturalist was made to feel the necessity of foregoing anything in the line of attendance on occasions of simple diversion. The World's Fair, however, was so absolutely a part of the educational opportunities of the nine-teenth century that the people of Michigan, and particularly the agricultural classes, pooled all their resources and made this the acme of their efforts for the season. We may therefore not be sur-prised when we look over the home field devoted to woman's work if we find some less accomplished than we had hoped for one year ago.

Through a combination of rather unanticipated circumstances it became the lot of the writer to temporarily domicile within the environments of Jackson Park for the entire season. Therefore, the work of the chairman of the committee on woman's work of this State Grange is less fruitful of results than any of us could have anticipated at our meeting of last year.

I may say, however, that woman's work still goes forward and the dission of woman in elevating and educating the rural classes has but just begun. I prophesy that the work of the sisters of our Order in elevating the character and grade of our common country schools will in a few years be as apparent as were the benefits of the State and National Grange a few years ago in breaking down plaster combines, slide gate and drive well patents and in securing the enactment of inter-state commerce laws and in elevating the bureau of agriculture to the department of agriculture. (I will not pause now however to compliment the present Secretary of Agriculture.)

Immediately upon the adjournment of the State Grange of a year

ago, your committee on woman's work met with a committee from the faculty of the Agricultural College and a committee from the State Grange, and organized a Farm Home Reading Circle of Michi-The effects of the association are just beginning to be felt and its final benefits will be far reaching as time rolls along. I mailed to the Granges circulars calling attention to this course of home read-

ing and study.

Knowing the reputation of our Superintendent of Public Instruction for calling to his aid any allies likely to improve the grade and grade our rural schools, I invited him to issue a form of blanks that might be placed in the hands of our subordinate Grange committees on woman's work to enable them to visit frequently all the schools within the jurisdiction of their Grange and carefully note and make report of their findings, and suggestions with reference thereto. That officer kindly and promptly furnished the desired blanks. I have placed them in the hands of every active Grange in this jurisdiction. A few only have thus far taken up the work and reported thereon. From the character of the reports it is clearly evident that this field is ripe for thorough cultivation. The theme is an interesting one and the desire to take hold of it with some vigor I hope and expect will become contagious, and when it does, great good in the improvement of the character of our common schools is bound to occur.

In the nature of things, my participation in the work of the committee last year has consisted of a voluminous amount of office work. I have mailed more than 2,000 letters and circulars to members of the Order and called attention to and submitted plans for the organization of juvenile granges, and have sent programs and schemes for entertainments for raising funds for the erection of the temple to Ceres in addition to the educational matters previously referred to. From the nature of many replies I am constrained to believe that many have put off the principal part of these commendable works until a more favorable season, owing to the absorbing interest in and the efforts many were making to attend the Columbian Exposition.

To my sisters associated with me on this committee has fallen the active field work of the year. Both are competent, conscientious and eminently successful, as the reports of their work already show. One of them, Sister Mayo, has not been permitted to utilize her entire energies in the Grange work in this State for the year. Her reputation extends far beyond our borders and she has been called to other jurisdictions within the year. She has, however, as a mile stone or monument to wind up the symposium, called around her an array of women and brought out the last copy of the Grange Visitor, nominally under the hands of this committee, but, as a matter of fact, an article of her own creation, which will compare favorably, if I as a woman do say it, with any previous issue of that paper devised

by man.

My other associate, Sister Carpenter, has carried on a large amount of correspondence and delivered some lectures as a result of which we have evidence that the membership of the Order has been

MARY SHERWOOD HINDS, Chairman Committee Woman's Work, Michigan State Grange.

Mary A. Mayo read a supplementary report on Woman's

WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS—In making a supplementary report, there is a feeling of sadness at the fact that your State Com-

mittee is orphaned. In the demise of our National Committee, we have lost the parent that gave us our existence; the strong, wise head is gone, and we must perforce take up the work that they have laid down and go on alone. We shall sorely miss their council and advice, but, like the child that has been mindful and obedient, we must remember their virtues and profit from the beautiful lessons they have given us in the past. We must gather up the threads that their hands have left and weave on and in the threads of noble

purposes and wise endeavor.

We well know our work of the past year has not been what it should. That the year has been filled with wonderful lessons from other sources is true, and in spite of the great attractions the work has not languished.

A report, dated March 3, bears the following:
"The suggestions in your letter of January 23 were read with

much interest, and acting upon the spirit of the same, a Washington

Day Meeting was called

'The day arriving, while others were engaged in social chat, we proceeded to arrange our program, and were agreeably surprised to find we had more than was really needed; the best men and women in our county gladly aiding us. After dinner we repaired to the public hall, where more than five hundred were gathered to enjoy the day, many going away for want of standing room. Our program was replete with elevating and refining themes. Receipts for the Temple fund, \$4.00. Many Granges seem interested in learning more of Woman's Work, so I trust you will keep me fully posted."

