

GRANGE VISITOR



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

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PRACTICAL GRANGE CO-OPERATION AS CONTRASTED WITH THE THEORETICAL.

LEONARD RHONE, MASTER PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE.

Much has been said of late years of bringing producer and consumer, farmer and manufacturer, into more friendly relations. And probably the Grange has developed the most practical and sensible system of co-operation ever instituted in the interest of agriculture. It has not attempted to take the farmer from his farm and make of him a merchant or manufacturer, or even to divert from his farm his resources in establishing co-operative business enterprises. But the Grange has developed a practical system of business co-operation suited to the American farmer, and adapted to the most humble as well as to the most affluent. It is one of the principles of our Order, as set forth in the "Declaration of Purposes," that "We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as occasions may require." "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; this surplus and their exactions diminish our profits."

THE THEORETICAL SCHEMES.

In nearly all the theoretical schemes of co-operation, and especially in organized labor co-operation, it has been required that the co-operator must invest capital with his fellow co-operators to start a new business outside of their own avocations, to start either a store, a manufactory, or a supply company to give the co-operator the benefit of this system, thus requiring him to become either a merchant, manufacturer, or trader in some business outside of his own chosen pursuit, and consequently diverting his capital from his own individual business to something else.

This no doubt may work well among the laboring people, who are not proprietors as well as laborers. But among farmers, who are both proprietors and laborers, it has more generally failed than succeeded, frequently from the want of proper management, but more generally from the lack of capital.

The Grange has encouraged the highest development in agricultural pursuits. Not finding any of the theoretical systems of co-operation advocated suited to the needs of the agricultural class, it set about the development of a system that was adapted to the wants of the farmer, without attempting to make out of him a merchant or a trader, or even to induce him to draw his capital out of his farm to put in other business; but on the contrary has encouraged the merchant to be a merchant, the manufacturer to be a manufacturer, and the farmer to be a farmer of the highest type and greatest ability. Therefore the principles foreshadowed in the Declaration of Purposes quickly adjusted a system that practically met the wants of the agricultural people by establishing direct trade with manufacturers and importers, without the intervention of agents, leaving the manufacturer to furnish his own capital and brains, and the farmer his.

THE PRACTICAL PLAN.

This new system of co-operation, as first instituted by the Grange, had its origin in Pennsylvania, after the failure of numerous co-operative stores and wholesale agencies, and was first suggested by the late Thornton Barnes, father of John T. Barnes, proprietor of the wholesale Grange grocery house in the city of Philadelphia. He said to the executive committee of the State Grange, "Why not allow us to deal directly with the members of the subordinate Granges, instead of employing an agent to distribute the orders?" This induced the executive committee to enter into a contract, as suggested by Thornton Barnes.

The committee then approached other wholesale houses and manufacturers, and made contracts equally advantageous. This

newsystem rapidly grew into favor throughout the entire organization, and since then many other states have adopted it. It is so broad and liberal that any Patron in the United States can avail himself of its advantages. It enables the individual Patron to buy in broken packages or single implements at wholesale prices, direct from these business houses, without the intervention of agents or the interference of any Patron. These manufacturing or trading companies with whom the executive committee make contracts, look upon this trade coming from the individual member upon the same principle as that of different members of a family trading at the same store.

Under these contracts it is provided that each firm shall do its own collecting, and that neither the State Grange nor any of the executive committee shall be liable for supplies bought under contract. It provides that where an order for supplies is signed by the master and secretary, officially under the seal of the Grange, thirty days credit shall be given on such bills. It provides, further, that when an individual member orders supplies it shall be filled at wholesale prices to suit purchaser, provided such order is accompanied by trade card or certificate of membership in the Grange, but the individual order of members by trade card must be accompanied by the cash.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

This system gives two advantages to the individual purchaser: first, by the transaction of his business without the intervention of others, from his own home, cash to accompany the order to protect the seller; second, by combining his order with others in the Grange and directing the master and secretary to order officially, upon which order thirty days credit is allowed. Goods are always shipped subject to return if not as ordered, at the expense of the party shipping. Thus the Patron dealing under this system of co-operation is absolutely protected if he deals with houses the State Granges have contracted with. But for the Grange to be successful under this system of co-operation, at first only a few wholesale dealers and manufacturers should be selected, so as to make the trade an object to business men. It has worked well in Pennsylvania and some other states, and the trade already aggregates into the millions.

ITS WEAKNESS.

The greatest weakness of this system is the selfishness of members in either wanting to take care of their friends in business, or wanting a contract in every little town or hamlet, which would ultimately defeat the whole system, by so dividing the trade that it would be no object to any manufacturer or dealer.

Therefore to be successful Patrons must carry out the doctrines of the Declaration of Purposes, "of buying together, selling together, and, in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as occasion may require." And this cannot be better done than by respecting and supporting the centralized business arrangements of the several State Granges, and faithfully carrying out our pledges of honor, of ever being a true and faithful Patron of Husbandry.

Centre Hall, Pa.

LEGISLATION FOR THE FARMERS.

W. C. GIFFORD, PAST MASTER NEW YORK STATE GRANGE.

Does the country stand in need of legislation in the interest, and for the protection of farmers?

This is a question often asked and seldom satisfactorily answered. It is a question involving many issues, and he who enters upon its discussion must recognize the fact that there is ample opportunity for a wide difference of honest opinion.

Every intelligent person must concede that in a republic every loyal citizen, regardless of his occupation, is justly entitled to equal and impartial protection under its laws. If it be true that ours is "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," then it follows that legislation should always be in the interest and for the equal protection of

every legitimate industry in our land. If it be true, as claimed by many, that laws have been enacted by the general or state governments that unjustly discriminate against the agricultural interests of our country, then most certainly there is need of legislation for the better protection of the farmers.

But the question arises, have the farmers been discriminated against, and, if so, in what respect? It is safe to say in very many respects; among which may be mentioned taxation, extortionate rates of interest, adulterations of food, dealing in futures, watering of railroad stocks, discrimination freight rates, etc., etc.

DISCRIMINATION.

First, in matters of taxation, taking my own state for a sample, at the present time 89% of all taxes in the state of New York are levied upon and paid by real estate. A very recent annual report of the state board of assessors shows that more than \$4,000,000,000 of personal property escapes taxation. Add to this the significant fact that fully 3/4 of the costs of our civil courts is incurred for litigation in defense of personal property, 89% of which must be paid by a tax upon real estate, and every honest man must concede that such a perversion of justice needs correction by legislation. We also have a law in the state of New York (and I presume very similar laws in other states) that exempts all personal property from levy to the amount of the indebtedness thereon, thus offering an actual premium for the creation of fictitious indebtedness. On the other hand the possessors of real estate are compelled to pay a tax upon all they nominally own, regardless of the amount of indebtedness thereon. Of course this applies to all real estate, both in city and country, and it may perchance be claimed, that owing to the enhanced value of city property, the farmers' share of the burden will be comparatively light. In theory this may appear correct, but in practice just the reverse is true. The great bulk of realty in cities is held for the purpose of rental, and the tax is thus easily shifted to the shoulders of the tenants. Farmers as a rule cannot avail themselves of this burden shifting process, and are therefore compelled to pay taxes upon their indebtedness as well as upon their actual ownership.

THE MATTER OF TAXATION.

It is estimated that the farmers of the United States are at the present time paying taxes on nearly \$30,000,000,000 of actual indebtedness, while the investors in farm mortgages are as a rule escaping taxation almost entirely; and still they are not content, but are constantly urging the enactment of laws by our several legislatures, that will totally exempt all personal property from taxation. In view of these facts will farmers, especially organized farmers, continue to hug the delusive hope, nay almost belief, that their condition is all they desire, and there is no need of legislation in their behalf? The census report shows that there are 9,000,000 mortgages on real estate in this country. At the low estimate of \$3,000 per mortgage we have an aggregate of \$27,000,000,000. Is there any need of legislation to relieve the nominal owners of this mortgaged property from paying taxes that should be paid by the real owners? And again the question arises, are the realties of the great corporations assessed in the same ratio as the realty of the farmer? A very few years since, the union stock yards of Chicago were reported to be worth, including stocks and bonds, \$23,000,000 and paid a tax on only \$1,000,000. The Pullman Car Co., with a property reported to be worth \$50,000,000, paid a tax upon only \$1,000,000. Such a rate of assessment applied to farm property would place their value at 30 cents per acre instead of \$30. Is there any need for legislation in the interest of farmers? And yet we have men in our own ranks as an Order who are ever ready to denounce plain truth tellers as cranks and disturbers. Are they owners of securities that are escaping taxation?

INTEREST.

In the matter of interest upon money, the farmers, or that portion of them

who are from necessity borrowers, are no better off. They are today as a rule paying higher rates of interest than any other class, and as a rule receiving lower rate per cent upon their investment. Here again it seems to me there is opportunity for legislation authorizing and protecting farmers' loan associations. Thousands of farmers are depositing their small surplus in our banks at 3 to 4 per cent, while their neighbors need the money and would gladly pay 5 per cent and give good security.

Adulteration of food products is another great curse to the farmers, and also to consumers, and legislation, both state and national, to wipe out this worst of abominations, is one of the greatest needs of the times.

Dealing in futures of all kinds is, in my opinion, a curse to any country, and should be prohibited by the general government.

REPRESENTATION NEEDED.

Yes, there is need of legislation in the interest of farmers, and also in the interest of the industrial classes generally, but in order to secure such legislation, every industry must be represented in our law making bodies. With all due deference to the legal fraternity, I feel compelled to say that I believe it would be far better for the future of our country if we would insist upon representation in proportion to our numbers, and the importance of the industry in which we are engaged. While I do not believe in making the Grange a political organization in any sense, I do believe in teaching the farmer that he is, or should be an important factor in the body politic, and that it is his imperative duty to use his utmost influence to secure the election of honest, clean men to represent him in our law making bodies; and I would also like to persuade him that an intelligent farmer makes a safe and better representative than a professional politician. Let us remember that in the early days of our government "equal taxation and equal representation" were considered the only safe-guards for a republican form of government.

Jamestown, N. Y.

WHAT SHALL THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TEACH?

E. D. HOWE, MASTER MASSACHUSETTS STATE GRANGE.

All education has for its ultimate object one of two things. Either it is intended to enable its possessor to more easily gain a livelihood, or else to better enjoy the blessings and comforts of life.

A certain kind of technical education may win for a man an enormous fortune in a few years of time, but unless he has, in addition a mind capable of enjoyment, his wealth is to him little more than trash.

Think for a moment, what does a wealthy but ignorant man get for his money? Art, music, literature, science, are to him meaningless. His only wants are those inspired by appetite, pride, or passion, and to spend his fortune in the gratification of these desires is but to pander to the brutish and sensual. Is it not true therefore, that his wealth is to him little more than trash?

With this premise, therefore, what should the agricultural college teach? It should teach, first, all those studies which will enable the future farmer to more easily and successfully gain a livelihood, and second, quite a proportion of those branches of knowledge which will give to him the capacity of appreciating and enjoying his surroundings.

STUDIES FOR USE.

Under the first head I would include of course, agriculture, with its many subdivisions of soils, drainage, irrigation, manures, rotation of crops, farm machinery, cattle breeding, etc.; then botany as the natural forerunner of horticulture and market-gardening; chemistry, than which no other one science has done more to make farming profitable; mathematics, including algebra and geometry as well as book-keeping; veterinary science, at least in its fundamental principles; political economy, not a smattering, but a broad and liberal study of the whole science of government and the laws of commerce and society; and

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STUDY OUR CIVIL INSTITUTIONS.

N. D. CORBIN.

"The American people have a practical aptitude for politics, a clearness of vision and capacity for self-control never equaled by any other nation." "Such a people can work any constitution." Such is the opinion of that eminent English publicist and statesman James Bryce, recorded in his scholarly exposition of our civil institutions, entitled the "American Commonwealth." "In matters of government," says America's greatest living constitutional lawyer, Judge Cooley, "America has become the leader and the example for all enlightened nations. England and France alike look across the ocean for lessons which may form and guide their people." These utterances, coming as the well considered opinions of men so eminent among scholars of political science, are well calculated to stir the pride of Americans and to sharpen their interest in their own institutions. They may also tend to increase the feeling of self-confidence, so characteristic of this people, in their ability to cope with any problem that may present itself in the arena of politics; and too much self confidence is a dangerous thing in nations as well as persons.

THE NEED OF THIS STUDY.

It will not do for Americans to trust to luck, or to their star of destiny, or to their phenomenal political instinct to carry them through the era of change which seems so surely impending upon them. The questions agitating the public mind involve a great change in the fundamental principles upon which our civil institutions are based,—they are almost revolutionary. However, if the people demand that the new principles shall prevail, reconstruction will surely follow, and the character and peacefulness of the changes will depend upon the genuine knowledge, self-control, and political capacity of the citizens.

