

THE GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agri'l College

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

VOL. XVII, NO. 17.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.

WHOLE NO. 401.

LIBERTY THROUGH TRUTH.

Baccalaureate Sermon, Agricultural College Aug. 14, 1892.

PRESIDENT O. CLUTE.

And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.—John viii. 32.

Quaint old Andrew Fuller said that a discourse needs but three heads. First, What is it? Secondly, Why is it? Thirdly, What then? If we are clear headed we shall answer this first question by saying that it is change, and eager seeking for better laws, for better opportunities for every human being, for more of liberty, for a better education, for truer religion for every human being. Why is it? It is because the divine Spirit is in the world and in man, and inspires all with the love of truth, of good, of liberty, of knowledge, of progress. This Spirit encourages men to rebel against tyrants, to renounce error, to conquer old wrongs, to escape from old error, to seek for better conditions for every human being. And suppose there is this change, this eager seeking for higher truths, what then? Well, we cannot doubt that much of the wrong and error that in past times were built into human institutions will be cast out, and that the eternal truths that have in every age been recognized by prophetic souls will be more fully recognized. These eternal truths are as old as God, yet they are ever new as new men come to an apprehension of them. With these old truths will be put whatever of new faith and hope and love men have attained and they will build therewith a state that shall secure the rights of the meanest of its citizens, a society that shall have its foundations broad and deep in noble manhood and womanhood, a church that shall call all earnest seeking souls to the fellowship of martyrs and of saints.

But these grand ends can be achieved only as men learn the truth and make it the guiding principle of their lives. Only as men learn the truths that pertain to the body and the soul do they become free in body and in soul. When men are ignorant of the laws that govern the physical world they are slaves to that ignorance. To the ignorant man the sea is an impassable barrier, a merciless tyrant ever drawing him to death in its remorseless depths. But by and by man learns to build boats, to guide them by the light of the stars or by the direction of the wonderful lodestone, to spread sails to catch the force of favoring winds. Then the ocean no longer keeps him a prisoner upon the narrow land. It becomes a highway on which he travels to the remotest lands and brings their products for his benefit and pleasure. Now the ocean is no longer man's tyrant, but his friend and helper. To the man ignorant of physical truths an eclipse of the sun is a sign that the gods are angry; a fiery comet as it blazes across the sky is a forerunner of dire calamities, of wars, and pestilence, and famine. But to the astronomer the eclipse and the comet have no word of terror, no word of angry gods. They tell him, rather, of the everlasting stability of the universe. They reveal to him the wonderful mechanism of the heavens;—a mechanism that holds innumerable systems of suns and worlds poised on nothing in illimitable space, and whirling in their orbits with inconceivable rapidity. To the reverent geologist the fossil that he picks from the hillside filled with the delicate tracery of shells that lived in the antediluvian

seas tells the story of the process by which our earth has swept down through the circling centuries, has gradually arrived at its present beauty and perfection.

Thus always a knowledge of physical truths, makes us free from error and slavery as regards physical things. As we learn the truth we discover that rains and drouths do not come from special interpositions of Providence, but are the result of those invariable laws He established in the beginning, and we guard against their injurious results in the best way we can. We no longer tremble like abject slaves before the cholera, and yellow fever, and diphtheria, but we try to find out the natural causes that produce these diseases, and to remove these causes or to remedy their effects. We give the body good shelter, plenty of food, healthful sleep, invigorating exercise; we cleanse the streets and purify the cess-pools, and use all the known means God has placed within our reach for the preservation of our physical health. When a fire sweeps through our cities, destroying millions of hard earned dollars and reducing thousands to want and beggary, we do not look upon it as an inscrutable visitation of Providence, but we charge ourselves with negligence for not building with greater care and not providing the means for extinguishing fires, and we proceed to adopt ordinances against building with combustible materials, to put a hydrant upon every corner, and a steam fire engine upon every street.

As men learn truth they are freed from the tyranny of tyrants and despots. No tyrant can long rule a nation of true enlightened men, for such men learn the true dignity of human nature, that the divine right of kings is but a myth, that all human beings are created with equal rights; and when these great truths have once clearly dawned upon them they will ere long free themselves from oppressive governments and establish liberty and equality. The schools of a nation thus become most important auxiliaries of its permanence and prosperity. Those schools which the early settlers of New England built in every township were what made possible the Declaration of Independence, the weary struggle of the Revolution and the final establishment of a Republican government. Our schools today are the great safeguard of the nation. Strike them out of existence but for a single generation and we should lapse into some form of monarchy or aristocracy.

So, too, in spiritual things ignorance leads to slavery and the truth makes free. The ignorant man is in bondage to blocks that his hands have hewn, or to some personification of the elements of earth and air, or to some dark conception of a fearful deity. Religion is for him an attempt to escape from the anger of these deities. He builds temples to gratify them, he makes prayers to appease them. As he learns somewhat of spiritual things he begins to worship in spirit and in truth. He reads of a loving Father in the revelations that have come down from illumined souls of old, he sees his wisdom in all the material world around, and he knows something of his divine attributes from the divine longings that are manifest in all human souls. Religion for him seeks expression in the life of obedience, of reverence, of love. He is freed from every fetter of fear. He is a free man, indeed.

In the four years of your college course you have acquired some

measure of knowledge. You have learned somewhat as to the use of the grand English tongue, of the different peoples who have lived on this whirling ball, of those immutable laws of quantity and of measurement manifest not less in the atom than in the star, of the varied and beautiful forms in which the life of plant and of animal appears. As you pass now into the practical work of life this knowledge will be of great value. But of much greater value is the spirit and the method of investigation which have been taught you here. In every class room, in every laboratory, in field and in shop you have been led to look from effects to causes, to trace causes to their effects. With microscope and telescope and spectroscopy, with test tube and filter and balance, with knife and hammer and measuring scale you have learned to test matter in its many forms, to study life in its many manifestations. Your professors in all departments have striven to inspire you with the modern spirit and to equip you with the modern methods. They have striven to give you knowledge, indeed; but more than all have they striven to give you the method whereby you may acquire knowledge for yourselves.

As you go from these scenes of college life you will go into a restless, eager world, in which there is much of error, much of wrong, but much, also, of the spirit that seeks for truth and for the freedom that comes from obedience to truth. The modern world is in a great ferment of thought. Government, society, education, religion, institutions, science are being questioned as never before. The generations of the past have won many victories that bless us mightily to-day. But investigation goes on, tests continue to be made, thought goes forward.

Science has won many secrets from nature's scroll, but who shall say that the most wonderful events do not yet invite the seeker. Business today has brought labor and wages, comfort and prosperity to many millions. Will it not, in future years, bring these rewards to every human being on the planet? Education has done much to free mankind from the bondage of ignorance, but in future years its benign influence shall reach every child born into the world. Government secures liberty and opportunity today for a few of the favored nations. In coming times their precious bones shall be the lot also of climes and nations where today tyranny keeps every man in pain and sorrow. Religion has inspired not a few noble souls to such faith in truth and good as transforms the life into one of obedience and love and work. Surely at some time in the future every soul will be free from bonds of sin and error that now hold so many in slavery. Everywhere now the greatest, sincerest, noblest souls are striving for the knowledge, the labor, the business, the society, the education, the government and religion that shall free all men from ignorance, error, sin, and degradation,—from the most unhappy slavery that ever crushed a soul.

It will be your inspiring work to aid in all these influences. They invite your help. An acquaintance with you of several years leads me to believe that you will eagerly respond. You are in touch with the last decade of the nineteenth century. In the spirit of this century your college training has been given and received. Good seed falling into good ground brings forth an hundred fold. In you the good seed will have great in-

crease; in your work the increase will be even greater.