Who can measure the real good of this one meeting to five hundred eager listeners? It was "a feast of fat things, with wine on the lees"

If it is a fact of psychology that not a thought comes to the human mind but that it makes an impression for good or ill upon the world, the result of this one Woman's Committee in that one day's work could not help but be replete with good for the Order in the advancement of the principles of true patriotism and loyalty.

Another committee reports a new carpet for our hall; another a new set of dishes; another replating our silver-ware, new towels. pans and other articles necessary to a well ordered Grange home. Another, all our efforts in the line of Woman's Work has been directed

to the enlarging of our library.

Through the influence of one County Committee, a Farmer's Room was furnished in a Charity Hospital, at an expense of \$50, so that any sick poor among us can be sure of the comforts of a well

furnished room and good care.

One of the best, if not the best feature of the work of the past ear has been the issuing of the school report blanks. The only trouble we found was that there were more demands than blanks. We would suggest that the Woman's Committee for the coming year, acting in conjunction with the Educational Committee (which we think should be a standing committee), again prepare suitable blanks with a list of questions that shall have for their object the raising of the standard of our common schools; the same to be printed at the State's expense and issued from the office of our Superintendent of Public Instrution. Our common schools, which are the bed-rock of our civilization, cannot receive too much care and attention from the Grange. Let teacher and pupil feel that they have our hearty support in all that is for the school's best interest and the effect must be most salutary.

Need we urge the continuance of this committee?

To our successor we will ever endeavor to give all aid possible, and we bespeak for the Committee, this next year, a wider field and a MARY A. MAYO. better harvest.

J. W. Hutchins, Chairman Special Committee on Education, reported:

WORTHY MASTER AND MEMBERS OF THE STATE GRANGE—The undersigned appointed at the last State Grange as a special committee on education to continue through the year, and to whom were referred the introduction of the Reading Course and the consideration of other matters pertaining to agricultural education, with authority to confer with the Board of Agriculture and the Faculty of the college upon these subjects, would respectfully submit the fol lowing report:

On the day following the adjournment of the last State Grange this committee met a committee from the Agricultural College, consisting of Pres. Clute and Professors Harwood and Taft for consultation in regard to the course of reading in agriculture and kindred topics, which had by action of the State Grange been recommended. The joint committee organized by the election of Pres. Clute as chairman and Mr. L. C. Clinton as secretary. The plan, as previously reported to the State Grange, was, without material change, adopted under the name of the Farm Home Reading Circle of Michigan, and the secretary was appointed the executive head of the circle. A circular was prepared explaining the plans and objects of the circle, and inviting correspondence. Owing to difficulty in obtaining terms from publishers upon the text-books chosen, the publication of this circufar was considerably delayed, so much so that many who had intended taking up the work concluded to wait until a more favor-

able time for beginning the reading.

But notwithstanding the lateness of the opening of the circle there were numerous orders for books, and an encouraging amount of interest manifested in its plans. Just how many had actually commenced the reading could not ke known as no system of registration had at that time been adopted. The members of the committee, as opportunity offered, brought the reading course to the notice of the Granges and the "Grange Vision" emphasized the value of the new project, and arged it upon the stanting of the people.

Later, the resignation of Fees. Clute, Prof. Harwood and Mr.

Clinton from the joint committee in charge of the reading circle left that body without an executive. The chairman of your committee therefore came to Lansing on Aug. 7 and invited Mr. K. L. Butter-field, editor of the "Grange Visitor" to act with him upon the committee in place of Mr. Clinton, which appointment was afterward

confirmed by the Worthy Master.

Meanwhile the F. H. R. C. had not been without friends. The bill passed by the last legislature providing for the expenses of farmers for the coming two years also made provision for the appropriation of such an amount as should in the judgment of the board of agriculture be necessary for that purpose. Your committee therefore, in a communication to the board presented the needs of the circle and asked that in accordance with the provisions of the law, it should be taken in charge by the board of agriculture and an appropriation made for carrying on the work already begun. was accordingly taken by the board and the Farm Home Reading Circle became a part of the agricultural department of the college and was placed in charge of Prof. F. B. Mumford as secretary.

We congratulate the Grange that the plans outlined at its last meeting have taken such permanent form and that the work of carrying them on to completion is in the hands of one not only well qualified for the work, but who is also in hearty sympathy with the farmer and his needs.

But, though the circle has been incorporated with the college, the Grange should not feel less responsibility for its support. Born of a demand coming through the Grange, the Grange should now meas-

ure up to its opportunity.