American institutions are not of the simple superficial kind that he who runs may read. James Bryce, skilled student of politics as he was, found many years of closest application necessary to enable him to grasp the true principles of our governmental machinery, and to comprehend the intricate relations existing between its manifold parts. The American citizen, born and reared in the midst of these things and breathing in their spirit with every breath, has an immense advantage over the scholarly foreigner, but to him also will much that is grandest and most inspiring remain hidden and unknown unless he seeks diligently for knowledge.

The study of our civil institutions is for the citizen a duty. Their very existence is bound up in, and inseparable from, the intelligent discharge of his electoral functions by each citizen. The engineer must know his engine. But what constitutes such knowledge?

THE KIND OF STUDY.

It is not enough to know when, where, and how to cast a ballot, or to understand how nominations are made, and campaigns conducted, or to be able to name the state and national officers and give a general account of their duties. Something more is wanted, all this is preliminary and formal. The citizen should know the origin of our government; what principles and theories of government dominated in the formation of our constitution; the delicate adjustment of checks and balances; the relation of the state and the national government, the distribution of powers between them; the dual nature of our citizenship; how custom and circumstances have modified our political system since its establishment; wherein the system has developed weaknesses; how the representative principle is carried out; what course the people must take to secure reforms; have the safeguards ever proved inadequate; and so on,—the list might be very considerably extended.

The insight into our civil institutions which would result from investigations along these lines is well worth the trouble it would take to get it. In such a course of study questions of governmental interference and reform involved in labor troubles, socialism, Tammany, city government, tramp nuisance, tariff reform, etc., fall into line and get themselves answered upon a reasonable basis. At present we handle our problems but clumsily and institute needed reforms by awkward and roundabout processes. Coxe's army marched from the center of the continent to Washington to petition congress to do what it could not by any possible construction of the constitution be allowed to do,—something utterly outside its powers. Governor Waite of Colorado suggested gravely that his state should "coin money and regulate the value thereof," a function vested by the people of these United States in the national government alone.

THE USE OF THE KNOWLEDGE.

In this eminently transitional age, cranks abound whose half-baked theories of government, society, and economics are circulated industriously. Error seems more easily disseminated than truth, and especially error in which lies a modicum of truth.

The only way in which the pernicious influences thus set in motion can be overcome is by giving the people the fullest possible correct information upon such matters. So it is a worthy, a most laudable department of the labors of the Patrons of Husbandry, to spread a knowledge of our civil institutions. It is the work that makes wise and patriotic citizens. This kind of investigation tends to make real reforms possible and false ones impossible, to provide for a rational solution of all public questions, and to defeat the crank and sophist in advance of their appearance. By this means the political activity of the citizen becomes ennobled into a devotion to principle, and the grand mission of our country to teach the world the blessings of liberty and the essential dignity of manhood shall be long and gloriously fulfilled.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

WHAT CAN THE GRANGE DO FOR THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS?

D. E. MCCLURE, COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS FOR OCEANA COUNTY.

Accepting your invitation to write upon the subject heading this contribution, we beg to say the Grange may do immeasurable good to the district school if it will. The question could have been better put by asking, "What may the Grange do for the district schools?" There is no question but that the Granges could do very much for the schools educating their children, the test is, what will they do?

The first sound principle of political economy for a nation to learn is how to secure the conditions necessary to preserve its life and progress. This can only be done through education, and to a large majority of American citizens the district school is the only teacher. We now have the problem and its solution before us. Let us go a step farther and say that this nation had a divine origin, a divine end to be gained. What is that end? "That all men have a divine right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Let us keep this end in mind as we proceed with the discussion of the improvement of the district schools.

IDEALS NECESSARY.

There need be no conflict among wise farmers, school officers, as to how far to insist on ideal, and how far to be content with imperfect conditions. To pursue ideals or consult expediency is small tax on our powers; how to join them is the special function of our schools to develop. Pursuing this argument to its legitimate close, we must say with Horace E. Scudder, "That when a man loses belief in any higher good than his own personal comfort, the deterioration of his nature goes on rapidly. When a nation loses faith in its ideals, turns its back on its own history, refuses to believe in its divine origin, its divine order, its divine end, shuts its eyes to the goal of history, sneers at sacrifice, and worships worldly success, then that nation is laying itself open to a more sure loss of liberty than could possibly result from exposure to outside attack." This agrees exactly with Emerson who says, "When at last in a race, a new principle appears, an idea,—that conserves it; ideas only save races."

The ideal of liberty was adopted by the colonies in 1776; twelve years later they adopted slavery on a compromise. Why? The commercial ideal was more powerful with certain delegates than the higher ideal of liberty. What followed? Gettysburg, Appomattox! Let us remember today that if liberty has its Bull Run and Fredericksburgs, it will also have its Gettysburg and Appomattox; and while we remember this, let us also remember that we cannot progress rapidly towards an ideal condition of society while each generation repeats the bloody drama of Cain and Abel. "The history of mankind interests us only as it exhibits a steady gain of truth and right, in the incessant conflict which it records between the material and moral nature."

THE SCHOOL HOUSE INSPIRES IDEALS.

The New England school house gave us Lovejoy, Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Whittier. These announced a higher ideal of freedom to America, a million boys in blue died that the ideal might live. Had the ideal lived without the conflict, we should have been one hundred years nearer the brotherhood of man.

Let us look at another essential principle in governing a republic. "Derived power cannot be superior to the power from which it is derived."

Now I submit that since John Wycliff burned and the charter of Runnymede was won, up to the present time, the governed power is in a large measure to blame for the slow progress of civilization. It took nearly two thousand years to displace "Cursed be Canaan," and to substitute in place thereof "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth." And the meek will doubtless remain out of their inheritance for two thousand years to come, unless ideas move more rapidly in the future than in the past. We believe they will move faster. We believe the change

will come in silence or in thunder; we trust it will come in the former. We are finding out that there is not "yet a political conscience which fulfills the sketch of national order contained in the written constitution." Where must this conscience be quickened? In the district school. The work of the Grange is to be one of the prime factors used in the work. This is grandly set forth in our motto—"The farmer is of more consequence than the farm, and should be first improved."

THE GRANGE INFLUENCE.

The Grange cannot live on its past. It is already dead if it tries to do that. Let the farmers in every district school in Michigan, say, *We shall have a good teacher, a comfortable school building, a beautiful school room with pictures upon the walls, a school library, a good school yard fenced and shaded with trees.*

If we can have such surroundings now for the twentieth century citizens, we can see the end of the labor and capital problem, and the temperance question. If every Grange would make itself felt in its county we should soon see these things coming to pass. We cannot bring them to pass by making resolutions, and then snail-like drawing ourselves into a hole, isolating ourselves from the teachers and their work.

In a large number of our schools reigns a trinity made up of *dust, dirt, and devilry*, over which presides a *school keeper* whose name is Ignorance. Why is such a condition tolerated? Because the *school keeper* comes for a few dollars less than the *teacher*. Who is to blame for this? Often the Granges. Why? Because the commercial ideal commands the district, and lies at the root of educational endeavor. It was because of this commercial ideal that cultured Boston mobbed Garrison and Phillips. It is because of the commercial teaching we are doing that higher ideals of self-government bend to the ideal of "Get to the front; it don't matter how you get there, but get there some how."

THE GRANGE HAS HELPED.

Nearly every school room in Oceana county has, in a large measure, the conditions requisite for creating higher ideals. In this work, the more intelligent and unselfish Grangers have done their part. This is grandly true of Hesperia and Sylvan Granges. Let me appeal to every Patron in Michigan to help all he or she can to broaden, deepen, and beautify the work of the district schools.

The patriotic Patron scans the ocean, upon which the ship of state is sailing, for a gleam of a more glorious sail, the harbinger of a better civilization, the dawning of the morning star of a better day, and he shall not look in vain. He says: "Therefore, in the hour of its coming struggle the nation looks to its schools. Here shall we make our stand, cast up our entrenchments, and be ready to meet the enemy."

Shelby, Mich.

NATIONAL RELATIONS TO IRRIGATION.

The National Government has a duty to perform in this matter which it should recognize and which demands imperative, prompt, and vigorous action. Within the sphere of its acknowledged rights it should not hesitate and should not be parsimonious:

1. The national government holds in trust the western waters, the forest domain, and the mountain ranges in which they are gathered, held, and sent to the plains below. In its national capacity it possesses the fountains which bring refreshment and plenty to the states and communities whose existence depends upon their well designed conservation and distribution. The exigency is upon us. Action is imperative. Inaction in these times of spoliation and private greed means vast injury to future generations, and only a partial and inconsiderable benefit to the present. Inconsiderate legislation or no legislation may wreck the future. The times demand the immediate adoption of a well considered forest and water conserving policy which shall preserve the forests at the source of all streams flowing from or through the national domain. This policy should include the use as well as the preservation of the products of the forests. A proper use of and well designed regulations for the cutting of the timber will improve the forest reserves, rather than destroy them. This involves intelligent supervision. It will cost. It will, however, pay in the end, in the enhanced benefit to irrigation. It will pay dollar for dollar, in the near future, in the sale of timber.

The bill (H. R. 119) introduced by Hon. T. C. McRae of Arkansas, entitled a bill to protect forest reservations, now pending in the house of representatives with amendments, while not perfect is a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped as a result we shall have such legislative recognition of the responsibility of the national government in the matter as is commensurate with its importance.

2. The government holds their stream sources in trust and should not, in my judgment, relinquish them nor abdicate its supremacy. These streams are national,

and in some cases international highways. They are not and should never be permitted to become the property, nor be made subject to the exclusive or restrictive use of any one state. I look with apprehension upon the effort now being pressed with more or less vigor and pertinacity to turn over all the public lands, including forest and mountain ranges, to the states, respectively, in which they lie. It matters not that the project is based upon the plan that the national government is derelict, and that the state can more profitably and economically use them for the benefit of the great west. The government in the view heretofore taken should no longer and it is to be hoped will not be derelict. A conservative consideration of the history of the grants heretofore made to the states and the use made by them will not warrant the conclusion that it is safe or prudent to leave our vast western empire and the streams which traverse it at the mercy of any community which may rob other communities, with equal natural rights, of their sources of life and sustenance. The waters of these streams, since they began to flow or since man has used them, have been the common property of all who have made their homes on their banks from the mountain peaks to the sea, and no state lines should be permitted to become barriers to prevent their flow as nature has designed, nor should any community be given the monopoly of their use, so as essentially to destroy others with equal, and in many cases with prior rights. For generations before the feet of the new comers, nearer the sources of water, men have been heard in the land, lived and died, have had happy homes, happy according to their measure of happiness, and it would be an outrage upon civilization and humanity to authorize by any mistaken policy a new community to tap the sources of life, and remit antecedent occupants to the dust and their homes to the desert waste. We have in many ways given up national and common rights already, and in a large measure have restricted our power to organize a policy that shall be just to all, and exactly what to do in the premises is not clear, but we would be blind as bats to abdicate whatever of power we have remaining. Let us call a halt, take an account of stock, and make a business of seeing that bankruptcy shall not overtake our western empire and the future possibilities of the great "American desert" shall not be sold for a "mess of pottage."

3. How much water is there? Whence comes it and what becomes of it? How much is the rainfall and snowfall on the mountains and in the forests? How much goes into the air, how much goes and where under ground, and what becomes of it after its disappearance? And how much and with what rate does it make its way to the sea? These are all questions more properly submitted to, investigated and answered by the national government. Every stream should be accurately measured, the rain and snowfall should be carefully observed and registered from the mountain to the plain, so that the occupants within any given water shed shall know with reasonable certainty the stock of water upon which they can rely. Seasons vary, and it is of supreme importance to be advised in time what the water resources may be. A perfect record should also be made of all use and diversion of the streams for irrigation so that with a given stock on hand for all, reasonable forecasts may be made of what is likely to come by all doors. Something is being done already in these lines, and more is contemplated, but we can not too soon enter upon a careful and systematic and continuous examination and, so far as possible, an accurate report on these subjects.—Hon. Edwin Willits in *The Irrigation Market*.

THE REAL GRANGE WORK.

Brother Kelley called at the office of the Farmer and Homes Wednesday of this week. He is still in active life, full of energy and enthusiasm, and as interested and devoted to the Order as ever. He is charmed to learn of its progress in New England and that it is devoted to sound, conservative educational and social work. This, he says, was the real idea of its foundation; that when the Grange was instituted its founders did not have in mind any of the wild cat, radical notions which ultimately prevailed and nearly wrecked the Order; so that it seems, from the founder himself, that the revival of the Order along more conservative lines, eschewing politics, and the inducement to make two dollars out of one, is returning to the fundamental principles on which the Order was established, rather than shifting into a new channel to avoid the rocks and adverse currents which experience had shown to be in the old path.—*Our Grange Homes*.