But in your eagerness the progress of the work will seem very slow. Wrongs, whose roots have spread for centuries, are not easily overthrown. Often your work will seem to you useless. In such hours you must remember that you are not working alone. The Divine Spirit has been moving in many hearts, and in thousands of ways the best men and women of today are working with you towards a common end—the elevation of man. In your loneliest moment you will not be alone; the noblest souls will be thinking and working with you. Everywhere the interest in all that will help man forward is vivid and intense. A few years since Mr. Bellamy published his little book "Looking Backward." It is not by any means a remarkable book in its thought or its style. Yet it produced a most remarkable effect on the reading world, simply because it dealt in a somewhat interesting way with the questions of society and labor and education that are now so prominent in men's minds. The book was interesting because it treated of what was in all minds. When, therefore, you have moods of discouragement over what will seem to you the slow progress of the world you should remember the fellowship and help you will everywhere find among the thoughtful and unselfish. Above all remember the fellowship and help of that Divine Spirit that evermore in numberless ways and by unexpected methods leads his people to the freedom that comes from obedience to truth.

THE GRANGE AND SILVER.

The farmers in the Grange have steadily advocated a larger amount of money per capita, since years ago they learned the lesson that scarce money meant dear money, and dear money meant lower prices for all the products they had to exchange for money.

As one step towards more money, the National Grange has, since 1877, down to the present time, persistently and consistently advocated the righting of the wrong of 1873 and the restoration of silver to its birthright—the full equal of gold as the money of the people.

The following is the action of the National Grange at its last session.

"WHEREAS, The National Grange does not believe that we now have sufficient currency in the Nation for the legitimate purposes of trade and to meet necessary obligations; therefore be it

"Resolved, 1st, That this National Grange declares and expresses its opinion in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, just as it existed from almost the foundation of the Government up to 1873, when silver was demonetized.

"2d. That we believe that the Government alone should issue money, and that we do demand that a sufficiency of legal tender notes be issued."

OTHERS ASK FOR FREE SILVER.

And not only has the Grange all these years held unflinchingly to this position, but without exception have all other farmers' organizations that in these later years have come to the front, taken the same firm stand, and, if I may be allowed to speak for them also, all the various labor organizations touch elbows with us on this question, and have so declared in their National Conventions. And thus we see a grand, unbroken line of toilers reaching all across our

continent, insisting upon the legislation that will once more lift up silver to its rightful place by the side of gold, its full "equal before the law," made so by the constitutional right of the people through Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof."

THE CHAIN OF GOLD.

It is one of the strange departures from first principles, one never contemplated by the fathers in founding our Government, that a Congress supposed to represent and carry out the wishes of the people, should, without ever consulting the people, or being asked by them to do so, have destroyed by legislation the money of the Republic. The excuse in 1873 was: "We did not know we were doing it." Then why was not the mistake corrected years ago? But what is the excuse now? The people after suffering for years from the consequences of the shrinking currency, the scarce money, and therefore dear money, realizing the very root of all the evils they endured, elected a congress of men largely composed of those, who on the stump in their districts pledged themselves to support and vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and yet within a few weeks we have had presented to us the humiliating spectacle of those same men bowing their necks to the yoke and permitting themselves to be bound by a chain of gold.

Have we not reason to ask, is this "a government of the people, for the people by the people?" It is, and it will be.

"For God is God, and right is right, and right the day must win. To doubt would be disloyalty, to falter would be sin."

Some Congressmen will indeed have a hard time in making their talk (and sometimes written pledges) before election agree with their votes against the free coinage of silver after election.

NO LONGER BLIND PARTISANS.

The farmers of this country are no longer a great body of unthinking, innocent sort of folk, placing implicit faith in political guardians; no longer like "dumb-driven cattle" under the party whip, rounded up to the polls and voted. They are now organized, thinking, intelligent, hard students of political economy, are learning their rights, "and knowing, dare maintain."

While in no sense of the word is the Grange a partisan political organization, and while it permits the utmost freedom of thought and action in that line, still its platform has ever held for every member that it is his "inalienable right and duty, which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country," "to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his interests;" and it says again, "the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country." Thus are our farmers being taught, and on those lines they have broken party "machines" in the past and they will break more in the future. From a thousand rostrums have we taught that our cause is just, and that we will carry out these reforms inside our party if we can, but outside if we must. And it does look just now as if the "must" was very close by us.

LESSONS LEARNED.

Millions of our farmers are at school in their organizations, and with the aid of their own papers are studying this important question. They have learned that a

(Continued on page 8.)

Field and Stock.

SHEEP PARASITES.

OFFICE OF THE STATE VETERINARIAN,
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH.,
26th August 1892.
To the members of the State Live Stock Sanitary
Commission:

GENTLEMEN:—From recent investigation by your order, as well as reports from different parts of the State, I am led to believe that many flocks of sheep are invaded by parasites, in the shape of round and tapeworms, to, in some instances, quite an alarming extent, as large proportions of young flocks are carried off with them and even some of the older animals.

While in the advanced stages of the disease little can be done by way of effecting a cure in the majority of cases, yet in the early stages proper remedies save many animals that would otherwise perish; and on the other hand a great deal can be done by way of warding off an attack when we are familiar with the causes and do not expose our animals to them. So to bring the subject before those interested in sheep breeding I address this communication to you describing somewhat briefly the causes, symptoms, treatment and prevention in order that you may give it wider circulation.

The Round Worm.

The first of the worms to be described is a thread like creature, that in southern latitudes produces a disease known as lombriz. The worm measures when mature from say half an inch to an inch in length, and is say a little thicker than a stout horse hair. They are to be found in innumerable quantities closely adhering to the lining membrane of the last stomach of the sheep; and when the sheep has recently died, close observation will reveal the worms wriggling about with the most eccentric contortions; their color at this time is rather of a reddish chocolate hue.

The life history of the worm is thought to be of a simple nature; it being generally conceded by investigators, that the eggs of the female are carried off through the bowels of the sheep, dropped upon the ground, and when washed out of the excrement by heavy rains or otherwise, are devoured by other sheep and hatched in their stomachs, where they produce eggs, and thus keep up the circulation of the disease.

THE SYMPTOMS

Which these little worms produce are not very well marked from other parasitic diseases of the bowels, but when they appear in large quantities they produce general languor, a tendency to drop behind the well sheep of the flock, with hanging head and drooping ears, and an expression of general debility showing that something is decidedly wrong. The bowels may at first be constive, but usually give way to diarrhoea.

With such symptoms a post mortem of one or more animals should be made, when these worms will often be found in large quantities in the fourth or last stomach.

TREATMENT.

There are many good remedies used in the treatment of vermicular diseases, so much so, that it is hard for the writer to form an opinion as to the best one, but one which is good, easy to obtain, and convenient to handle, is spirits of turpentine.

To proceed take 1 part of spirits of turpentine and add to it 16 parts of sweet milk; shake well and use as a drench. The dose of the mixture for lambs from 3 to 6 months old is 2 ounces; from 6 months to 1 year, 3 ounces; and from 1 year upwards 4 ounces. One dose will often be sufficient, if not repeat it in say 3 days. To give the medicine let an assistant place the animal upon its haunches, holding it between his knees face outwards; open the mouth and pour the medicine slowly down from a long necked bottle or horn.

PREVENTION.

Separate healthy from unhealthy sheep, feed them from racks and water them from troughs; in other words do not allow them to eat or drink anything which may have been contaminated with the excrement of affected sheep.

The Tape Worm.

The second worm is of the tape worm order, differing very much from the last one in every particular. I have always found them

in the small bowel commonly called the *gut*. It varies in length from a few inches to 20 feet, and is say $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch wide at the widest point, tapering gradually towards the ends, the head or front though being considerably smaller than the tail(?) end; it is made up of innumerable segments, which when passed out of the bowels in a single manner, frequently adhere to the pellets of faecal matter and resemble little white maggots. Sometimes several feet of a worm will be voided at one time.

The life history of this parasite is not yet thoroughly worked out, though valuable testimony goes to show that unlike most other tapeworms, it is not necessary for an intermediate host to keep up the circulation of the disease, but that they pass from sheep to sheep through consumption of the eggs with the food. These worms like other varieties are more destructive to lambs than older sheep, and they often invade them in large numbers. I have counted as many as eleven side by side, giving the appearance of entirely blocking up the bowel.

THE SYMPTOMS

Which they produce vary with the individual, sometimes nothing appears to be wrong, when all at once the animals will be affected with colicky pains, diarrhoea and death in a few hours; again other animals show general symptoms of distress for some days, the belly becomes swollen with gas, faeces yellow and slimy or hard and pelleted, usually having segments of the worm upon it; the animal becomes debilitated and things go from bad to worse, till death closes the scene. Some strong animals are able to resist the ravages of the parasites and eventually make a thorough recovery. Post-mortem will reveal, when the bowel is split with a knife, a white tape like looking object which no doubt will prove to be the worm.