We need the inspiration, the quickened thought, the better methods on the farm, the higher motives in the home, the broader views and nobler aspirations as citizens which are embodied as possibilities in such a course of reading.

Growth, development, is life; without progress there is no real life.

We can but briefly notice other lines of educational work, to which

we would gladly call your attention more fully.

The establishment of a short winter course in agriculture was also

favored by the last State Grange. This has been in part realized by the short course in dairy husbandry new offered by the Agricultural We gladly note the increased appropriation for farmers' institutes

in this state. No line of educational work has been more popular or yielded better results to the farmers. But we would call the attention of the Grange to the fact that though Michigan was among the first to establish this system of instruction it has hardly held its place at the front, several states surpassing us both as to the number of institutes and the amount appropriated therefor, Ohio holding 150 at public expense last winter, while Michigan held but 20. Plans for the still further enlargement of the scope and influence

of this department of our educational work have been considered by this committee, the further study of which we leave for our

The work of visiting and reporting upon the condition and needs of our public schools has been taken in charge by the committee on woman's work, with their usual enthusiasm and tact; and gratifying results have already been reached. We would earnestly recommend that this department of work be continued and the recommendations of the committee be concurred in.

would also call the attention of the Grange to the pupil's graded course in reading prepared by D. E. McClure, Commissioner of Schools for Oceana county, and already adopted in some parts of the State, as a step in the direction of good literature and the cultivation of pure tastes and noble aspirations for our youth and as a possible aid to the F. H. R. C.

We believe the Grange will take no back step along these lines Let us stand firm for all that tends to lift up our fellow men and especially those by whose side we stand in the struggle of life, lending our influence in support of all that elevates, that broadens the view, or quickens the intellectual life, and with faith in the future of the farmer, go forward.

In conclusion we would recommend that a permanent committee on education to consist of three members, one of whom shall be a member of the woman's work committee, be appointed by the Worthy Master, who shall continue and enlarge upon the work already begun, and that hereafter one member be appointed upon said committee each year, that all efforts in the direction of agricultural education may be more perfectly systematized and the greatest good be accomplished for the greatest number.

Respectfully,

J. Weston Hutchins, Chairman.

F. W. Redfern read the report.

WORTHY MASTER, BROTHER AND SISTER PATRONS-At the convening of the last Legislature our Worthy State Master informed me that I, in conjunction with Bro. D. D. Buell of the House of Representatives, and Bro. Kenyon L. Butterfield, editor of *The Grange Visitor*, were by him appointed to take charge of and give especial attention to all matters of legislation affecting the interests of husbandry.

We entered upon our task with feelings of our own insufficiency, but with the firm determination to do all in our power "To advance the interests, elevate the character and increase the influence of The Patrons of Husbandry."

At the close of the time for the presentation of bills, Bro. Butterfield (our worthy Secretary) made a careful examination of all bills affecting, injuriously or otherwise, the interests of agriculturists.

Your committee decided that whenever any of these measures came up for consideration efforts should be made (where the will of the Grange was not already known) to acquaint leading members of the Order, all over the State, with the bill under consideration and ask for advice.

Many personal letters were written. Hundreds of circulars were printed and sent out to leading farmers and Patrons, with the request that answers be promptly returned, in order that we might act in harmony with the wishes and interests of our agriculturists. We were under the impression (doubtless from hearing so much said in our Subordinate and State Granges) that there was no class of people whose interests, from a Legislative standpoint, were so sadly neglected as were those of the farmer. To redress some of these grievances was to be our aim, and in order to do it your committee through the personal letters and printed circulars aforementioned urged, in no uncertain language, the desirability, the necessity even, of those to whom these letters and circulars were sent, writing personal letters to their Senators and Representatives calling their attention to our wants and urging due consideration of our rights in the enactment

of just laws for our relief.
Your committee were firm in the faith, that whatsoever our Subordinate and State Granges resolved ought to be done would be backed

up by the earnest effort of individual members.

To the hundreds of personal letters and printed circulars sent out less than a score of answers were received; and in answer to the

appeal for personal letters to Senators and Representatives, less than half a dozen came to the knowledge of your committee. It is not pleasant, Worthy Master and Patrons, to tell you these

things; but facts are not always repressible.

We are seekers after truth, earnestly desiring certain reforms. If we we are sealers after truth, earnessly desiring certain reforms. If we ever get them it will be by our own effort. If we do not make the effort we ought not and probably will not receive them. Your committee trusts, however, that in the future, should any Senator or Representative arise in his place and tell the Legislature of Michigan that the farmers are asking for certain reforms, he may be able to substantiate his words by the presentation of petitions and letters and not be obliged to take his seat in mortification at their lack.