It is the duty of every intelligent, law-abiding American citizen to insist upon the supremacy of law, upon equal rights for every man, whether he be a laborer or an employer, a poor man or a capitalist; upon the right of men to own and manage property, to hire men or to refuse to hire men.—*New York Independent*.

THE GRANGE AND SOCIAL LIFE ON THE FARM.

MRS. ELIZA C. GIFFORD.

It is often a matter of comment that there is less of social life at the present time than formerly existed, especially among farming communities; that farmers live too isolated, absorbed in the cares and rush of work, with very little thought of others; that this tends to narrow-mindedness, selfishness, and conceit.

The news of the great, busy world, which comes daily to the denizens of cities, and even of small towns that possess a telegraph, a telephone, or a daily mail, comes not, perhaps, for a whole week, to break the monotony of work of many remote from the centers of business.

SOCIAL LIFE NEGLECTED.

Thus, the social side of life, the amenities, the courtesies, are largely undeveloped, and we come to lack that living, vital interest in our fellow beings which is necessary to a well rounded human development.

Especially is this likely to be the case with the farmer's wife. As mother, housekeeper, dairy-maid, seamstress, cook, and general factotum, every moment is filled, and, unless she be a woman of uncommon intellect, and has a thirst for knowledge which nothing can satisfy, books and papers, no matter how liberally supplied, lie unread and neglected by her, because she has come to believe that she has no time to devote to them, and her life settles down in one round of daily household cares, with little outlook upon the broad world, and little knowledge beyond the four walls of her home. Business may frequently call a man from home, and in the town, or among his neighbors, he finds that companionship which in a measure satisfies the social cravings of his nature; but the wife and mother, whose every hour is filled with work and care, finds little of this relief, and not rare are the instances in which a premature grave, or an insane asylum, becomes a place of rest.

It is to this very class that the Grange in its social features comes as a benediction. The financial, the educational interests may be of great value, but the social part touches the very springs of existence, and supplies a want for which the soul hungers and thirsts. It brings into acquaintance and close friendship not only one's neighbors, but men and women of worth and intelligence more remote, who, but for this association, would be known only in name.

HOW THE GRANGE HAS HELPED.

Not until the Grange came were women ever allowed to sit in and share the councils of a body organized and conducted under parliamentary rules. Equality of privileges, and encouragement to take part in questions under discussion, gives a broader outlook to life, drives away care, and lightens burdens which under continual pressure become almost too heavy to bear. "I like to have father and mother go to the Grange," said a young lady, "for they always come home good natured, and that is more than I can always say of them."

It is an old but true saying, that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." God created us social beings, and without some remission from the toil and care which come to the average farmer and family, that cheerfulness of mind which keeps the bright side uppermost is not always in the ascendancy.

I believe a man or a woman can accomplish more work in a year, if faithful in attendance upon the Grange, than if that time is given to work; for the physical and mental rest obtained, the pleasant memories, the warm fraternal greetings, the larger outlook of life, act like a tonic, and increased vigor and cheerfulness bring happiness and length of days.

Jamestown, N. Y.

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF HOME KEEPING.

MISS MARY C. ALLIS, CERES MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

Every home is a little kingdom of its own. It is the natural condition of things that all women should be housekeepers, and in order to be successful in administering the affairs of the kingdom of home, every girl should, if possible, learn the practical routine of housework. It is not merely washing dishes, the making of beds, or sweeping and dusting rooms, but it should be taken up as a labor of love for the dear ones,—it is even more, a form of religion, for labor is worship.

Mrs. Garfield on one occasion wrote to her husband as follows: "I am glad to tell you, that out of all the toil and disappointment of the summer just ended, I have risen up to a victory. I read something like this the other day: 'There is no healthy thought without labor, and thought makes the labor happy.' Perhaps this is the way I have been able to climb up higher. It came to me this morning, when I was making bread. I said to myself, 'Here I am, compelled by an inevitable necessity, to make our bread this summer. Why not consider it a pleas-

ant occupation, and make it so, by trying to see what perfect bread I can make?' It seemed like an inspiration, and the whole of my life grew brighter. The very sunshine seemed flowing down through my spirit into the white loaves, and now I believe that my table is furnished with better bread than ever before; and this truth, old as creation, seems just now to have become fully mine, that I need not be the shrinking slave of toil, but its regal master, making whatever I do yield its best fruits."

THE FINANCIAL BASIS OF HOME.

Every kingdom stands strongest when established on a thorough financial basis, and the home kingdom is no exception; an itemized account of expenses is often thought too laborious, but a system of summary items can easily be adopted and will help to show us in these hard times where useless expenditure can be avoided. If each subject is made thoroughly acquainted with the family exchequer there will be less liability of financial depression. It is no more than just that all, from the least to the greatest, have something to call their very own; and through this channel a most admirable opportunity is presented to begin a training in business ways and to deny ourselves by not allowing our wants to exceed the means of gratification.

AN INCIDENT.

Too frequently the following incident represents the condition of the main burden bearer. A little boy on his way to build fires in an office, while the stars were still shining, remarked: "My mother gets up, builds the fire, gets my breakfast, and sends me off. Then she gets my father up, and gives him his breakfast, and sends him off. Then she gets the other children their breakfast and sends them off to school; and then she and the baby have their breakfast."

"How old is the baby?"

"Oh, she is most two; but she can talk and walk as well as any of us."

"Are you well paid for your work?"

"I get \$2 a week and father gets \$2 a day."

"How much does your mother get?"

With a bewildered look he answered:

"Mother? Why, she don't work for anybody."

"I thought you said she worked for all of you?"

"Oh, yes, she works for us, but there ain't any money in it."

Ordinarily, it rests very much with ourselves whether housework takes upon itself the form of drudgery or not. Especially is it so on the farm, where housekeeping includes not only housekeeping, but also the care of the yard and poultry, and not infrequently the garden as well. But surrounded as we are by the freshness of nature, an opportunity is presented for growth such as our sisters of the city know not of.

The Rev. Henry Hudson says, regarding the education of women, "Let it suffice that their rights and interests in this matter are co-ordinate with those of men; just that and no more. Their main business, also, is to get an honest living, and the education that impairs them, or leaves them unprepared for this, is the height of folly and wrong. The greatest institution in the world is the family. The greatest art known is housekeeping, which is the life of the family. Housekeeping is the last thing that any lady can afford to be ignorant of."

Adrian, Mich.

MORE AND BETTER PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

MISS JENNIE BUELL, SECRETARY MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

Mr. Daily-paper-man, won't you, for the experiment, take your pencil and mark in your News, or Post, or Times, every article or item you have just read which you do not care to remember, or know, from past experience, that you shall not remember?

And now, Mr. One-Local-paper-man, please do the same with your Express, or Exponent, or Expounder of neighborhood news.

My Lady-of-the-house, will you treat your pet paper or home department in the same way?

Taking it for granted that you have been fair to your customary manner of reading, what have you left? Not very much? Yet the ground gone over to get this little is sometimes enormous, and is covered by a sort of unconscious mental device for killing time. When we are real frank with ourselves, we confess it is so.

I know a man who reads his one daily paper—seldom anything else; and he absorbs it from the three word medicine "ad" in the corner to the most trivial personal in the society news. He reads it week days and Sundays, the year round. He is a most hopeless piece of drift-wood when he chances to be deprived of his particular Times. Had you the eyes for such sight, you might as soon expect to find a vital, original thought in his brain, as to find a cogent opinion on the Hawaiian government in the head of a back-woodsman who ignores the press entirely. They

are about equally pitiable; one drenches his power to think by indiscriminate reading, the other lacks seed to grow thought because he does not read at all. A flood is as destructive as a drouth.

THE MISUSE OF THE DAILY PAPER.

Granted that the daily paper is a good thing and a necessity—for it is both—it ought to be read in a half, or a third, or yes, a tenth of the time usually spent on it. What use have you for lumbering up your head with the odds and ends of anecdote, chaff, and curious personalities that chink in after the main news items? Important, reliable information is always carefully head-lined in a regular conspicuous column in a reputable daily. Let those whose time is worth less than yours read them. And of what use is it to you to know that a boy, taking a load of potatoes to market in southern California, was run into by the express, which passes that place at 9:03 a. m., and the fore finger of his right hand dislocated, but his team was killed instantly? Horses are too cheap to warrant reading of their killing—if they belong to some one else—and if the boy had been your boy and his neck broken, you would have heard of it by telegraph before you bought your paper.

It is folly to cumber our sympathies and eye-sight by "much serving" over columns of accidents, of heart crushing family scandals, of polluted manliness, of smirched woman's purity, if the aim is not to search out a remedy. Some one has suggested that the trot of a dog across a bridge has in it more of the element of injury than a very heavy load has. So the vibration of daily excited sympathies and curiosities, with no thought toward the solution of the conditions that gives rise to them, tends to weaken the mental fiber of any mind. Don't do it! Avoid the useless in reading as you would pass the pest house—don't do it!

FREE DELIVERY.

The daily paper, as the average runs, put by free mail delivery into every farm home, would not be an unmixed blessing, in my opinion. Like temperance radicals who care little for the hard drinkers, but plead for the boys and girls, I am not so afraid of the effect of the daily on the fathers as on the sons and girls. It is the paper that lies uppermost; its outspread sheet drops on the lounge or is blown onto the floor where it is most convenient to catch up in the idle moment; before one is old and gone, another is new and here; it is read indiscriminately, in short it educates the whole family whether you will or no. With all respect to the support of good enterprises and their noble uses, there are still on the average daily page, too often over-drawn details, too much lowering of opponents' characters and exaggeration of "our mens"; too hideous and shameful caricatures of chief officials and public men, to bid any modern newspaper a whole hearted welcome to every home. Pictures are among the first letters of a child's alphabet. To improve your papers and magazines according to the integrity of their pictures, would not be amiss as a rule to follow.

EFFECT ON THE CHILDREN.

Girls who by wrong doing have become state wards are strictly kept from the reading of the newspapers lest the criminal records and details of "man's inhumanity to man" shall strengthen the latent impulses to evil within them. Shall this be done for them and no thought be given the tender wards of home roofs and hearts? Think of this as you read your next paper and toss it carelessly down. Is there no better in the same field? Is it preaching the teachings you wish your boy to follow? Is it insisting that others have rights as well as duties? Is it fair, honest, giving men their best due, rebuking only when it must? Is it clean, soiling its pages with scandal, no matter how notorious, only when it can by that means best preach purity?

The trade paper, the farm paper, the woman's journal, whatever is taken, the best of its kind is none too good. A postal brings a sample, and a cent is a paltry barrier to place between us and a choice of each kind. Carry into all reading the same general rule that applies to news, that is, cull what you need in your special occupation, and in your individual adaptation for it. If your soil is sandy, don't study clay farming over-much. If the fashion page is descriptive of Paris made costumes, you waste yourself if you read it; for, if you can afford to copy them, you will leave it all to your dressmaker any way.

ECONOMY OF BRAIN POWER.

Save your brain. The best mental muscle of men and women is needed for the great fights, not in the little frays on the edges of civilization. Save brain effort and time to spend again on a greater variety of papers and on magazines. Better a half dozen opinions on one question from different vantage points than one opinion on each of half a dozen questions. Remember a bias can be cut more than one way of the cloth, and if you observe you will see most papers allow but one bias.

THE VALUE OF MAGAZINES.

Read magazines. There is a stamina, a cool-headedness, to writing done after the pageant has passed, that can not be had in the hurried reports for the news columns. More magazines. I think it safe to say there are far more country readers of the monthly magazine than towns-people think, but that does not signify that the patronage should not be quadrupled.

The unrest of social and business systems is caused by some of the people—farmers, laborers, mechanics—reading and thinking for themselves. The troubling of the times makes it our duty to help the spread of more and better reading, in ourselves first, then in our neighbors. It is practical missionary work to hand your neighbor a paper or magazine that sets him to thinking fresh, broader thoughts. It is a work we are called to do today. In the cause of discontent lies its own cure, i. e., intelligence, thought, action. We are all groping, we know not for what, surely. When need these *Forums* and *Arenas* of the press, and those *Reviews* where these vital questions that we ask are discussed. The touch of culture which comes from contact with *Harper* or *Century* or *Chautauqua* is a something that makes the difference between one home and another.

Finally, or *firstly*, are the children's papers and magazines, something dainty, calling them to "come out, and up, and on;" something separate from the corner in father's paper or mamma's household magazine? But if I dip my pen in the memory of a childhood, bright with the best magazines for children then known to the best of mothers, I shall make this plea for juvenile literature in every home altogether too long and fervid. Better simply say: "Invest, it will pay."

Ann Arbor, Mich.

WASTED MOMENTS AND WHAT MIGHT BE ACCOMPLISHED.

[Written by request for Pomona Grange at Batavia.]