These worms are often present with the thread worms, and even other varieties in the same animal at the same time.

The disease is very destructive to lambs and yearlings.

TREATMENT.

As turpentine is alike destructive to tape as well as round worms the same line of treatment adopted for the other disease will answer for this one, indeed the one dose will often cause the death of both the thread and tape worms and cure the disease.

PREVENTION.

At this writing I have nothing to add to what I have said concerning the prevention of the first disease as the worms are taken in, in the same way, the same method of prevention will answer both cases. I am, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,
E. A. A. GRANGE,
State Veterinarian.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH FALL HONEY?

R. L. TAYLOR.

I should be unwilling to lay down any hard and fast rule concerning the disposition of the fall crop of honey. A rule that would be desirable for one would not answer at all for another. This is so because the circumstances of different bee-keepers are so various. With one the crop is large, with another it is moderate or very light. One gets a crop of fall honey that is as light colored as that from clover; another gets a product that is amber in color and another secures only honey that is almost as black as tar. In one locality the fall honey is excellent as food for the bees during their winter repose; in another place, from the admixture of pollen, it is sure to prove disastrous to bees if they are allowed to use it during a time when they cannot have frequent flights. Again, one has a plant prepared for the production of comb honey exclusively and may not be willing to incur the expense of a change or the trouble of learning and practicing new methods.

It is evident, then, that the answer to the above question must be left largely to individual apiarists, but there are certain facts that ought to be understood and kept in mind that each may be able to give an answer that will prove correct for himself.

In the first place, make ample provision for the bees themselves. It is never profitable to put bees

on short allowance of stores. When this is done they do not winter so well nor build up nearly so fast in the spring, and of course do not get nearly so much surplus as they would have done if they had had an abundance all along. I am using words critically when I say sufficient is not enough. Bees are wonderful economists. If they have little when the prospect is that they will not be able to gather more for some time they use it sparingly and make it go a long way. Especially is this true in the spring when they ought to be using food with prodigality in the rearing of an abundance of brood. A colony may have an abundance to last them a fortnight and you may mean to give them more in twelve days but the bees don't know that and probably would not trust your memory if they did, so they plan to make their two weeks' store last four or five weeks. The consequence is that the pace at which the strength of the colony increases is greatly retarded and the amount of the prospective surplus suffers more than in proportion. So I repeat, first see that ample provision is made for the bees themselves. The scripture, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth," applies with all its force. There is nothing better for building up the bees in spring than the pungent, dark-colored honey generally gathered in the fall. In most cases, also, it is as good as any for winter, but where experience proves to the contrary it should be extracted and sufficient granulated sugar syrup fed to last till say the first of April, in which case at least twenty pounds should be kept over winter for each colony and given back in the spring as soon as the weather permits. When the honey is to be used for winter, each colony should be allowed to retain at least thirty pounds—forty would be better. To this extent liberality richly pays. Each pound of the dark, almost unsaleable honey will give back more than a pound of fine clover or basswood honey.

If the course I have pointed out be pursued all the fall crop in the great majority of cases will be disposed of. In the other cases where the apiarist has made provision for the securing of extracted honey no change is to be thought of, for no doubt extracting will prove the more profitable. This is so more especially on account of the following facts, viz.: In the fall the bees are comparatively reluctant to build comb or to draw out foundation, so that at that time of the year they would probably gather three times as much if given empty combs to store it in than if compelled to prepare new comb; next, they do not make so nice sections of comb honey either in shape or finish as they do in the summer and besides in the fall they are apt to daub the sections and even the honey very liberally with propolis.

It only remains to be said in conclusion that in the few remaining cases where the honey flow is profuse and the honey itself of good color the final results will probably be more satisfactory if the product is obtained in the shape of comb honey.

Lapeer.

THE SILO FOR SMALL FARMS.

Any farmer who wishes to have the benefit of a silo but who hesitates on account of the expense attending the preparation for cutting the ensilage—which is nearly as great for a small quantity as for a large one, may relieve himself of this difficulty by putting the ensilage in the silo without cutting. Corn can be put in very easily as it comes from the field by keeping the stalks in shape to handle by the armful. One person in a small silo can place the armfuls in good shape as fast as one can handle from the load, and if carefully packed it will keep quite as well as if cut fine. Not as much can be got in the same space but there will be but little difference.

It is also a little more trouble to get it out when fed, but with a sharp hand axe it can be cut down so as to cause but little trouble in this respect. A silo 12 feet square and 12 feet deep will hold enough to give ten head of cattle a large portion of their coarse feed for five months. Try filling the silo with whole corn if you have not the convenience for cutting.

CULTURE OF SMALL FRUITS.

THOS. WILDE.

Everybody should have the luxury of fruit in summer. The strawberry comes first and is the grandest of all the berries of the earth and is getting so plentiful and low, that everyone in cities, rich and poor, can get strawberries sometimes cheaper than they can be grown; still, for all that, there are many families, living on farms, who are destitute of these luxuries. This should not be; there is no mystery about it, only the simple fact that the business part of it must be executed at the proper time. Obtain plants in the early spring, from some good reliable person, and plant a few strawberries, Black-cap raspberries, and Cuthbert red raspberries, also a few Snyder blackberries, and they will give you small fruit from May to September. There is some enjoyment in having the fruit fresh from the garden, except blackberries, which are much improved by standing in a cool place twenty-four hours before using. All the work can be done with a hoe when grown on a small scale.

Care of strawberries on a larger scale in mid-summer.

Spring planted should be in straight rows, not less than three and a half feet apart, and the soil should be stirred frequently to keep them growing through the dry weather. Plantations that have fruited once should be mowed off close with mowing machine, raked up with horse rake, the cut vines and straw should be stacked for mulching in winter. In dry time when the vines are dormant they will stand tramping of horses and raking thoroughly without injury. Go slow on burning the ground over; that often ruins the crop for next season. If the ground is hard clay, a furrow should be turned from the rows each way, leaving a narrow strip of plants; remove the weeds from this strip with the hoe and cultivate the ridge down between the rows. On sandy soil the cultivator may be used instead of the plow.

Raspberries after fruiting—should have the old canes removed—and the ground worked and made free from weeds. Pinch the tops off the new canes when eighteen inches high, then let the laterals mature without cutting; they should be cut late in the fall or very early in the spring. Cut them back one-third to one-half of their growth, to gauge their size and quality. Seven years' fruiting is long enough for a raspberry plantation. The easiest way to rid the ground of them is to cut them down with a strong mowing machine and rake up with horse rake, and then the ground should be heavily fertilized and plowed; it is then again ready for use. The same will apply to blackberries and strawberries.

Herrington.

THE NON-PRODUCERS.

Upon almost any well stocked farm there are animals not productive or are kept at so little profit that they should at once be disposed of for what they will bring. It is economy to attend to this weeding out process promptly. Even down to the item of the fowls kept on the average farm, attention should be given to this subject.

All flocks contain non-producers. For this reason it is impossible to estimate how many eggs may be expected from a flock of twenty-five hens. They will for a while lay almost in unison, and the number of eggs from them will be large, but suddenly the supply is lessened, and examination show that some of them have been frosted on their combs. They will remain at rest until the injured combs have healed, and then begin to lay, but the number of eggs has not increased. A second investigation shows that those that were laying have a portion of their number attacked by roup. Again the hospital is made to do duty, and the sick fowls once again placed in the ranks. For a while all goes on well, but suddenly there is another falling off in eggs, but there are no sick hens. The poultryman is puzzled, and cannot account for the loss. After much speculation and investigation, he finds that a few large hens with Asiatic blood in them are as fat as seals, and

have decided to retire on the wealth accumulated in the body. And so it goes. Although the flock may consist of twenty-five hens, but two-thirds of that number will always be laying. Hence when we are asked how many eggs a hen will lay in a year, we can reply "from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five, but the average for large flocks may not be over one hundred, as there will always be some non-producers, and the larger the flock the fewer the eggs proportionately."—*Western Rural*.

IMPROVE THE COW.