The State Grange, at its last session, demanded of the Legislature certain reforms, among which was a pure food bill. In accordance with this demand, such a bill was presented and after a hard struggle enacted into a law. It may have, and probably has, like the late mortgage tax law, its imperfections. Let us not clamor for its repeal if it does not at once meet and overcome the evils intended; let us rather ask to have it amended. Boards of trade and gambling in futures also came in for their share of condemnation, but Congress has not yet seen fit to set its seal of condemnation upon them. As you all know, it is a matter over which our Legislature has no control.

There are probably no people in the State more largely interested in our public school system than are we. To the cause of education your committee devoted a share of their attention, hoping to assist in perfecting that system and to encourage, in our professors and teachers, from the highest to the lowest, reverence for all the virtues and an intense love of country and for the flag that represents our liberties a sacred place in every heart. Our common schools are the storehouses of all that stands for good citizenship. As long as they are free liberty is safe.

If there is one principle more firmly established than another in our Order, it is the equality of woman. Recognizing this fact, your committee devoted their attention to the passage of the woman's suffrage bill. In the struggle for the passage of that bill, we simply said to the thousands of noble, self-sacrificing, pure hearted women of our State, "Come and stand beside us in our effort to extend the right and crush the wrong;" and the women answered: "We are coming." The law has been declared unconstitutional. But, Worthy Master and Patrons, it is one of the laws that is coming. "When the might with the right and the truth," embodied in the womanhood of Michigan shall step to the front, then every sentry along the battlements of freedom may shout, "All's well."

The last State Grange also demanded an inheritance law, and such a law was enacted by the last Legislature. This law, and the pure food law, were two of the especial measures for whose passage your committee worked, and we believe we are not exaggerating in the least when we claim that but for the efforts thus put forth neither bill would have become a law. We speak of this to show how much a committee can do, simply because it is on the ground and keeps pushing. And we also want to inquire how much more could be done if the committee could be properly supported by the Grange at

There is one thing further your committee have had called forcibly to their attention: The lack of enforcement of existing laws. legislation is useless unless there is back of it a moral sentiment that will cause their enforcement. A law unenforced is worse than no law at all, for it creates a disregard for all law; it leads to all kinds

it is our duty to protest against this as against other evils.

As Patrons of Husbandry, may we be ever found advocating those measures which lift us and our fellows out of the ruts of apathy and discontent and up into the sunshine of perseverance and prosperity. Your committee recognized the fact that a large share of the time of the Legislature was taken up in the consideration of municipal bills, which were of no interest particularly to the great mass of our people, but added very largely to the expense of the session and necessarily increased taxation. We accordingly exerted ourselves to secure the passage of a law allowing municipalities to make their own laws so far as those laws did not sound their laws. own laws, so far as those laws did not conflict with the constitution of the State. We are glad to be able to state that a commission of learned men now have the matter under advisement, and if they succeed in drafting a bill that shall meet the requirements, there

is little doubt of its enactment into a law. As to general legislation, so called, we endeavored to so work and vote that the greatest good should result to the greatest number, not forgetting that when the interests involved were between individuals and the State that only one test was necessary. The simple question, which is right, settled the matter.

In conclusion, your committee would recommend that this State Grange decide upon two or three measures for whose passage, in our next Legislature, special work shall be done from now till they become laws. And they would further recommend that a standing Legislative Committee, either a special committee or a sub-committee of the Executive Committee, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to agitate among the Granges and farmers the questions selected as above described, and who shall urge upon and work with the Legislature for their passage.

Your committee received, I am happy to state, nothing but kindness from the members of the Legislature and State officers, and for whatever measure of success attended their efforts they are truly thankful to all those who aided them, and will ever bear them in

thankful to an those high kindly remembrance.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. W. Redfern, Chairman.

James A. Martin, Assistant Steward, read his annual report:

WORTHY MASTER, SISTERS AND BROTHERS-We meet again in this Michigan State Grange to renew our friendships with those we have met before and to form new acquaintances. We also meet to better our conditions socially, intellectually and financially, laboring together for the good of our noble Order, the only organization that has stood by the farmer first, last and all the time.

The Columbian Exposition and political interests have attracted the attention of the people to a large extent, yet I think Grange work and Grange sentiment has made some advancement; in my own Grange and those I have visited the members are active and aggressive in the work, and I think I can truthfully say that the Order in our part of the State is stronger in the minds of the farmers and others today than ever before. It is receiving strength largely from the Patrons of Industry and quite notably in some sections from young people. Let us as an order and as individuals con-constantly strive to develop a higher degree of manhood and womanhood and may this be an interesting and profitable session and result in great good to the Order. Whatever we attempt to do let us strive J. H. MARTIN.