Now had I been given a choice of topics I would hardly have selected the one in question, but the task being assigned me, I will not shirk it, though not in perfect sympathy with my subject, as "wasted moments" fail to enter very largely into the lives of us busy housewives, and oftentimes life seems too short to accomplish the work which falls to our lot. Nevertheless there are "wasted moments," and a retrospective view reveals them—lost opportunities in our past lives for usefulness and good, which through carelessness and indifference were passed by unimproved.

Our talents are given us that they may be developed and multiplied; yet some bury them so deep they are never resurrected. Time is our greatest legacy—a gift from God—and if well spent is a blessing to ourselves and others; if not, we may at the last take up the sad lament of "The harvest is past," and I have only been an idler in the field.

This is a busy world, and with most there is little leisure, yet the "rainy days" do come, the times when by word or deed some good may be done. Our time is only loaned, and sooner or later the great Usurer will demand principal and interest, and if it has been unimproved, we can return nothing and are bankrupts. Wasted time and opportunities are at the last stern accusers, haunting memories of "what might have been." Much precious time is wasted in questionable amusements and frivolous pursuits that are neither elevating or profitable, which were it devoted to something better would prove a source of good instead of evil.

Were all our wasted time and energies utilized in the right direction, the millennium would be nearer at hand than ever before. "Wasted moments and what might be accomplished in them" would be a good text to preach from, and may be viewed from different standpoints, viz., the masculine and feminine view of it. The former would emphatically declare that the feminine mind has a natural proneness for frivolous things such as dress, fancy things, and so on *ad infinitum*. Now the small adornments of home and person render both pleasing and attractive; they help constitute the poetry of labor, if you will allow me the expression, while the hard work is the sober prose. Take out the flavoring and spices from our food and it would be tasteless and insipid; so leave off the adornments, and the pleasure of making them, for there is many a bright fancy woven in with the making, then only a very matter of fact, bread and butter (and the butter spread very thin) existence remains. We might retaliate in kind, and allude to certain masculine pastimes, such as base ball, club meetings, and other things too numerous to mention, but our sex is magnanimous and we forbear. But I don't stick to my text. Firstly, "Wasted moments," that signifies time in which no good has been done either to ourselves or others, perhaps worse than wasted, and soon retributions will overtake us, and our wasted time will prove a swift witness against us. "What might be accomplished in them?" Who can tell? Some of the

Continued on page 5.

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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 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, Socially, Mentally, Morally.

We believe that this improvement can in large measure be brought about:

1. (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.
- (b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.
2. (a.) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.
- (b.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood.
3. (a.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.
- (b.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits.
- (c.) By maintaining and attending farmers' institutes; reading in the Reading Circle; establishing and using circulating libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for the home.
4. (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions and teaching the high duties of citizenship.
- (b.) By 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.

OUR SPECIAL EDITION.

We call this issue an "Our Work" edition. The aim has been to make it in part explanatory, and in part suggestive. The salient features of Grange work are set forth, so that those outside the gates, and perhaps some inside, shall get a more accurate idea of what the Grange is for. In addition to this, there are suggestions to Patrons of what the Grange may and should accomplish along certain definite lines. So we have an edition that will be read with interest by all farmers, whether Patrons or not.

It will be observed that the articles are written by some of the most prominent Patrons in the United States. And it is not too much to say that this edition contains the foremost Grange thought of the day. It is an issue that should be carefully read and re-read.

We have tried to get each topic in "Our Work" treated in a separate article. But as the best laid schemes "gang aft agley," we must lament that our plan has not been completely fulfilled. However, the outline has been adhered to sufficiently well to give the reader a comprehensive knowledge of "Our Work."

Necessarily the usual arrangement of the paper has been broken, but will be resumed next issue.

Some miscellaneous correspondence from Michigan Patrons has been omitted purposely, to give room for our special articles.

The Grange of Michigan is greatly indebted and heartily thankful to those Patrons who have taken the time during the busy season, to respond so fully and in such kindness of spirit to requests for help on this edition of the VISITOR.

STRONGER ORGANIZATION.

Every Patron of Husbandry, even the conservative of conservatives, has in his heart the desire for progress. No matter how well he may be doing, he wishes to do better. This sentiment is as applicable to Grange work and workers, as to personal endeavor. Therefore our motive will not be misunderstood, if we here make a few suggestions which, if carried out, will in our judgment materially assist in bringing our Grange work to a higher degree of usefulness. Those who are best posted in Grange work, and who give most of thought and effort to it, are the first to recognize wherein the Grange is weak, and the first to welcome anything that promises practical aid in strengthening and developing it.

It seems apparent that the greatest weakness of the Grange today is the lack of organization of our work. We have some of the machinery; but do we use it? How thoroughly is our legislative work organized? For answer read the report of the legislative committee at the last State Grange. Or note the fact that after all

the agitation only ten petitions or resolutions on the subject of nomination of senators in state convention, were lately received by the Republican state central committee. How recently has the Grange of Michigan thoroughly organized a campaign for or against a law? Take it in educational lines. How much organized effort is put forth by our Granges in behalf of our district schools—the very bulwark of national safety? Or choose almost any line of legitimate Grange work, and who is ready to assert that such work is fully organized in our state?

We believe that this incomplete organization is partly due to a lack of appreciation of the work of the Grange as a whole. Each member has a notion of what the Grange is for. Each Grange is likely to lay especial stress on a particular phase of the work. But is there a universal appreciation of the broad principles that underlie Grange work, and of the specific channels through which these principles can flow with current sufficient to turn the wheels of progress? To speak more tersely, do we all know what the Grange proposes to do, and how it proposes to do it? We believe not, as fully as we should.

And the formation and promulgation of the little platform called "Our Work" had for its motive a deep seated conviction that each member of the Grange needs to know precisely what he is working for, and needs to have it before him at all times. We thought that if the actual purposes of the Grange could be succinctly stated, in a form easy to keep in mind, it would be of vast help to Grange work. And we thought that if these purposes could be so classified as to permit of a more thorough organization of work, the Grange would speedily advance to new conquests.

We are glad to say that the State Grange is working on this idea of more thorough organization. We have a committee on cooperation, whose labors are devoted to arranging with firms so that members of the Grange can buy at a large discount. We have a woman's work committee, who are busily engaged in social, charitable, and district school work. We have an educational committee, whose duties lead them to discovering how the agricultural college, farmers' institutes, and reading courses can be better utilized for the education of the farmers. We have a legislative committee of able men, who are devoting considerable time and thought to questions of great import to citizens of the state. As stated before, we have the machinery. But our weakness consists in the cold fact that there is not sufficient unity of effort between these State Grange committees and subordinate Granges. The committees are doing grand work; but they work at a disadvantage because the rank and file do not seem to be supporting them. Every subordinate Grange should discuss the financial side of farming, and whenever possible, act on the recommendations of the state committee. Every local Grange should have an active woman's work committee, thoroughly in touch with the state committee, and heartily cooperating with it in woman's distinctive work in the Grange. Every Grange should seek to understand what the agricultural colleges and experiment stations are doing, and should do all in their power to aid in the work. They should also devote much attention to institute and reading circle work. Every subordinate Grange should discuss the leading political topics, and should be prepared to stand squarely behind the state legislative committee whenever it calls upon them.

This thorough organization will be the work of years. But it is absolutely essential to large Grange success. It must be begun on a comprehensive plan, improved and strengthened year by year, and never forgotten. Organization is our watchword. Let us be sure that within the Grange we are thoroughly organized.

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF FARMING.

EX-GOVERNOR CYRUS G. LUCE.

If there was anything in all the writings of Brother Cobb for the VISITOR that distinguished him above another, it was his constant effort to induce his readers to give more attention to the business side of farming. I think my own thoughts have been concentrated more in an effort to induce the farmer to fertilize his fields. But the

two things may very properly go together as a rule. But under present conditions I think the business side is of greater importance. With wheat at fifty cents a bushel, wool twelve cents per pound, good fat cattle three and a quarter, and fairly good horses from fifty to sixty dollars per head, and slow sale at that, it is very difficult to adopt any method, business or otherwise, that will bring satisfactory results. But the observance of business rules will render valuable aid.

But I am asked to tell how the Grange can be made valuable to the business side of farming. It has been stated by some writers that man is a lazy animal. I am not going to adopt this for a truth, but the farmer is often tired, and sometimes thinks that a careful consideration of business problems might furnish relief or a rest. And it is true that in most cases something is needed to stimulate the mind to activity. Some depend upon their wives to do this, but it is seldom the best way, and the Grange comes in here, as in so many other ways, as a proper stimulus to mental activity.

ACCURATE ACCOUNTS.

The first business that should receive the attention of the farmer is an accurate account with himself. I know this has been worn threadbare by iteration and reiteration, and I know further that it is not as easy for the farmer to keep an account with his farm and its products as it is for the banker with his bank or the merchant with his store. This is especially true if one undertakes to keep an accurate account with each field and each crop. While this is desirable, yet for the purpose of reaching final results, not absolutely necessary; but if in the family there is a boy or girl mathematically inclined, it will furnish very good exercise in that line, and perhaps aid them in after life if bookkeeping should come in their line. But if a farmer does justice to himself the least he should do is to know the final result of a year's work on the farm. And I desire here to caution against a mistake often made in keeping the accounts in a way that shall produce desired results. That is, if one has an inclination to exaggerate the cost of a crop, too high an estimate will be placed upon some of the labor performed, and if the desire is to reduce the cost too low an estimate will be made. For instance: I saw an estimate going the rounds of the agricultural press of this state wherein the writer claimed that he had spent \$1,000 going to the world's fair last year, built a house that cost \$2,000, sold a crop of wheat that yielded less than twenty bushels to the acre for fifty cents a bushel, and laid up \$1,000 besides. I pray you not to indulge in this kind of fraudulent bookkeeping. You can not by it even deceive yourselves, let alone others. Each farmer certainly ought to know the net results at the close of the year. If he falls behind he must either increase income or cut expenses, or the inevitable stares him in the face.

DEALING WITH OTHER MEN.

Farmers should be business men in their relations with others. The conditions of all contracts should be clearly defined. And in this respect the Grange has contributed very materially to the peace, harmony, and welfare of the farmer.

Last summer I met a lawyer of thirty-five years' practice in a neighboring county at a pioneer meeting, and he said good naturedly, "You fellows have about half destroyed our business by inculcating a principle of arbitration. There is not one case between farmers where there were ten twenty years ago." A high compliment this to the efforts of the Grange in inculcating a spirit of fraternity and inducing the farmer to conduct his affairs on higher business principle.

In doing business with merchants and manufacturers the highest principles of integrity should be observed. Not only is this due to those of whom we buy and sell but it is due to ourselves. And by the observance of this rule in all business transactions the farmer will be benefited. He will be elevated in his own estimation and in the estimation of those with whom he comes in contact. His word ought to be a guarantee of the excellence of the article he offers for sale. Let him establish this reputation and his business life will be a smoother and easier one. Having done this he should know the market value and insist upon fair treatment in return. Let no man talk him into purchasing what he does not want or cannot afford to buy. Let him sit down and carefully consider his financial condition, his needs, and necessities. Let him confer with his associates in the Grange when advice is wanted, and never accept it from the smooth-tongued peddler of gratuitous advice. The rule is so general that it may be adopted as a universal one that the farmer cannot afford and ought not to invest in patent rights. Patent right articles we do, and probably for the present must use, but it would be a grand thing not only for the farmers, but for the country, if not another patent was issued for a decade.

CONTINGENCIES.

In adjusting our business as farmers much depends upon our soil, our market

facilities, and other things that cannot be covered by any general rule. Our business is affected by the elements over which we have no control. We have to feel our way in the dark and in a general way should conduct our business on a diversified plan. Three weeks ago a distinguished market-man said to me, "Potatoes won't be worth ten cents a bushel this year." And now with the thermometer at a hundred and no rain for three weeks, it looks on this 18th day of July, at high noon, as if they might be worth one dollar next fall. This points to one of the difficulties that confronts us when we undertake to conduct our business on high business principles. But in the interest of all we must meet them as best we can.

Coldwater, Mich.

THE FARMER AND THE OTHER FELLOW.

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN, MASTER CONNECTICUT STATE GRANGE.

We all have a reasonably clear idea of the American farmer. He shows a homogeneity in whatever section of our country he may be located, and whatever may have been his ancestry. The descendant of the English Puritan, Scotchman, or Welshman in New England, the Dutchman in New York, the Quaker or the German in Pennsylvania, the English Roman Catholic of Maryland, the Delawarean from the Dutch or Swede, the English cavaliers in Virginia, the French Huguenot in Carolina or Louisiana, or those of Spanish blood in Florida, Texas, or California, have all, under our American climate, political, social, and generally broadening and leveling systems, assumed a remarkably uniform condition. So that the American farmer wherever he exists presents a sameness not only of surroundings but of thought. Hence we have in our farmers a pronounced type of citizenship which is just now attracting much attention from all sources.