Professor Robertson, of Canada, speaking at an institute truly, said that economy is needed in the care of our cattle. We must find out how to have the biggest and most prompt returns from the food and labor spent on them and what is the best way and season for giving that feed. He was told that last spring 300 cattle had perished of starvation in this land of plenty because their owners were too shiftless to care for them properly. He might quote the experience of a man whose cows were making 78 pounds of butter in a year. He got caught with the idea of more liberal and careful feeding and next year through this cause their product was 131½ pounds. He kept on going up to 204½ and finally 250. They must get to look on the cow as a boarder and see how they could make a profit out of the business. Give more succulent feed in winter and less dry hay and more attention to her comfort, for the more severe the climate the more feed it would take to keep her up unless kept warm by good housing. With more milk and cheese made there would be more profit, and from the hogs fed on whey they would make money. Some of them would say they were not come down to that yet, but he must remind them that the prodigal son did no good till he came down to hog feeding and that was the means of his salvation. In butter making especially there was much room for economy. Butter into which poor management and little thought was put was worth one-third less than that made by the highest skill.—*Farmers' Review*.

Mr. George E. Breck of The Willows, of Paw Paw, Mich., reports that his first importation of yearling Shropshires has arrived at home in good condition and consists of 150 yearling ewes and 50 yearling rams. They are from the old and pure bred flocks of J. Bowen-Jones, Berry, Thomas, Minton and Thonger & Son, and are the best lot of sheep he has ever brought. He shipped the next day after the order allowing their importation went into effect. Many of the rams are well suited to head the best flocks in the country and the ewes are the best he could buy in England. He reports the sale of 28 during the first two days after their arrival. 100 of these will be reserved for his annual auction sale, September 27th. The others are offered at private sale.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

Rev. M. J. Savage has another chapter of wonderful ghost stories in the September *Arena* which are exceedingly interesting, to say the least. Ibn Ishak, one of the greatest scholars of Persia, contributes a notable paper on "The Future of Islam," which is probably the strongest plea for Mohammedanism ever made in a magazine essay. Dr. C. E. Page gives a brilliant and exceedingly practical paper on the successful treatment of typhoid fever. Other notable papers are by Congressman John Davis, Hamlin Garland, Edwin Reed, James A. Herne, Prof. Willis Boughton, John Hudspeth, and the editor, while a remarkable feature is a symposium on Women's Dress Reform, by six eminent women.

The Homestead strike will receive in the September number of THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW the ample attention which that periodical always gives to important events. It is to be discussed from three points of view: The congressional view, by Congressman W. C. Oates, chairman of the investigating committee; the constitutional view, by the Hon. George Ticknor Curtis; and the Knights of Labor's view, by T. V. Powderly.

Algernon (who is much given to talking in phrases)—Angelina, I love you with a fervor—a fervor—worthy of a better cause!—Tit-Bits.

Faber (literary)—Do you like "Three Men in a Boat?" Spats (who isn't literary)—No; I prefer one girl.—Detroit Free Press.

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LECTURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Novi, Mich., August 1892.

I have no doubt that many Granges with which partial arrangements were made early in the spring for visits in lecture work, have been wondering at our silence. But we are aware of the effect of such extreme conditions of the weather as came to be a real calamity to many of the farmers of our State, and that at such times they are ill-prepared to devote much attention to callers. Then came the harvest, which, owing to the great scarcity of help, laid an unusual heavy grip upon the energy of the farmer and his family. These having now passed we shall renew our call for your assistance and endeavor to push our work with renewed zeal for the balance of the season. And in the Grange work it seems as though the field was more than ever "ready for the harvest." We shall be unable to give long appointments ahead and must ask our members to assume much personal responsibility in completing arrangements for our coming when notice is given. Put everybody you meet on committee to assist you and get out a company of those you want anyway and have meetings if dark or light, rain or shine.

Yours for the work,
A. J. CROSBY, JR.

BEGIN THE WORK.

Worthy Master Brigham has very aptly taken "time by the forelock" and prepared the way for more efficient work at the next session of the National Grange. This certainly points the index to the many ways in which every Subordinate Grange can supply itself with work, constantly reaching ahead and keeping in touch with the most advanced movements of the Order, and discuss the many questions before us, giving the results of their deliberation and wisdom in aid to the formulating of plans, and to passing of due criticism upon those of others, while the subject is fresh under consideration generally; and in bringing about results upon which the Order would become a unit, and in which ready and unanimous cooperation would be the safely directed power to the ready consummation of grand results. Let us do this instead of waiting until decision has been rendered and results obtained, then hastily giving immature observations unaided by the reflection and study of other minds, tending only to thwart the object in view, or delay and diminish the effect for good in results obtained.

Brother Mars cannot thus delegate the work of the coming session of our State Grange for reason that he has no means of knowing who will compose that body, but we do believe that very much could be done to facilitate the work and increase the amount accomplished with more mature deliberation, if members would present matters which they desire considered, upon all the various questions usually brought before the State Grange, to their Subordinate Grange and there compare thought pro and con, then formulate and take it to the Pomona, and to the county convention, and thus on, to the State Grange in December.

Many vague theories would get their airing just as well near home and not consume valuable time of committee or Grange to settle by a little comparison of thought among members, while worthy matter would work to the front, and gaining strength, simplicity and perfection, come before the proper committees to be disposed of with satisfaction and dispatch.

Resolutions after discussion in Subordinate or Pomona Granges could be formulated and held in readiness for the delegates when chosen, or they may be sent off at once to the Lecturer, who will agree that every one will be presented in due time to its appropriate committee or to the Grange

as a whole, as its subject may require.

Then, too, the VISITOR is an excellent medium for bringing important matters to the attention of members in different sections of the State, and creating an interest which will secure its speedy and proper disposal.

This is the year for a session of the Legislature and sure to bring many subjects proposed for recommendation to that body. These recommendations are too frequently the product of some imaginative mind and are drawn up and presented, perhaps hastily in the last of the session, and without the due consideration which their importance demands, and passed upon the impulse of the moment, when more mature consideration in most any Subordinate or Pomona Grange would have changed its impression very much or perhaps kept it out.

Whatever propositions or recommendations we may make to the Legislature, we certainly desire to have them in such shape as to impress that body with their justice and importance while it shall have that earnest unanimous support of the entire membership of our Order, which shall be unflinching in securing its passage.

From the expressions of opinion among the people it seems important that our highway tax laws should be revised; and who, if not the farmers, should have the most interest in directing such change as shall be made, their wisdom aided by the facts that exist and in view of the experience of the past in the older parts of the State should certainly be sufficient to formulate changes which the next legislature will be safe in giving a trial.

Then legislation upon the taxation of mortgage interests and credits, will most certainly be a hotly contested question and one of great importance to farmers, who are so largely among the class of borrowers, and will certainly have to protect their interests or suffer sore defeat, for well organized capital interests will be prepared to make a shrewd fight for every vantage ground.

The Grange is the only place we know of free from partisan influence and turmoil in which the farmer can rally and prepare a bulwark of any safe defense. And it is passing strange that the union of interests in so many such vital matters, does not create a more complete harmony of cooperation in establishing and maintaining a more perfect equality of rights and privileges granted by law.

Now we appeal to Patrons and farmers all, that unbiased by any prejudices, let us rally undivided to the support of our interests and our privileges, and together let us stand.

Fraternally,
A. J. CROSBY, JR.

DUTY OF THE GRADUATE.

Let not the college graduate think that the condition of the American farmer is of no interest to him. Let him not imagine that so long as he secures a good position in some village or city, it can make no difference what happens to the old folks at home, to the country school, to the rural church: to forget the claims of the farmer upon him is suicidal. Enlargement and deliverance are sure to come in due season to the farmers of America and through them at length to the tillers of the soil the world around.

The duty of the hour, incumbent upon all college graduates of to-day, but especially upon those who graduate from colleges of agriculture supported by state and national funds, is to labor night and day with all wisdom and zeal to carry back to the farm, to the rural life, the best improvements of modern civilization. We boast of rapid transit annihilating space. What then is to prevent the farmer from having his daily mail, easy and quick access to the best store, the

best school, the church of his choice, and the enjoyment of equal facilities and opportunities of physical, mental and moral development with the inhabitant of the village or city? It is for the educated youth of to-day to join heart and soul with the farmers of the nation in making the conditions of country life in America such that its very environment shall transform our farms, into prosperous and intelligent citizens, and all tillers of the soil into country gentlemen.