The last clause of your division, 2 (a), in the editorial statement of the belief of the Grange: "Farmers mingling with people of other occupations" suggests the "other fellow." But we can not define him, or recognize him as readily as we can the farmer, for this other fellow is of all occupations and professions known to civilization; the manufacturer, the merchant, the politician, the minister, and the lawyer, with all their associations, and the various mechanical trades hold him in vast abundance.

SOCIETY IS IMPROVING.

No one will for a moment question the improvement that would accrue to the farmer could he more often leave the farm and mingle with this multitudinous other fellow, and, so to speak, hand in hand roam about the world with him; but the question is how to do it. Chemistry has its laws of affinity, whereby certain bodies unite in regular proportions, and all we have to do is to make the mechanical mixture and "presto, change!" the new organization presents itself. But sociology and chemistry are far removed. We can not in the first place make the mechanical mixture even, that is to distribute the farmer through the mass of the other fellow, for time is against us. A farmer's work is never finished, but calls for 365 days' work in the year, and this too away from the rest of humanity, isolated on his own farm. Should he make an effort to leave it, it would only be to visit another similar to his own. For frequently he lives in a community of farmers, and the other fellow is nowhere in his section.

ISOLATION WITH HARD WORK IS DEGENERATING.

Isolation with hard labor leads to degeneration, and a few generations so bred and reared must inevitably produce such a class as we see in the "poor whites" of the south. Heaven forbid that our agricultural population should drift in that direction! How then shall we divert? Can the farmer develop without this commingling and the development of thought and ideas that come thereupon? If left to himself we must entertain the fear that even if he does not actually degenerate he will not keep up with the spirit of the age. And surely every farmer must be kept in line with the procession.

Want of time is not the only factor that keeps the farmer from associating more with other callings. Want of funds is equally as strong a reason. To supply these two requisites to the farmer is a problem. Yet they are within his solution—in the future—if he will. The development of machinery will in time give him more leisure, as it will accomplish in an hour that which would occupy his hands many days. Combination, co-operation, such as exists in other occupations, will in time bring a larger cash income. Especially if these combinations direct their power against unequal legislation, unprincipled business transactions, and the aggressive middleman. Give the farmer leisure and funds and my word for it his restless American spirit will prompt him to mingle "right smart," as they would say in the south, and his native intelligence may be trusted that he will under those favorable

conditions "catch on" to all that the other fellow can show him.

ANOTHER SIDE.

But there is another side to this problem. Suppose time and money cannot be secured till into the distant future, what must the present generation do to receive progression. How can we break the isolation and solitude? Old Plato said, "Whosoever is delighted in solitude is either a wild beast or a god," and Disraeli remarks, "Solitude is the nurse of enthusiasm, and enthusiasm is the true parent of genius. In all ages solitude has been called for—has been flown to." It is then for the farmer to refute the beast and emulate the god; to nurse his enthusiasm, stimulate that innate tendency of his nature to a higher, broader, and better development which every well bred man and woman feel they possess, calling to aid the various sources of education,—the school, the press, the Grange, the pulpit, and best of all his own thoughts, aided by the observation that is offered him. Self development is worth more to the individual than that forced upon him by external surroundings, or the opinions of the other fellow. It brings an education that tells not alone upon the person, but also upon his home and his farm. Let a true American farm home spring up, or better yet a group of them, and at once the whole community responds; the isolated hamlet becomes the center of refinement and culture, and the farmer finds that instead of going abroad to mingle with those of other callings, he brings them to his own door, and the mingling is done at home. And why should not this be as modern a system as home mixed chemicals, which we are told are not only the cheapest, but the best.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

Travel undoubtedly benefits a man, but all men who live by their own labor must to a certain extent forego it. But we may claim that to secure the development that comes from mingling with people of other occupations, there must be at the same time a self effort; without this any education is comparatively valueless.

From an extensive acquaintance with the farm homes of our country, I assert that as a class the occupants are honorable, intelligent, and progressive. They are to a certain extent lacking in a confidence in their own ability, and are equally suspicious of others. The Grange however is helping to do away with this, as it is slowly educating them, and self reliance is a pronounced result of education. When the farmer has taken the first step mentioned in your platform, that is, has learned to mingle with those of his own occupation, and assumed the burdens that agriculture demands of every intelligent farmer, then, and not till then, is he ready to meet on an equality and prove himself the equal of the other fellow.

Woodstock, Conn.

THE NEEDS OF COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HON. H. R. PATTEGILL, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Before answering the question, "What do country schools most need?" we must agree on what we have a right to demand of such schools.

The students in rural schools have several advantages over their city cousins. The close and familiar contact with nature, the knowledge of common things, the early necessity of performing certain disagreeable duties, the necessity of adapting one's self to many circumstances, the liberal supply of fresh air and exercise, the absence of distracting amusements, the greater chance of developing individuality—all these are advantages possessed by rural pupils, and if proper means are employed in educating such pupils they should offset the disadvantages which are attached to rural life.

WHAT THE RURAL SCHOOLS SHOULD TEACH.

The rural school should teach pupils how to read and what to read. The ability to read loses much of its value if a taste for good reading has not at the same time been formed.

The rural school should teach the child how to use good, strong, pure English. The pupil should be taught and trained in both written and oral expression.

The rural school should teach the child to observe more carefully, compare and judge more accurately the animal, vegetable, and plant life amidst which he so constantly lives.

The rural school should teach the fundamental principles of arithmetic most carefully, and the pupil graduating from the eighth grade in the rural school should be able to master all of the practical parts of the written arithmetic.

The rural school should teach the proper care of the body. The laws of health should be thoroughly known. So much anatomy and physiology as are necessary to the proper understanding of these laws should be taught.

The rural school should teach the general principles of our government as embodied in our constitution, and the details of state, county, township, and district government.

The rural school should teach the main points in our country's history. The lower grades should be taught it by means of stories from history, and by committing to memory patriotic poems. The higher grades should be taught the cause and effect of history, the growth of our institutions, the value of United States citizenship, and the duties of a true citizen. Combine history, civil government, and geography.

The rural school should teach the geography of the earth as a home for man. The early lessons on soil, climate, products, and people, should deal with home affairs, and then by proper reading lead pupils to know of other lands. Combine geography and history.

The rural school should teach pupils to sing, and at least give the elementary training in drawing from nature. Sketching of leaves, plants, insects, school grounds, etc.

The rural school might well teach, incidentally, the most elementary principles of geometry; it would aid materially in understanding and applying many of the arithmetical problems.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS.

Now, to bring about these desired ends of rural schools we need:

1. Teachers of excellent education, tact in government and teaching, and power to inspire pupils.

2. We need school officers who are willing to fit themselves to perform the duties of their office; who will take time to study educational problems, and exercise intelligent supervision over the schools.

3. We need greater permanency of teachers. Frequent changes of teachers can but work detriment to the schools. When a good teacher is secured, she should be kept year after year, as long as she does good work. A few dollars more or less per month should not be a factor in this matter.

4. We need fewer district quarrels.

5. We need more care in ornamenting school grounds and school houses.

6. School outbuildings should be more carefully kept. (Send to the State Superintendent for a circular on that topic.)

7. We should have at least county uniformity of text books—the best of all plans in this line is free text books.

8. Rural schools need more careful and more skilled supervision. The county school commissioner should be selected carefully and fired promptly if he does not do his work well.

9. Every rural school should have a working school library. (Send to the State Superintendent for a circular on that topic free.)

10. Country pupils should be more regular and punctual in attendance. This requires the co-operation of parents and teachers.

11. The township district would aid materially in bringing about many of the before mentioned needs.

This article has doubtless, exceeded the length contemplated by the editor of the GRANGE VISITOR, when the invitation was extended, but the importance of the subject may be pleaded as an excuse. We hope our people may awake to the necessity of taking a lively and intelligent interest in these safeguards of our nation, and co-operate with teachers and officers in making the district school the greatest power for good.

Lansing, Mich.

THE DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

D. W. WORKING, LECTURER AND PAST MASTER COLORADO STATE GRANGE.

In the big, ill-governed school of the world, where all are teachers and all are learners, every man and every woman has opportunity to get something and to give something. And getting and giving go hand in hand. Whenever you get something you are a debtor; whenever you give, you cancel part of your debt to those to whom you owe your opportunities and your possessions. In a civilized community every individual is debtor to all who have gone before him and have contributed to the development of the society which makes life happy and progress possible. He is debtor also to all the persons and institutions around him that give him present opportunities for satisfaction and growth.

With a knowledge of his obligation to all who have gone before him and to all the agencies that have helped and continue to help him, that man is a fool who proudly wraps his cloak about him and professes to have no duties to his neighbors. In a civilized, enlightened society all men are debtors to all men. There is no escape from the fact that all have duties. The measure of your duties and mine is the measure of our opportunities; or, reversing the statement, the measure of opportunity is the measure of duty. And be it remembered, ability is part of opportunity.

The intelligent, thoughtful citizen recognizes these facts: he knows something of what he can do and something of what he ought to do; and if he is honest he tries to use his opportunities and to do his duty.

HE MUST GET KNOWLEDGE.

"Knowledge comes." In our first con-

scious moments we discover that we know something. We know before we realize that we have knowledge. We are constantly being taught by our consciousness and our senses. All our lives long we are reservoirs into which streams of facts are poured through the avenues of sense. It becomes our duty to know and to increase our capacity for knowledge. And this is the first duty of citizenship—to know. What should the citizen know? Everything, if possible. This being impossible, he will naturally learn first the facts nearest at hand and those that most directly concern himself and his immediate duties.

Knowing something of his own opportunities, tendencies, and powers, and having a stock of general information, the business of the citizen is to think. "Knowledge is power;" but it is only static power, or energy in store. Knowledge with thought is power in motion—the energy that compares fact with fact; that weighs evidence; that searches out the relations of things; that classifies, arranges, and makes useful all the information gathered through centuries of observation. Pure thought is scientific, without prejudice, seeking to arrive at conclusions that are true. Truth, in this sense, is agreement with facts. Without thought, knowledge is almost useless; without knowledge there can be no basis for thought. Thought is the universal solvent, separating from the gross ore the pure gold of usefulness; it is the elixir of life, making a year of active thinking as profitable as a generation of inaction. Thought, with that knowledge as a basis which comes to every man who keeps his senses alert, gives an appreciation of the possibilities and corresponding obligations of citizenship; it fits the man for his last and greatest duty—greatest because it brings into active exercise all of his powers of perception and reason. The knowing and thinking man in motion is the working man.

AND THEN WORK.

To acquire knowledge with a definite purpose is to work; to think is to work; but there is a sense in which work is more than gathering information and more than reflection on facts acquired. To work is to move something, to do something worth doing, to be useful to self and others in the various affairs of life. "My Father worketh and I work," said the Great Teacher. The curse of Adam has become the blessing of all the children of men. I make exception of the slavish toil that is not doing "something worth doing."

Assuming, then, that the citizen has an intelligent appreciation of his privileges and a desire to be a worthy member of an enlightened community, his duties as a citizen may be summed up as follows:

1. To know as much as possible.
2. To think as deeply, as broadly, and as charitably as he can.
3. To work: to do all possible for his own advancement and the development and improvement of all persons and institutions within the horizon of his life and associations.

THE PART OF THE GRANGE.

I accept it as a part of the mission of the Grange "to teach the high duties of citizenship." The business of the Grange is to teach men to see, to think, to work; its existence emphasizes the fact that every man and every woman who shares in the privileges of free government should take a lively interest in all institutions that work together to make better government, and happier and more useful and prosperous people—the school, the church, the Grange; the governments, local, state, and national, and all the questions of policy and principle that grow out of the development and operation of such institutions. Of course this involves a careful study of history, the history of nations, of men, and of ideas. It means that the citizen must study government, the history and science of government. The Grange itself should be a power working for righteousness, representing the best knowledge, the best thought, and the best work of all its members and all its friends and supporters.

IMPORTANT POINTS.

Let me emphasize a point. It is the duty of the citizen to get his knowledge as much as possible at first hands. Let him study governments as they govern. The town meeting, the school meeting, the county government, the caucus, and the convention, these give opportunity for observation and material for thought. They give the citizen also a chance to do his share in shaping legislation.

Let me emphasize another point. The average citizen finds plenty of men willing to do his thinking for him, ready at all times to furnish ready-made opinions. As a citizen, no man fills the full measure of his duty who does not do his own thinking, and who does not form his own opinions and hold to them till he is shown by good reasoning on real facts that he is in error: then, of course, he changes his opinion. Every citizen worthy the name thinks and speaks and acts on his own responsibility and for himself. He is not a slave who allows another to do his thinking; he is a man who knows and thinks and speaks for himself.

The best work and the most helpful work

is that done for others. He who works only for self works for the meanest of masters. There is joy and profit in helping others. Curiously enough, he who works most unselfishly for the good of others does most for himself. Selfishness shrivels; self-forgetfulness promotes growth in the best directions.

Let me repeat that we are debtors to all who have given us knowledge or thought or the products of their labor. As good citizens we must acknowledge our obligations to all men and all institutions that have helped us. And in all this we must bear in mind the fact that the only way we can cancel our debt to those who have gone before is by doing our duty to those around us and to the generations to follow. We have received from the past; we owe the future; and the only way in which we can deserve respect is by earnestly and diligently working to make the world our debtor.

Fort Collins, Colo.

WHAT SHALL THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TEACH?

Continued from page 1.

last but not least, English composition and rhetoric.

I consider all of the above as essential to the farmer who would be more than a mere laborer.

STUDIES FOR ENJOYMENT.

The second class of studies includes music, drawing, Latin, French, and German languages, history, advanced botany, forestry, advanced chemistry, microscopy, entomology, physics, literature, etc. I believe I would make most of this list elective, with possibly a lecture before the choice is made, by some one competent to point out the attractions which each affords.

AGRICULTURE NEEDS LEADERS.

Bear in mind that what agriculture most needs today is leaders; captains, lieutenants, and generals who are able to intelligently direct the great mass of unskilled laborers. Whether we will or no, the tendency of agriculture today is in the direction of specialism. Just as the numerous factories, which a few years ago dotted our hillsides and valleys, have become absorbed into the large manufactory, with each department under a competent superintendent, so the future will see our small farms massed under one management and the former owners acting as heads of the different departments of dairying, fruit culture, vegetable raising, marketing, etc. Economy of management, saving in tools, ease of marketing, quality of the specialist's product, will sooner or later force us to this system. The profit to the individual will be greater, the cost to the consumer will be less. It is surely coming.

Now then, farmers, send your brightest boys to these agricultural colleges, tell them to learn how to do some one thing better than anybody else, and to supplement that education with as much as possible of that other which will enable them to enjoy both the means and the leisure which the new agriculture will afford.

Marlboro, Mass.

WASTED MOMENTS AND WHAT MIGHT BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Continued from page 3.

great scholars of the world have acquired their education by snatching the spare moments from their busy lives, and many of the inventions of the age have originated in the brain when the hands were off duty for a brief season. "What might be accomplished" has no limits. Its boundaries are the end of human existence and the annihilation of time. As long as this world of ours continues to revolve on its axis, great events will mark its progress, and the improved moments of life, not the wasted ones, will have helped to move the levers which originated and perfected them. These wasted moments are the "little foxes" that eat the vines; they come slyly in the night time when we are off guard, very like as we fail to watch our waste moments, and so the "little foxes" take them, and so cunningly, we are not aware of the theft until they are gone; then we cry after them, but only the echo comes back—gone, gone. Now didn't I confess my incompetency at the first, for I have made no real practical suggestions, so at the close you will agree with me that your own time has been wasted as listeners, as well as mine in the writing—a sad result of "wasted moments."

JENNY JONES.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.

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WHAT HAS THE GRANGE DONE FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES?

DR. W. J. BEAL.

For many years past I have generally attended meetings of our State Grange, at least for a portion of each session. I have just been turning over the reports from the first one in 1874 down to the last in 1893.

Without exception, so far as I have discovered, there is no intimation from any one to the effect that the Agricultural College should be abandoned, or its usefulness diminished. On the contrary, the reports are replete with encouraging suggestions, and numerous additions are proposed.

The State Grange has been particularly fortunate in the selection of men for master. S. F. Brown, the first master, served two years, and was chiefly occupied with making plans for Grange work and its extension. Following Brother Brown came J. J. Woodman for six years, C. G. Luce for seven years, Thomas Mars for five years and then George B. Horton, the present efficient master.

To name the lecturers of the State Grange who have especially encouraged the Agricultural College would be to name nearly or quite all of them. The same is true of the chairmen of the executive committee, most chairmen of committees for education and good of the Order.

This is the more remarkable, since, especially in early days of the Grange, it was rather common to see adverse criticism of the college in state and local newspapers, and in the halls of the state legislature. Even within the memory of some who are still young in the Order, there have appeared wholesale denunciations from a few farmers' clubs, and at least one agricultural paper has exhibited some ripples of dissatisfaction.

So far as I can learn no Grange of the state has passed resolutions demanding the extinction of the college or any measures which would injure its usefulness.

There are honest differences of opinion as to what the college should accomplish. Some mild criticisms have been offered by officers of the State Grange; but in every instance earnest words of encouragement were uttered.

Let me notice a few points as they occur in reports of the State Grange. I cannot name them all and some of the best may have escaped my attention.

In 1876 Worthy Master Woodman in his annual address said:

"Michigan led the van in establishing a college for the higher education of farmers' sons. This was a new departure, a step in advance of the age, and met with opposition, laughter and derision. For years it was opposed by some of the best educators of the state, who lent their influence to destroy it. * * * It is the farmers' institution, and it becomes our duty to look after its welfare." The last sentence is just in accordance with the acts of Brother Woodman when speaker of the house of representatives. In many ways he defended the college, saying in substance, "It is now weak and defective; we must not abandon it, but keep striving to make it better." In 1878 he says: "I need make no apology for referring to the State Agricultural College. Whatever tends to promote the welfare of farmers cannot be without interest to the Grange. We are thankful for the farmers' institutes which the college has inaugurated, for they have shown that the work of the professors has been in the direct line of agriculture. Some of the old expectations * * * were unreasonable from the first. Why may we not see at the college, in no distant future, a veterinary establishment? * * *

And why should we not see there at the college a department for young ladies? We should hope to see an ample dairy connected with the institution, meanwhile we can

all rejoice in the prosperity of the college, and help it to a larger success." What could be more encouraging to the friends of the college? Five years before a professor of veterinary science was elected, the plan was advocated by the Master of the State Grange, and fifteen years before the first winter school for dairymen at the college, it was proposed by the same person, and how many years yet before special provision shall be made for women we do not know. It has been earnestly urged by the State Grange for a long time.

Worthy Master Woodman in his address in 1880 says: "The State Agricultural College is our institution, established to meet the requirements of a progressive agriculture. The State Grange, as well as many of the subordinate Granges, have taken a deep interest in it from the first. Many graduates and students of the college are active members of our organization in this state. "It is most gratifying to know that at least one-half the graduates of the college engage in farming as their chosen avocation. * * * The college is indeed having a healthy and steady growth, and is well worthy the support we give it."

Worthy Master Luce in 1881, in his first address before the State Grange says: "We must never forget that, in the language of another, the crowning glory of all our work as an order is to 'educate and elevate the American farmer.' This is our right, nay more, it is our imperative duty. * * * Education is the corner-stone, it is the key to success. For some years the Agricultural College and the Grange have been maintaining harmonious relations towards each other. We have each been laboring in our respective spheres for one common object. * * * These educated young men are exerting an influence for good in their various localities.

"For long years it has seemed to me that our greatest need in this line of education was an experimental farm, where experiments should be made for the benefit of all the farmers in the land. The experimental farms we must have." Then follows an earnest appeal for employing skilled foremen and the admission of women. Through the efforts of the Grange and others, the United States government gave money to each Agricultural College for conducting experiments.

In his address in 1882, similar views are expressed. In 1883 he expresses satisfaction that the Michigan Agricultural College stands at the head, or at least abreast of the foremost, and urges further improvements. In 1884 the same sentiments are expressed; "Do we as farmers hunger and thirst after knowledge as we ought? More and more as the years come and go, more and more as our acquaintance is extended with the students of the college, do we prize its usefulness. A Grange is fortunate indeed when it can enlist one of these in the work. The college is using its power to elevate agriculture. It deserves well of the farmers of the state. It should be patronized and encouraged to the fullest extent. In justice to ourselves and to our college we must rally around and sustain it. We cannot afford to do less than this. It is our college. We must care for our own."

In 1885 he says: "Education furnishes the anchor for all of our hopes. We must educate, educate, EDUCATE. * * * The tendency of the times is toward industrial education. Our order is in line and abreast of this growing sentiment * * * Experiments are being made at the college and the law provides for the publication of the results."

Space will not permit further quotations of similar import from addresses of Worthy Masters Mars and Horton.

In 1879, Brothers F. M. Holloway, as chairman of a committee of

the State Grange on the Agricultural College to visit and report said so much that is apt for this article that it is difficult to make selections. "We can now safely say that a bond of sympathy has been established between the college and the live, progressive farmers of the state. There is a feeling that they occupy a common platform—are laboring in a common cause."

For many years past the editors and correspondents of the VISITOR have done yeomans' service for the Agricultural College. The paper has aided in the support of the college by encouraging appropriations of money and in inducing students to attend.

So far as I can remember, members of the Order who have occupied seats in our state legislature, have very uniformly stood by the Agricultural College.

Masters, lecturers and committees of the National Grange have been imbued with the same spirit as noticed at length above concerning agricultural colleges of all the states. They have favored a liberal support of money and generous patronage by farmers' sons.

I quote from Brother Whitehead, the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange in 1879: "On reading the printed proceedings of various State Granges during the past year, including the annual messages of the masters, as they come to me, I was more than pleased to note that, almost without exception, more attention and prominence was given to the question of education than ever before. Agricultural colleges, experimental farms and stations, together with a higher and broader education for farmers' children, occupy more than the usual time and space in reports and discussions. I can see that these good influences have spread abroad and widely prevail."

In looking over the work of the Grange in the past, any unprejudiced mind must be surprised at the great influence exerted by their continuous efforts to carry certain specific measures. Their success has been most marked, first because their requests were just and reasonable; second, because the requests were followed by judicious hard work. I have shown that in numerous instances the Grange has benefited agricultural colleges. By numerous quotations I have shown that the leading officers of State and National Grange were earnestly in favor of supporting agricultural colleges. Numerous examples might be given of hard work of committees with a view to securing legislation for the college. No history of any agricultural college will be complete without giving great credit for support to the Grange.

Agricultural College, Mich.

POSTMASTER'S OPINION.

Monmouth Co., July 23, 1894.

MR. O. W. INGERSOLL: DEAR SIR—During my connection with the National Grange P. of H., I had opportunity to inquire of members of the Order from all sections of the country, in regard to the merits of your Paints, and without a single exception, all who used them spoke of them with much praise preferring them to any other Ready Mixed Paint on the market.

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Yours truly,
J. STATESIR, P. M.

[See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—Ed.]

THE STRIKE DISCUSSED.

The chief topic of editorial discussion in the Review of Reviews for August is the recent railroad strike. The motives of the dispute are candidly considered, and the conclusion is reached that the leaders of the American Railway Union have done great harm to the cause of organized labor, besides inflicting untold injury on an innocent public. At the same time the opinion is advanced that arbitration would have been greatly to the advantage, as well as credit, of the Pullman Company.

The Grange does not confine its labors to four square walls, but invites to public gatherings where practical lessons may be enforced. Thus it becomes a promoter of good to all the community.—Maine Farmer.



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Detroit	P. M. 8 45	P. M. 7 20	P. M. 4 35	
Cincinnati	P. M. 8 30	P. M. 7 05	P. M. 4 20	
Richmond	P. M. 11 25	P. M. 11 00		
Fort Wayne	A. M. 2 05	A. M. 8 05	P. M. 2 55	
Sturgis	P. M. 4 15	P. M. 10 21	P. M. 5 17	
Kalamazoo	P. M. 5 30	P. M. 12 10	P. M. 7 20	
Grand Rapids, Ar	P. M. 6 55	P. M. 2 00	P. M. 9 15	A. M.
Grand Rapids, Lv	P. M. 8 00	P. M. 4 45	P. M. 10 25	P. M.
Howard City	P. M. 9 04	P. M. 5 50	P. M. 11 45	P. M. 8 20
Big Rapids	P. M. 9 40	P. M. 7 00	P. M. 12 35	P. M. 9 10
Reed City	P. M. 10 10	P. M. 7 55	P. M. 1 05	P. M. 9 45
Cadillac	P. M. 11 05	P. M. 9 10	P. M. 2 25	P. M. 10 50
Traverse City	P. M. 12 45	P. M. 10 45		
Potoskey	P. M. 1 40	P. M. 1 40	P. M. 5 40	
Mackinaw City	P. M. 3 00	P. M. 7 00		

No. 3 has sleeping car, Grand Rapids to Mackinaw City, and sleeping car Chicago to Potoskey and Mackinaw City.

No. 5 has sleeping car Cincinnati to Mackinaw City. Parlor car Grand Rapids to Mackinaw City.

GOING SOUTH.