—Dr. C. S. Walker.

A BOY'S MANNERS.

"His manners are worth a hundred thousand dollars to him!" This is what one of the chief men of the Nation lately said about a boy.—The boy was a distant relative of the man, and had been brought up by careful parents in a far-off city. Among other things he had been taught to be friendly, and to think of other persons before himself. The boy was on a visit to the town where the man lived. They met on the street, and the younger recognizing the elder, promptly went to his side and spoke to him in his cordial way. Of course the man was pleased; any one would have been pleased. The sentence above was the outcome of it. A little later the boy came into the room just as the man was struggling into his overcoat. The boy hurried to him, pulled it up at the collar and drew down the wrinkled coat beneath. He would have done it for any man the haughtiest or the poorest. Do not misunderstand, boys. You may be truly unselfish and yet not have this boy's prize. You may wish to do things for others, yet feel that you do not know how. The only way to learn is to try; to hesitate for no feeling of bashfulness or awkwardness, but to put into direct and instantaneous practice whatever kind, helpful thoughts occur to you.—Selected.

A REPUTATION.

How many young men stop and think and take into consideration what there is in a reputation? It is as a cornerstone to the success of business men. A man may have all the facilities for conducting a large business, but all for the lack of a good reputation as to reliability in his statements and straightforward business principles people are afraid to deal with him. Therefore all his good surroundings are of no special benefit to the community. On the contrary a poor man may not have near an equal position to demand patronage, but because he is honest, diligent and truthful, and always strives to please and do business in a straightforward way, concealing nothing that his patrons should know, he soon rises up above the man of scheming principles, and is a model worthy of imitation, and has not a smitten conscience. Reader, which do you choose, to be known as a schemer or a reliable man?—National Stockman and Farmer.

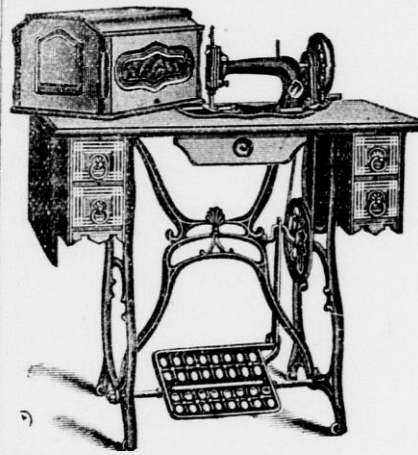
NEWS NOTES.

MICHIGAN.

The Maccabees held a conclave in Detroit.
The Big Rapids mayor has prohibited bowery dances.
Congressman Springer has made several speeches in the State.
Gertie Carmo, the young aeronaut, was killed in Detroit at the Exposition grounds.
A motor line will be built between Marquette and Negaunee, a distance of thirteen miles.
There is a fund of \$9,000 at the disposal of the State board of health for inspection purposes if the cholera should require it.
Anderson & Co., large implement and carriage dealers, of Port Huron, failed for \$200,000, but expect to meet all obligations in due time.
The encampment of State troops at Island Lake was successful from a military point of view. Gen. Miles was present and reviewed the troops.

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Farm Journal	25 70
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Atlantic Monthly	4 00 4 00
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THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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

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TERMS 50 Cents a Year, 25 Cents for Six Months. Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless renewed. Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lansing, Mich., as Second Class Matter.

We call attention to the article with the caption of "Sheep Parasites" and in the form of an open letter from Dr. Grange to the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission. It will be of interest to all sheep growers.

The political campaign will soon be on and the brass band and torch light procession will be the rage. It is remarkable how far a few hogsheads of wind and a few barrels of oil will influence our free born citizens. Yet no doubt this is changing and that solid argument and the appeal to reason have constantly more and more sway.

Michigan was favored with the presence of Col. J. H. Brigham at Newaygo Pomona Grange and at Farmer's Day. Those who had never heard Mr. Brigham before were much impressed with his strong personality and vigorous ways of presenting truth. Col. Brigham, too, is pleased with our Michigan Patrons. He says in a card, "We are proud of the wide-awake, go-ahead farmers of Michigan."

We quote from a letter received from Hon. Enos Goodrich:

"I have been much interested in reading the two leading articles in the last VISITOR—the one on Banking, the other on Roads. These articles are both of a high order and calculated to maintain for the VISITOR a high standard of merit in public estimation. Miss Warren, of Olivet, has done herself honor and put our statesmen to shame in the able manner in which she has treated the road question. I have read many articles on the subject of roads, and none abler than hers. But I confess I was sorry to see her go away to Pennsylvania to compliment Governor Beaver and entirely ignore the efforts of our own Governor Winans on the same subject—for no governor of any state has more earnestly taken up the cause of good roads than has Governor Winans. The article of Mr. D. Strange on Banking is a very able one and does credit to the author and the paper that gives it publicity. His remark that 'capital is but accumulated labor, which some one by skill and frugality has furnished' is worthy to be read in churches. It knocks the theories of Henry George and his school of agitators higher than a kite. These men who want to kill Carnegie and Jay Gould have need to study that fundamental truth."

GRANGERS, ATTENTION!

Those Patrons who expect to attend the State fair this year will be pleased to know that Capital Grange expects to provide headquarters on the grounds for all visiting Patrons and their friends. When you come on the grounds find out the place and make yourself at home.

THE PRICE OF THE VISITOR.

We desire to state that for the present the VISITOR will be sold at 50 cents per year to all. We think it is best to do this so that there will be no cause for dissatisfaction on the part of any one. In the first place the paper is abundantly cheap at the price named. And then we hope to make various premium offers to Granges which will more than recompense the 10 cents difference in price heretofore made to large Grange orders.

A REMARKABLE MEDICINE.

It is said that a gentleman once discovered that kerosene oil was a splendid cure for rheumatism. The medicine was at first far from agreeable, but, strange to say, after a time it not only became not unpleasant to take but the approach of the disease actually produced a desire for the oil. What a remarkably pleasant and satisfying thing it would be to poor humanity if medicines could be compounded the eager desire for which would be the herald of the approach of disease and which would at once relieve the disorder! No doctors, no doctor's bills, no sickness! What a millenium of health and happiness!

BE PROMPT PLEASE.

Quite frequently we ask for reports of Pomona and either receive no report or it comes too late to be fresh Grange news. We hope that whatever person be charged with the duty of reporting the Pomona meeting, whether Secretary, Lecturer or reporter, that he will not fail to send in a report at once, so that it can appear in the very next issue of the VISITOR. We would like reports from each Pomona, brief, of course, and concise, and also one or two of the best articles read on each occasion. We may not have room for all, but we can take the best and make abstracts of many.

And then don't forget the short spicy reports of your subordinate Granges.

READ THIS PLEASE.

We have received a considerable number of complaints recently of subscribers not receiving their paper. We regret this exceedingly and are doing all in our power to locate the difficulty. If your paper of any given date does not come within ten days after the date of publication, drop us a card at once stating the fact. Don't wait a month or two and then say that you have not been getting papers regularly. We can tell much better where the trouble is if you will be prompt. And we promise you that every endeavor will be made to get our list in such shape that no complaints will be necessary. But please remember our request to be prompt in writing us if anything is wrong.

NOTICE.

Our State secretary sends in the following notice which she requests us to call to the attention of Patrons:

Patrons will please notice that the residence and address of the Secretary of the State Grange has been changed from Marcellus to Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Avenue, Mich.

Secretaries are especially requested to bear this in mind in buying money and express orders and see that they are made payable at Ann Arbor.

Further, it is necessary in order that your subordinate Grange be entitled to representation in the next State Grange that the fees and dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1892, are paid. Please be sure that your Grange holds its receipt for that quarter's remittance.