	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8	No. 10
Mackinaw City	A. M. 8 30	P. M. 3 00	A. M. 9 15	
Potoskey	P. M. 12 25	P. M. 4 15	P. M. 10 35	
Traverse City	P. M. 10 40	P. M. 6 05	P. M. 6 00	A. M.
Cadillac	P. M. 1 25	P. M. 8 00	P. M. 7 35	P. M. 2 25
Cadillac	P. M. 2 35	P. M. 8 50	P. M. 8 45	P. M. 3 00
Big Rapids	P. M. 3 05	P. M. 9 17	P. M. 9 20	P. M. 4 05
Howard City	P. M. 3 50	P. M. 9 55	P. M. 10 20	P. M. 4 55
Grand Rapids, Ar	P. M. 5 15	P. M. 11 00	P. M. 11 40	P. M. 6 15
Grand Rapids, Lv	P. M. 5 40	P. M. 11 40	P. M. 2 30	P. M. 7 00
Kalamazoo	P. M. 7 45	P. M. 1 35	P. M. 4 25	P. M. 8 45
Sturgis	P. M. 9 10	P. M. 5 45	P. M. 9 50	
Fort Wayne	P. M. 11 25	P. M. 7 45	P. M. 12 15	
Fort Wayne	P. M. 11 45	P. M. 8 45	P. M. 12 35	
Richmond	P. M. 3 20	P. M. 9 15		P. M. 3 45
Cincinnati	P. M. 6 55	P. M. 12 01		P. M. 6 30
Chicago	P. M. 8 30	P. M. 7 10	P. M. 9 00	P. M. 2 00
Detroit	P. M. 10 35	P. M. 7 10		

* Sunday nights Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids only.

No. 2 has parlor car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.

No. 4 has sleeping car Mackinaw City, Potoskey and Grand Rapids to Chicago, via Kalamazoo and Michigan Central R. R., arriving in Chicago at 7:10 a. m. Parlor car Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids.

No. 6 has parlor car Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids. Sleeping car Mackinaw City to Cincinnati.

No. 8 has buffet parlor car Grand Rapids to Chicago via Kalamazoo, arriving in Chicago at 9 p. m.

Sunday night train from Mackinaw City and Potoskey to Grand Rapids.

C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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Revised List of Grange Supplies

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

Table listing various supplies and their prices, including Porcelain ballot marbles, Secretary's ledger, Treasurer's orders, and various books.

THE NEW REGULATION BADGE

Adopted by the National Grange Nov. 24, 1893, is manufactured by THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO., Newark, N. J.

Farms in Isabella County

AVERAGE ABOUT SEVENTY ACRES EACH. Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards, neat country school houses and churches, thriving villages and a handsome city, prove the prosperity of the people.

ARE YOU OPPOSED TO TRUSTS?

Will you Back those that Fight them? Every Farmer says Yes. Then buy your Harrows and Cultivators!

THE WHIPPLE HARROW CO., St. Johns, Mich.

THE PIVOTAL POINT.

Nine-Tenths of Human Aills Hinge on Poor Digestion.

The stomach distributes either health giving properties to the various nerves and blood vessels or it scatters poisonous acids. It all depends upon its condition. If the digestion is poor the life-giving food force is lost and the blood becomes vitiated, often setting up gout, rheumatism, bronchitis, consumption, and various other diseases.

LAW ABIDING CITIZENS.

HON. F. W. REDFERN, MEMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

I have just been reading in the VISITOR, and under the heading of "Our Work" find the following declaration in which the State Grange says it believes: Article 4, (b) "In demanding the enforcement of existing statutes."

I am glad that such a respectable body of people as composes the Michigan State Grange has in this emphatic manner set its face in this direction. The enforcement of law is of the greatest importance and the speedy enforcement of it is the greatest bar to the commission of crime.

To accomplish this end then I take for granted is our aim. What are the agencies to be employed in working this desirable change?

PRESENT METHODS.

Everyone is acquainted with the methods now in vogue. Everyone knows that when a most shocking crime is committed and the perpetrator arrested, that the first effort of counsel for the defense is to gain time; to let the severity of the shock to the public nerve die away; to allow the sympathy for the victim to expend its force and a reaction of sickly sentimentality for the accused to take its place.

If public sentiment is so outraged that speedy trial and punishment is demanded, change of venue is asked for and frequently granted, in order that as is asserted, the accused may have a fair trial. And when every expedient to gain time is exhausted, when the suffering public is sick and weary with the delay, when as is too often the case the accused has been lionized and his victim almost forgotten, the defense at last announces itself ready for trial. Then every intelligent man who has read of the atrocity and expressed an opinion unfavorable to the accused is excused from sitting on the jury. During the trial justice is supposed to sit with bandaged eyes holding the balances in which are to be deposited the proofs of the guilt or innocence of the accused. She sees nothing of the attorney who has been employed, not to assist her in coming to a righteous judgment, but for his professed ability to clear criminals. Instead of getting the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, the most strenuous efforts are made to bar out, cover up, or discredit the truth.

CRIMINAL SPECIALISTS.

It is common knowledge that in every city are to be found attorneys who not only lend or hire themselves to defeat the ends of the law, but attorneys claiming to be gentlemen, claiming to be law abiding citizens, and yet who advertise "Criminal cases a specialty," and who actually pride themselves on their ability to clear those accused of crime.

The law of the land guarantees to everyone a fair trial by a jury of their peers. This is eminently proper, but public sentiment ought to be of such a character as to command an effort to secure justice and to be sufficiently strong to enforce the command. Better were

it not to have a law, than to have one and not enforce it, for that creates a disrespect for all law.

Not many years since a brutal murder was committed on a ferry boat plying between Detroit and Windsor. The perpetrator was speedily arrested. The effort of his counsel was not directed toward proving the innocence of the accused, but every effort was made to prove that the crime was committed on the American side of the boundary line. In other words a trial in Michigan meant the exhaustion of every subterfuge to secure delay, and if conviction followed a tardy trial the worst was only life imprisonment in Jackson with the hope held by every criminal of ultimate pardon.

On the other or Canadian side of the river, jurisdiction over the case meant a speedy trial, followed by a prompt execution of the sentence, and the hangman's noose had a terror for the evil doer not possessed by any amount of imprisonment.

HAVE WE A REMEDY?

The object of law is to protect the citizen in the possession of his property and to guard his person from harm. It is supposed to be founded on common sense, and common sense would seem to say that if an individual cannot violate a natural law without paying a penalty that is inevitable, neither ought an individual be permitted to violate a civil law without an equal assurance of prompt punishment.

The alarming increase of crime, and of crime of a most serious character, demands then the propagation of just such sentiment as is put forth in the expressed belief of our State Grange.

It calls for an effort on the part of all good people to insist on the speedy execution of existing law, and to frown down that class of attorneys who help to make crime not only possible but in a certain sense profitable.

The consciences of this class of attorneys need the stimulus of public opinion to bring them to a realizing sense of the fact that in their effort to clear the guilty they become "Particeps Criminis," and ought to share in the penalty for the crime. Give the accused a fair trial by all means, but also give society the protection to which it is justly entitled.

Let us then be not only a law abiding but a law enforcing people. Let the law become what it was meant to be, "A terror to evil doers," and then "American justice" will cease to be a by-word and reproach.

Maple Rapids, Mich.

WHY A READING COURSE FOR FARMERS?

J. WESTON HUTCHINS, CHAIRMAN EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE, MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

One need no longer argue that the farmer should be intelligent. That he should have sufficient culture and general knowledge as to be able to meet and mingle with men of the professions on terms of perfect equality may not be disputed. But the same appliances—books, magazines, papers, reading courses, literary or scientific, wise or otherwise—are open to him that are to others. Then why a reading course especially designed for farmers?

The application of science to the practical affairs of life has been a remarkable feature of the past half century. Theory has been subjected to the test of experience, error eliminated, science made to yield its maximum of results in lessening human toil or increasing man's power over the forces of nature. In no department of human effort has this progress been more fruitful of results than in agriculture.

The researches of Liebig, Wolff and other scientists, the experiments of Lawes and Gilbert, and the investigations of the many workers along these lines in our own country have resulted in what may be justly termed the science of agriculture.

The experiment stations in various parts of the country are subjecting the theories of the scientist to practical test, and placing within reach of all who appreciate their value the latest discoveries and most approved methods in every department of agriculture.

A NEW NEED.

The possibility of thus becoming acquainted with the scientific principles which underlie his vocation comes none too soon. Until lately the necessity for such knowledge was not appreciated. With a fertile, virgin soil, full of the decaying plant life of past ages, the farmer had only to

"Tune up his plow for a song And the earth sang a chorus of gold."

Then he could talk of his independence and enjoy the certain profits of his labor.

But that day has passed. The ghost of an exhausted soil is already haunting our dreams. The problem of maintaining fertility becomes of all-absorbing interest.

The changed economic conditions of the past few years render it absolutely necessary that the farmer adjust his business along new lines and in harmony with these new conditions. Crops which were considered always staple have become unprofitable through competition with regions whose products made no figure in the world's markets a decade ago.

With lower prices the question of transporting products to their final destination becomes more and more important, and a greater proportionate burden upon the farmer.

Everywhere the farmers are asking "what shall we do next?" What shall we substitute for the crops no longer profitable? What can we raise that shall meet with ready sale at living prices?"

The study of the elements of agricultural chemistry, of the principles of animal growth and nutrition, or of economics may give no direct answer to these questions, but the solution of the problem when found will be in harmony with scientific principles. More and more a knowledge of nature's laws and of the more approved methods of the new agriculture are becoming a necessity.

HOW SHALL THE FARMER OBTAIN THIS?

A course of study at an agricultural college is out of the question. The agricultural press teems with articles of practical value; but for a right understanding of much that is written a knowledge of scientific principles is needed. Especially is this true of many reports of experiments and discoveries at the experiment stations. The conditions attending and the results secured being frequently expressed in the technical language of science, plain to the student, but unintelligible without at least an elementary knowledge of science.

To meet this need of the farmer, to place within his reach the principles of agricultural and economic science, and to give him the aid and direction needed in his studies, were some of the objects in the establishment of the Farm Home Reading Circle of Michigan.

The country home life, too, needs the quickening influence of new ideas and intellectual growth, hence the farmer's wife and family were not forgotten.

Believing that the farm homes are the hope of the nation, a course was planned especially adapted to help and encourage the home makers.

Such are some of the reasons for the existence of the Farm Home Reading Circle. We believe it has a mission; that the encouraging beginning is the prophecy of its future success; that it will be found to merit a place among the numerous plans for the intellectual improvement of mankind, and an especially warm place in the hearts and homes of those for whom it was inaugurated.

Hanover, Mich.

THE GRANGE IDEA OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The following are extracts from the memorial to congress of the legislative committee of the National Grange. They express the best Grange sentiment on the subject.

I.—THE SCOPE AND VALUE OF THE WORK.

An experiment station is an institution for the promotion of knowledge.

Its purpose is, in the terms of the Hatch act, to "Acquire and diffuse useful and practical information * * * on subjects connected with agriculture."

It is essentially an educational institution, and its benefits are as

general, as diffused and as incapable of exact numerical definition or measurement as those of the common schools.

Its best service to the farmer is to be looked for, not in single brilliant discoveries, but in such an increase of tested and accurate knowledge as shall enable the farmer to conduct his business more and more intelligently and efficiently, and with a greater margin of profit.

Soils.—The Maryland station has made very elaborate studies of the physical texture of the soil, and of the movements of water in soils, as affected by their texture and other circumstances. The results indicate, among other things, that a large part of the effect of fertilizers is often due to their modifying the relations of the soil to the water, rather than to their direct fertilizing value. This work opens up a large field for study, and indicates that we may in future find new means to improve poor soils in this respect as well as in respect to amount of plant food.

Fertilizers.—The Cornell station has investigated the loss of barnyard manure by leaching and fermentation. Manure handled as is customary on the majority of farms was found to lose from one-third to one-half of its valuable constituents in the course of the winter through preventable causes.

The Kentucky station has found as the result of its field trials of fertilizers, that in the so-called blue grass region the soil is already richly supplied with phosphates, and gives no return when these are applied as manure, while an application of potash salts produces very remarkable results.

In addition to the above illustrations of station work in fertilizers, the work of so-called "fertilizer control" should be mentioned. In nearly all the states using commercial fertilizers, the whole or a part of this police duty is in the hands of the experiment stations and their work in this particular alone has been of great value, not alone in detecting frauds, but in preventing and keeping up the standard of excellence in fertilizers.

Crops.—Work in this subject has been very extensive. The following synopsis show some of the subjects touched upon in the study of the two important crops, corn and wheat. Under corn we find the following subjects studied: varieties, crossing, composition, seed, rate of planting, time of planting, method of and manuring and cultivation, stripping, topping and detasseling, planting, plowing. Under wheat, we find the following list of subjects: varieties, composition, culture, manuring.

The subject of spraying, in its relation to fruit growing, has received much attention at the experiment stations. Many improvements in methods, materials and appliances have been devised by them, and they have done much to bring about the adoption of spraying by practical fruit growers.