JENNIE BUELL,
Secretary.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

We publish in another column the law concerning the new legislative apportionment. It will be interesting to preserve for reference and comparison. It is well that the legislature could so soon present and pass a bill that seems to be satisfactory. But it is to be hoped that all future legislatures of Michigan will have moral stamina enough and sense enough too, to pass just and fair apportionment bills. It is very strange that the principles and judgments of men can be so warped by

the exigencies of political strife. It is a remarkable exhibition of the beauty of our government to have our Supreme Court declare two separate and consecutive apportionments, made by each of the two great parties, illegal. Let us trust that a better principle is to pervade our political organization.

STANLEY THE POLITICIAN.

What seems to us Americans a novel attitude was taken by Henry M. Stanley in the recent English political campaign. We do not make note of foreign born citizens running for office in this country, even though their period of residence has been short. But the sight of an American posing as a candidate for the English Parliament, and that on the Tory, the aristocratic side, is new and interesting. And then his conspicuous failures as a public speaker in the campaign, his wife's effective aid in coming to his rescue, and his final overwhelming defeat add to the romantic character of the story. However it does not enlarge the respect of Americans for Stanley to observe these proceedings. He has not increased his fame, and he has sensibly diminished the feeling of regard for his heroism, daring and perseverance.

A TIMELY MOVE.

The road question has at length received recognition in Michigan from an official source and the growing demand of the people for highway improvement has met with expression at the hands of the legislators. A recommendation of Gov. Winans, suggesting the appointment of a commissioner to look up the question, was adopted, and the Governor was authorized to appoint three commissioners who should "investigate as to the best plan of legislation looking to the improvement of our highways, and also to the advisability of employing our convict labor in the construction of country roads."

Pursuant to this resolution Gov. Winans has appointed on the commission Hon. Wm. L. Webber of Saginaw, Hon. Reuben Goodrich of Traverse City and James H. Kinnane of Kalamazoo. The subject is thus assured of careful and intelligent investigation, and is given a prominence that will insure discussion at least at the hands of our next legislature.

A STRONG EDUCATOR.

Among the agencies which have had much to do in shaping the rural prosperity of our State, materially and intellectually, few represent more of unselfish endeavor and of substantial benefit than does our State fair. When the fair was inaugurated, scrub stock was the rule in Michigan. Today the State ranks among the first for its high bred stock. The fair has had a very large place in this development. The various lines of fruit, vegetable and farm products, have all felt the impulse of this same force. The educative influences of the fair have of course gone out along all of these lines. But in addition to this the various departments of art, machinery, etc., have carried a large measure of knowledge and culture to our rural homes.

All of this work has been purely unselfish on the part of the managers. Some of them have given years of good work, without gain to themselves.

The prospects for the fair this year are promising. The entries are numerous and the advertising is being well done. The Agricultural College is going to make a very fine exhibit. The various departments have been granted space together, and the exhibit will be, probably, the most attractive of any at the fair.

JUDGE LYNCH.

Reports come, seemingly with increasing frequency, of lynching of criminals by mobs of infuriated men. And in nearly every account of a dastardly crime the sentence occurs, "The brute, if caught, will be lynched." We have been accustomed to regard lynching as the accompaniment of semi-populated districts, where the wilder elements of humanity drift, and where the usual processes of the law are not in orderly operation. But for some reason this method of summary vengeance has come in vogue in well settled sections and among intelligent communities. The passions are let loose, and like so many bloodhounds men drag their victim to death.

Two brutish elements in human nature are suggested by these facts. The one is the terrible brutality and awful fiendishness of the deeds for which these men are punished. It is not necessary to enumerate them. But they are often of the most horrible and revolting nature, equaled by no animal but man. Is this element growing? Are men becoming more brutal? Is the moral sentiment of the people degenerating? The other element is that of unbridled vengeance, a passion of but little less force, and resulting in no less brutality, than that of the criminals whose deeds awaken it.

While it is true that some of the crimes committed do arouse all of the anger there is in a man, it is also true that a high moral sense will not permit this feeling to overrule law and order. We are indeed coming to a sad state if we must return to barbarous customs in order to mete punishment to the guilty. It is a significant commentary on our judicial system that lynching not only is resorted to but that it is possible.

It is easy to talk on this subject but it behooves every earnest citizen to be ready to stand against mob law of any kind whatever.

DOWN WITH MONOPOLIES!

This is the slogan of the orthodox political reformer of to day. It is a phrase that has the savor of courage in it, when spoken by vocal Boanerges to the listening multitudes. To the poor man it sounds patriotic, philanthropic, humanitarian. It speaks to him of the destruction of wealth dishonestly gained, of poverty relieved, of a broader and better life for the masses. To him the millenium dawns when the monopoly dies.

But however much we all deprecate the dominance of that spirit in men which is willing to thrive at the expense of a neighbor, which seeks the largest possible returns for the products of toil without regard to their real value; and however much we despise that eager greed for the dollar that blunts the moral sense, debases the intellect and drives men mad, we are nevertheless forced to admit that it is far easier to cry, Down with monopolies! than it is to mitigate the evil. In the first place we are confronted with the fact that all men are by nature monopolists. There is scarcely a physician who would not take \$20 a call instead of \$2 if in the nature of things it were possible to obtain that compensation. There is scarcely a lawyer who would not treble his fees for the work he now is doing if by any means competition did not force him to take less. There is scarcely a mechanic working for \$2 per day who would not eagerly ask his \$10, if conditions would permit it. There is scarcely a farmer who would not be overjoyed to get \$2.50 for his wheat and 80 cents for his wool. Up to a certain point it would not matter if the patient drained his purse, or the client mortgaged his

farm, or the contractor lost his thousands, or the poor shivered for lack of clothing and their children cried for bread. A man with any product of hand or brain to sell gets all he can for it. That spirit is the spirit of monopoly, and we say is possessed by all men in common. Opportunity is the breeze that fans it into the flame of injustice and heartlessness. All men are not monopolists because the breeze does not blow their way.

And a second fact that faces us is that we have at present no just remedy for the injustice of the monopoly. Government can not regulate all monopolies, nor a majority of them. It can neither pass nor enforce laws to directly control business corporations within just limits. So far as we have been able to determine there has not been a single definite and consistent remedy proposed that is at all adequate to the conditions. From the nature of things we do not believe that any one political theory will ever prove a perfect panacea.

But supposing that we do discover a political instrument that is able to confine and regulate all monopolies at the will of the sovereign people, upon what grounds rests an assurance that the regulation will be just? Who is to determine the point at which restriction must begin or end? Who is the justest censor of the standing of a private business? Manifestly no remedy will ever be perfect. Clearly the millenium will not be heralded by the rabid anti-monopolist.

These inherent difficulties present themselves to the reformer. Perhaps they are too little regarded by the average member of that order.

And then the cry goes out again and again, Down with monopolies! until men are deluded into the idea that to hold wealth is a high crime, that a corporation is of necessity an all-destroying octopus and that every manufacturer doing a decent business is a soulless monopolist. This spirit is entirely wrong and should not be fostered by our people, nor advocated by political theorists.

Against this cry of would-be destruction of the monopoly, which enlarges into a semi-anarchistic demand for the annihilation of the corporation and the large manufactory, must be rung the phrase, Regulation, not destruction! Do not pull down, but confine. Do not destroy, but limit. And then, too, we must recognize that this limitation must be cautious and can never do more than approximate to anything like perfect justice to both parties.

Let us not be fanatical in our thoughts and words on this line, but let us recognize that there is another side to the question and let us remember that regulation and not revolution or destruction is our remedy.

The true aim of the highest education is to give character, rather than knowledge, to train men to be, rather than to know.—*Mark Hopkins.*

Wife—The papers are continually telling about wives pulling their husband's hair. I don't see where it comes in.

Husband (meekly)—It doesn't my dear; it comes out.—*Yankee Blade.*

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY has among many good articles the following: "Cliff Dwellers in the Cañon," by Olive Thorne Miller; "A New England Boyhood," by Edward Everett Hale; "The Lost Colors," by Elizabeth Stewart Phelps; "The Primer and Literature," by Horace E. Scudder. Also a poem from the pen of John G. Whittier addressed to Oliver Wendell Holmes.

In the COSMOPOLITAN we find "Advance of Education in the South," by President Dabney of Tennessee University; "The Homestead Lesson," J. B. Walker; "Social Strugglers," H. H. Boyesen; "Evolution and Christianity," St. George Mivart.

THE POSTOFFICE PEN.

There's an oft met with invention, That occasions much distraction, While playing its important part in the haunts of men; And you surely must have tried it, Grumbled at and vilified it, 'Tis the really quite exasperating postoffice pen. It is sadly ink corroded, And with dust and dirt is loaded, But at times 'twill write quite smoothly for a half a minute; then It will take a sudden notion To indulge in an explosion, And scatter ink about it, will the postoffice pen. Scores of men have wildly jabbed it In the bottle, then have stabbed it Through the blotter and have let it fall point down time and again; Ladies angry words have spoken, Just because they found it broken, When they wished to do some writing with the postoffice pen. 'Twould be nice could this great nation Build at every postal station Such mighty structures as are asked by all the congressmen; But 'twould better satisfy us If the government would buy us, Say every hundred years or so, a new postoffice pen. —NIXON WATERMAN in New York Sun.

PROHIBITION OF CATTLE GRAZING UPON GOVERNMENT LANDS.

(A paper written by C. H. Williams of Wheatland Grange, for a union meeting of Lemawee and Hillsdale County Pomona's at Devil's Lake, August 5th.)

Worthy Lecturer, Brothers and Sisters, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am very sorry I promised Sister Nokes I would lead in this discussion, for it is an important subject, a subject I would want to put a good deal of time on in order to do it justice. But, Brothers and Sisters, when I joined the Grange I resolved to do what was asked of me if possible. As I have already stated this is an important subject. It is also a question that ought to be of interest to every farmer in the United States.

I do not think there is any other cause that is having the effect to make all kinds of produce cheap as the present condition of the cattle trade. It is a self evident fact that cattle raising used to be profitable and one of the leading branches of farming. It seems to me a necessity for every farmer who believes in routine farming to keep a herd of cattle.

It is the plan of our best farmers to feed as much of the products of the farm as possible on the farm thereby enriching their farms. No stock grown on the farm will do this as profitable results as cattle. I merely state this to show it was not through choice that the farmer of to day does not keep as many cattle as he did not more than six or seven years ago? Might quote figures to prove that we cannot raise cattle at a profit at the present prices but do not think it necessary, for it is a self-evident fact and needs no proof.

Now there must be some cause for this and I will try and give two of the principal reasons. I claim there are a class of men who are getting too much profit, in fact they are getting it all, and leaving the producer none. Chicago has within the last few years become the great center of the meat products of the United States and has the control of the price paid for it. Receipts of cattle for the year 1891 were 3,250,359, or a weekly average of 62,506. There is at the yards an organization known as the Live Stock Exchange, consisting of about 520 members composed of sellers and buyers. One rule of this organization is that the commission for selling shall be fifty cents per head and no rebates shall be allowed in any form from this charge. It costs the producers of cattle that are sold in Chicago \$1,625,179.50 a year or \$31,253 per week. It has been well understood for a long time that there is no use for a man to offer his own stock for sale. I do not want to be understood that I would do away with the commission man, but I would have it so a man could sell his own cattle if he wanted the privilege. There are four firms at the Union Stock Yards that buy nearly 75 per cent of all the cattle received there. Another fact equally prominent and well understood that these four houses make the prices at which cattle sell, and it follows closely whether it would not be well for the producer to make terms with these four firms and ship their cattle directly to them. We are told these men have built up a large business which is a credit to the country and no discredit should be brought to this trade. If it had been built up by legitimate methods it should be protected and nothing thrown in the way of its success.

It is well known that men who handle the most products at the yards become millionaires, and

more than that, while the producer from which the products are obtained have been growing poorer through the operations of this trade until one and another have left it and gone into other callings, if they have anything to go with.

There are certain parties that are talking about the losses they meet with, while the facts are they are continually enlarging facilities for slaughtering, storing and shipping these products. They have made Chicago the great depot for live cattle and are able to make prices for the whole United States. Such fortunes as they have amassed in the length of time it has taken to obtain them are not gotten by fair means. They have taken too much profit and this is one of the reasons why the farmer cannot raise cattle for beef at a profit.

We are competing with men who make a specialty of raising cattle who have the very best of grazing lands furnished by the government. The receipts at Chicago for 1890 were 1,300,000 cattle, which were fattened on what is termed public lands. It costs the ranchman from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per head to have his cattle herded there a year. This is a very insignificant sum compared with what it costs a farmer to keep cattle and there must be some reason for it.

How can we expect to compete with men who have the very best pasture furnished in a climate that requires no shelter for the cattle and do not have to invest any money in land nor pay any taxes on it. I am told that common sense should teach that every citizen has the same right to the public lands. I am well aware of this fact, but does it follow that it is for the interest of this country for the farmer to leave his farm and become a ranchman? I am sure you will say no. Now, brothers and sisters I claim that the men who own the farms are the ones who ought to have the privilege to produce the 1,300,000 head of cattle that are raised on the public lands. As near as I can find out these two class of men are conspiring to ruin one of the farmer's best interests, and unless we are looking out for our interests we may realize it when it is too late.

The law protects the merchant in his business and it is all right, but it ought to protect the farmer as well. When the traveling vender of goods undertakes to offer his goods for sale in any village he knows he must first procure a license from the village authorities before he can offer his goods for sale. What right have the authorities to exact that license? It is for the reason that the merchants of the village have contributed largely to build up the village they are obliged to pay the taxes to support the corporation and the trade that comes to the village belongs to him that he has built up and supports. All I ask for is that the farmer have the same protection as any other class of men.

We can and will be protected when we make up our minds that we must look to our own interests. Every farmer in this country has the same privilege to vote for his own interests as any other class of men and he ought to be sure that the man he votes for will work for his good.

A GOOD REPORT.

FITCHBURG, MICH.

Editor Visitor: Bunker Hill Grange, though not having been reported for some time, is in its usual prosperous condition. Its meetings are held once a week throughout the year, with a good average attendance.

Our membership does not increase rapidly, but this fact brings no discouragement, as we have learned from experience that steady growth in the Grange produces better results than rapid growth.

The GRANGE VISITOR finds its way into nearly every home and is duly appreciated.

An organ, recently purchased, adds to the interest of our meetings. The funds were raised by a play given by the Grange Dramatic club, aided by a few ice cream socials.

Our meetings are made instructive by various methods from time to time suggested. After the "spelling contests" of last winter, which were described in the VISI-

TOR, our Grange began the publishing of a paper. This paper was semi-monthly, the editor being changed with each edition. This plan was very effective and the Grange paper flourished for some time, but exhausting at last the resources of its correspondents, it demanded a vacation, and as usual, we resorted to the "question box" until something else could be invented.

The plan now in progress consists in the assigning to each member, for a certain time, a subject, to which he is expected to give particular attention, keeping the Grange informed in matters of interest pertaining to his subject.

The questions under research at present are as follows: Gardening, fruit raising, poultry, the World's Fair, education, conveniences in housework, temperance, cooking, dairying, foreign affairs, Grange work at home and abroad.

CARRIE M. HAVENS.

NEWAYGO POMONA.

Pomona Grange No. 11, met with Fremont Grange August 5, 1892. This was the largest Grange meeting ever held in the county; Hesperia, Fremont, Ashland and Ensley, being well represented.

After dinner the people assembled in Unity hall to listen to the fine program prepared by our efficient and Worthy Lecturer, A. L. Scott.

A song of welcome by Fremont Grange choir.

"The Need of a better Education among Farmers." A fine paper by Charles Haskins, Master of Pomona Grange. The subject was taken up and thoroughly discussed.

The Lecturer's Hour, by W. W. Carter and W. C. Stewart. Violin solo, by Dan Mallory. Encored.

"Which is the more profitable, Reading or Fancy work?" by Mrs. N. E. Lewis. This subject was discussed pro and con. The sisters taking an active part and the brothers helping along and seeming to know considerable about fancy work, creating an element of fun and laughter.

"The Michigan Wool," by Wilkes Stuart. This question took up about half of the afternoon and was very interesting to wool growers.

A recitation by Prof. Dorgan of Hesperia.

"Mortgage Tax Law," by Augustine White. After which we adjourned till evening session.

At the evening meeting 143 applications for fifth degree were read of which eighty were obligated that evening. If any County Grange in this State has ever done better we would like to hear from them. This was the largest secret meeting ever known in the county.