Plant diseases.—To mention only a single example under this head, it has been found by several of the stations that the potato rot may be prevented by spraying the plants with Bordeaux mixture.

Foods and Forage Plants.—The experiment stations have done a useful work in the chemical analysis of feed stuffs, having accumulated a large number of these, so that we now know, with a good degree of accuracy, the average composition of American feeding stuffs, and how it differs from that of European ones. They have also done a considerable amount of work upon the digestibility of feed stuffs, so that for a considerable number of these we have average figures applicable to our own conditions.

Stock Feeding.—The study of breed and individual peculiarities of animals as a factor in stock feeding has been a somewhat prominent part of the work of the experiment stations. Several of the stations have carried on quite extensive comparative tests of different breeds of live stock, either for meat or milk production. Some of these tests are still in progress, but all of them have yielded or will yield material of the greatest value in forming a judgment of the different breeds, because they furnish data which are unbiased in favor of any particular breed, and which moreover represent carefully

Continued on page 8.

THE GRANGE IDEA OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Continued from page 7.

ascertained and recorded facts, and not anyone's beliefs or theories.

Dairying.—Probably the most important single contribution to this subject has been the invention of the various rapid methods for the determination of fat in milk, and of which the Babcock test, invented by Dr. Babcock, of the Wisconsin station, is the best known. This test, which was freely given to the public as a result of station work, has put it into the power of every dairyman to know exactly what his cows are doing, and whether they are kept at a profit or loss. It enables the breeder to select such animals as are good butter producers, and thus to conduct his operations intelligently. It enables the creamery man to pay for the milk of his patrons on the basis of its actual value, and thus conduces to justice and good neighborhood.

II.—GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT.

(a) Agriculture lies at the basis of our national welfare, and it is, therefore, a matter of great public importance that knowledge upon agricultural subjects should be generally diffused, and that everything possible should be done to bring the researches of modern science to the aid of the cultivator of the soil.

(b) This important work cannot be accomplished by the individual farmer—first, because he generally lacks the scientific knowledge and special training required for such investigation; and, second because the business of the individual farmer is not upon a sufficiently large scale, and does not yield sufficient profit to warrant him in making costly investigations for his own use; and, third, because the nature of his calling is such as usually to leave him little time for such investigations.

(c) The example of nearly every civilized country may be quoted in favor of state support for experiment station work, thus showing a very general agreement as to the propriety and importance of such support.

(d) Making the experiment stations entirely dependent upon their several states for support, would involve the necessity of action by a large number of different legislative bodies, and create a serious risk that the newer and poorer states, which especially need the work of an experiment station, would fail to receive the benefit of one.

III.—GOVERNMENTAL SUPERVISION.

(a) There should be proper supervision on the part of the general government over the expenditure of the funds voted by congress. The experiment stations have fully recognized this, and have, through their association, taken official action expressing their readiness for such a supervision.

(b) Supervision of the expenditures on the part of the government should be so organized as to preserve the initiative of the stations in respect to their work of "scientific investigation and experiment," in order that they may, as required by the law, have "a due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective states or territories."

Respectfully submitted, J. H. BRIGHAM, LEONARD RHONE, JOHN TRIMBLE, Committee.

BROTHER A. R. BONNEY.

The members of Gilead Grange, No. 400, desiring to attest their appreciation of the sterling worth and genuine manhood of their departed brother passed the following memorial, recording something of his life:

Angelo Randolph Bonney was born in Batavia township, Branch county, Michigan, April 26, 1858, and died at his home in Gilead, July 8, 1894. Born of noble Christian parents, carefully trained in all that was pure and good, given the best of educational advantages, completing his school work at Oberlin college, he developed a character seldom equalled and not to be excelled.

Above all was that quiet, cheerful, and gentle disposition so peculiar to Angelo which endeared him to us all. Especially adapted

to public service, he was continually called to responsible duties, and in all these it could have been said, well done. Verily he gave his life in doing good. June 21, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Luce, a most worthy companion.

NOT A BAD FELLOW.

Rockford, Mich., August 6, 1894.

PROF. OF ENTOMOLOGY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—I find this fellow on my plum trees, eating leaves. Who is he? What are his habits? and any information you may deem worthy. If thought worth while an answer through the GRANGE VISITOR would please me better even than a personal one, for then more persons would learn of him.

Respectfully, EMOR KEECH.

REPLY FROM MR. DAVIS.

The inclosed insect proved to be the caterpillar of the Cecropia Emperor. Although not more than half grown the caterpillar measures about two inches. It is green with two rows of yellow tubercles along the back except the four front ones which are larger and red. When it has reached its growth later in the season it spins a large silken cocoon in which it lives over winter attached to some twig, and in the spring it emerges from its winter home as a large, beautiful moth that measures half a foot across its wings. This moth lays eggs that hatch into caterpillars similar to this one. The caterpillars feed on the leaves of many kinds of trees.

They are never numerous enough with us to do any harm. In Minnesota and the Dakotas they sometimes become quite a pest in their apple orchards.

G. C. DAVIS.

Notices of Meetings.

BROTHER MESSER'S MEETINGS.

The following is a list of dates for picnics at which Brother Messer, Lecturer of the National Grange, will speak.

- Aug. 22, Bawbeese Park, Hillsdale Co.
23, Coldwater, Branch Co.
24, Agricultural College, Ingham Co.
25, Battle Creek, Calhoun Co.
28, Greenville, Montcalm Co.
29, Traverse City, Grand Traverse Co.
30, Yet to be filled.
31, Berrien Centre, Berrien Co.

THE BIG BERRIEN GATHERING.

EDITOR VISITOR—Please say that the Patrons of Berrien, Cass, and adjoining counties will meet in Mar's Grove, August 29, 30, and 31, 1894, and have invited all civic organizations to meet with us and take part in the exercises. The National lecturer, Brother Alpha Messer, will deliver an address the 31st at 2 p. m. Everybody invited to attend and have a good time. A full program will be rendered each session.

Fraternally, THOS. MARS.

AT BAWBEESE.

PROGRAM.

- At 10 a. m., the audience will be called to the grand pavilion by the band.
Call to order by the president.
Singing—(sacred selection), Glee club, Hillsdale county.
Prayer—Chaplain of Hillsdale county Grange.
Welcome song—Glee club, Lenawee county.
Greeting—Hon. T. F. Moore.
Singing—Glee club, Hillsdale county.
Paper—"Health, home, and happiness" Mrs. B. G. Hoag.
Singing—Glee club, Lenawee county.
Paper—"America, my America," Miss Lucie Conklin.
Singing—America, by the whole audience, with band accompaniment.
Adjournment for dinner, basket picnic.
At 1:30 p. m., call by the band.
Singing—Glee club, Hillsdale county.
Paper—"Work and Workmanship," Mrs. H. A. Hunker.
Recitation—Miss Cora Parmelee.
Paper—"The American farmer, his past history and present duty as a citizen," Hon. Albert Deyo.
Singing—Glee Club, Lenawee county.
Address—Hon. Alpha Messer of Vt., Lecturer of National Grange.
Recitation—Miss Mary Allis.
Address—Ex-Gov. Cyrus G. Luce.
Singing—Audience.
Glee clubs will be prepared with extra selections.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

- Music, College band.
11:30—dinner.
Toast-master, Nathan P. Hull of Dimondale, will call forth the following sentiments:
"The farmer as a spoke in the political wheel," C. E. Bently, Eaton county.
"The hay seed," G. H. Proctor, Ingham county.
"Co-education at the Michigan Agricultural College," Mrs. Amanda Gunnison, Clinton county.
"A typical hen's nest," Miss O. J. Carpenter, Eaton county.
"Fresh air," Mrs. H. C. Everett, Ingham county.
"The gates ajar," Jerome Dills, Clinton county.
AFTERNOON.
(This session will be held in the Armory.)
At 2 o'clock president of the day, A. T. Stevens, will call the meeting to order.
Music, Eclectic Society orchestra.
Prayer.
Address of welcome, President L. C. Gorton.
Response, Hon. O. G. Pennell, Clinton county.
Music—solo, G. A. Fisher, Hesperian Society.
Address, Hon. Alpha Messer, Lecturer of National Grange.
Music, Union Literary Society.

The Grange, says State Master Geo. A. Bowen of Connecticut, is a large, prosperous order, firmly established in every state of the union, still growing in both numerical and financial strength, and conducted by able, experienced and self-sacrificing leaders, who, from having worked together for years, are a unit in thought and aim. Without going into details, the Patrons of Husbandry have presented a strong, well organized Order, prosperous in its business, with a multitude of legislative achievements, and having a vitality greater than that of any other agricultural organization, and possessing the respect, not to say admiration of the public for its judicious conservatism.

THE ARMY WORM.

Press Bulletin No. 2, Michigan Agricultural College.

The northern part of our state has suffered considerably this season from a raid on meadows and grain fields by the army worm. It came too late to do much harm to wheat, rye and barley; but oats, corn and timothy fed the armies wherever found. Potatoes were untouched, peas sown with oats were left while the oats were eaten, and clover in timothy was left. The true army worm seldom, if ever, touches the foliage of trees or shrubs. There are many invasions of insects known as the army worm, but this is the only real army worm, and is known scientifically as Leucania unipuncta. It may be recognized by the general dingy black color with the following longitudinal stripes: On the back is a broad dusky stripe with a narrow white line in the center; below this is a narrow black line, then follows, in the order named, a narrow white line, a yellowish stripe, a faint white line, a dusky stripe, a narrow white line, a yellowish stripe, and an obscure white line; the belly is a dirty green.

The army worms change but little in color through their entire growth. When fully grown they are about one and one-half inches long. They then bury themselves in the ground, when they finish feeding, and a few days later transform to a chrysalis, or pupa. They will remain in this condition until the last of August or first of September, when they will appear as a reddish brown moth, similar to the dingy moths flying around the lights at night. These moths do not feed on the plants, but mate; and a few days later the female will commence laying eggs on the grass in meadows, pastures and especially waste places, such as marshes and "cat holes." The moths soon die. The eggs remain over winter, and the next spring hatch out into small army worms that feed and grow just as their predecessors did.

The army worm caterpillars and moths may be found in limited numbers almost any season, but it is only an occasional season when they march out from their usual feeding ground, the marshes, and strip the surrounding fields of their growing crops. A dry season, such as that of last year, is very favorable for them to increase rapidly and soon to spread outside of the marshes on surrounding grass, when tender food becomes scarce. If people with marshes on or near their farms would take the trouble to burn the marshes over at any convenient time through the fall, they would burn most of the eggs, and so prevent what might result in an army worm invasion the next year.

The prospects are that there will be no general invasion next year. There are a great many parasites, such as the "blow flies" and slender bee-like parasites that lay their eggs on the army worms. The egg hatches into a maggot that feeds on the army worm, destroys it, and later changes into a parasite like its parent. If the parasites have done as good work in all the state as in the regions visited by myself, and we do not have a dry autumn, there will be little danger of an attack next year, as nearly every caterpillar collected has been killed by some parasite.

When an army worm invasion occurs, the best thing that can be done is to trap the caterpillars in ditches. When they start from their breeding ground it is in some certain direction, and few obstructions stop them, or change their course. If they come to a building, they climb up over it, down on the other side, and continue on their journey. If it is a brook, they bridge it with their numbers and pass on, or perish in the attempt. When they come to a ditch, they drop into it and attempt to climb up the other side, but if it is properly constructed, they will keep dropping back because of the loose soil near the top. When the ditch is well covered, kerosene may be poured along in it and ignited, or straw put in the ditch and burned. Another method is to plow or cut another ditch in front of the first ditch, and bury the ones in the first ditch, and so continue ditching ahead of them. When the army is once in a field, little can be done to stop their ravages, except by burning the field or rolling with a heavy roller.

G. C. DAVIS, Entomologist.

FAIR

At Grand Rapids, Sept. 24-29. The West Michigan Society holds its fair at that time. Reduced rates on all railroads. Must not be missed. Send for premium list. E. B. Fisher, Secretary. Don't forget the dates.

No order which has ever before existed has accomplished so much for humanity with so small a tax upon its membership as the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The initiation fees in no state exceed \$3 for men and \$1 for women, while in most states the fees have been reduced to \$1 for men and 50 cents for women, and its monthly dues are only 10 cents per member.

The Grange may be considered as much of a permanent institution as are our churches and our schools, says Master Geo. B. Horton of the Michigan State Grange, and will ever be found on the side of justice, equality before the law, temperance, morality, education, and all those things that build up and make a nation great in all that we as Americans are proud to hold most dear.

Young Lady Shopper—This piece of dress goods suits me, except that I do not think the figure in it is pretty. Subtle Salesman—Ah, but you surely will when it is made up and you have the dress on.—Arkansaw Traveler.

"Beg pardon," said the missionary, "but will you translate his majesty's remarks again? Did he tell his daughter that he was to have guests to dinner or for dinner?"—Indianapolis Journal.

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