Every Grange in the county was reported as being alive and increasing every meeting. Who said the Grange was dead?

On the morning of the 6th we again gathered in Unity hall and resumed our duties, beginning on the program where we left off the day previous.

"Gambling in Farm Products," by Louis Reynolds. Discussed with animation.

Solo, "The man behind the Plow," Dan Mallory.

Dan sang in his usual style, doing himself full justice and was greatly cheered.

Recitation, Miss Lora Smith of Hesperia. Very fine.

"The Young People in the Grange," Mrs. Hall.

Recitation, John Bunnel of Hesperia. This was well rendered.

Song by Fremont Grange.

Recitation, Dan Mallory.

During the forenoon the young editor of the GRANGE VISITOR was introduced to us. To say we were surprised when we saw him would express it mildly. He was immediately called upon for a speech. He began by telling us that all he knew was GRANGE VISITOR, but we disbelieved that long before he got through talking. Appearances are deceitful.

In the afternoon we listened to a recitation by Prof. Dorgan, also one by Lora Smith; both were finely rendered. Also a duet by Miss Mary Stuart and Mrs. Thurston of Fremont.

Col. J. H. Brigham was then introduced to the assembly, and his fine appearance and easy manner soon won the attention of the large audience. His theme was the "American

Farmer and his Share." He portrayed how the farmer had done his share all along the line, as a pioneer, a soldier and a citizen. That he did not receive his full share in return for his labors. He also told the benefits of organization. That he must protect his share, for nothing could cope with the mighty army of agriculturists.

All were interested in this speech. His points were well illustrated. He showed the farmer what he had to fight and the way to fight it.

We are glad we saw and heard the Colonel, and we hope to hear him again sometime.

Mr. Butterfield then addressed us. He talked to the young people. His subject was "Read, Study, Think," wherein he showed the deep meaning of the words.

As we looked on his youthful face and listened to the words of wisdom falling from his young lips, conveying such sound advice to old and young, we thought of the old and homely saying, "You can't tell by the looks of a toad how far he is going to jump." (We hope the editor will pardon us for the simile.) He jumped away beyond our expectations.

"Come again," was the verdict. A vote of thanks was tendered Col. Brigham and Mr. Butterfield; also to Mr. Plowman for the use of Unity Hall and to the Relief Corp for kindness received.

In conclusion we will say this was the best Grange ever held in the County. That Fremont entertained the visiting members right royally for two days. That this Grange is neither dead nor sleeping but going full blast and is going to continue so to the end. That we have the smartest boys and girls, the longest headed men, and the brightest and best looking women in the state, and whatever we undertake we strive to do well. If any one doubts this we give him a cordial invitation to come and see for himself.

MRS. MARY ROBERTSON Secretary.

VAN BUREN POMONA.

Paw Paw, Mich, Aug. 1892.

EDITOR VISITOR—Our Van Buren County Grange met with Hamilton Grange August 4th, and although our printed program was not carried out fully, we had a good meeting and a large number of Patrons also outsiders. The paper by Brother Parkhurst was read and discussed. The other papers were not given. Inclosed you will find a copy of resolutions given at this meeting.

Fraternally, MRS. M. D. BUSKIRK.

WHEREAS, Deception, falsehood and other desperate means are being used in the endeavor to overthrow our local option law—a law that, while not entirely suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, has closed the open saloon, and driven the business into stables, out-houses and holes in the wall (congenial places for such business); therefore Resolved, That Van Buren County Grange will stand firmly by the law. We urge all good Patrons in the county to do the same.

A FLORIDA LETTER.

DEAR HOME FRIENDS.—Once more I write you from my southern home; but whether I shall ever write from here again I do not know, for I am coming back to dear old Michigan to live. I love the southern climate quite as well as ever, but the schools and social advantages are too poor to bring up a family of children. If we did stay here I know it would always be a source of regret, the children's education, or rather the lack of it. Yes, I can send you the silvery hanging moss, all you want; only send postage at the rate of sixteen cents a pound. This moss is very beautiful now, as we have had so much rain this month. The melon seed I offered last year, did not quite go around. Now that we are having the same honey sweet variety, the seed I have saved, and will give it to any who send a stamp for postage. Now the other question which seems to be the most asked, is for curios. Probably this is the last time I can oblige you in the curio line from here, so will briefly name what I can get you here. I cannot go out to collect many flower seeds for you, its too hot in the sun, but I can get and send you an alligator tooth, an operculum shell, a piece of Indian money or shell wampum, shells brought from the gulf of Mexico,

an angur bean-pod, gar scales, such as the Indians here once used as arrow points, with which to kill small game, orange, holly and mistletoe wood, also crab and button-wood, also wood of the famous southern cypress; then I still make those beautiful sea shell collar pins. I will make and send you one of them, as it only takes a minute, and I am not stingy of my minutes. Can send you huge thorns from an orange tree, Palmetto saw and bark, a paper of singing sand, a bulb of our beautiful Easter lily, a root of cactus, and cotton seed, all have beautiful flowers; also petrified rain drops; here is a large variety any one is welcome to send for by sending postage, using your own judgment as to amount. If you wish me to send everything I have mentioned send about fifteen two cent stamps for postage and wrapping and I will mail them all, and don't forget to give a plain address. Last time one lady sent for curios but gave no postoffice or state. After waiting four weeks she wrote calling me a fraud and swindler, and all such pet names. When I sent the curios I sent her letter that had no address, and then I think she must have felt a bit foolish.

MRS. F. A. WARNER. South Jacksonville, Florida.

MOLINE GRANGE.

Moline, Allegan Co., Aug. 14, 1892.

EDITOR VISITOR—Thinking that among the many readers of our paper there might be some one would like to know that Moline Grange (No. 248), is still doing good work after the annual vacation of six weeks.

Saturday, August 13th, the brothers and sisters came together with a hearty hand shake and cordial greeting and we seemed like a reunited family after a long separation. The program was well carried out. One of the subjects, "Care of Horses and a Model Stable," brought out some good thoughts and new ideas. A very nice recitation by little Annie Kelch, "The Child of the Grange," was listened to with pleasure by all. We predict a splendid future for Annie with her talent if properly trained. The subject, "Is it wise to read the thoughts of others if they disagree with ours?" was discussed by nearly all, and all agreed that we must, if we would judge correctly of others, read both sides of a question, either political, religious, or in fact any subject.

Our hearts were saddened by the very severe sickness of Brother L. C. Gilbert, one of our oldest members, and also one who has done more in the early days of our Grange than any other member. He lies in a very dangerous condition at his home. Everything that skill and loving care can do are being done for him, and so we leave him in the hands of the Father "who doeth all things well."

Another contest is talked of. We hope the plan of the Grange Temple will be pushed to completion.

Yours for the work, E. L. ORTON.

An eastern paper of a recent date gives this good advice to its readers:

"If you wish a dress for every day wear, let the material be of conscious integrity with chastity for the white and modesty for the vermilion. For earrings wear instruction and as a garland use innocence. Dress your eyebrows with cheerfulness and your lips with love and sincerity. Housewifery will do nicely for a bracelet but confidence in your husband should be your richest ornament. For rings you can find all kinds of precious gems in industry. Trim the robe with virtue and call the costume 'Happiness.'"

The same paper gives this excellent recipe which every housewife should be eager to try:

"To make a good dish of happiness take equal portions of good health, contentment, cheerfulness and love, adding the spice of variety and season moderately with enjoyment. Mix thoroughly with the milk of human kindness, taking care not to let it become burned with envy and you will find this one of the best recipes for happiness in this world. Even ingredients, if contentment is well mixed in, will make a very palatable dish, and to some quite satisfactory. Try it, won't you, one and all."

Ladies' Department.

PAIRED NOT MATCHED.

Of wedded bliss
Bards sing amiss,
I cannot make a song of it;
For I am small,
My wife is tall,
And that's the short and long of it!

KITCHEN NOTES.

We wonder why every kitchen has nothing in it in the way of something restful save the hard, straight kitchen chairs.

A way we have at our house where some of the small members of the family, and occasionally a larger member, cannot remember to close the door from the kitchen into the dining room.

Now that canning is here and we housewives are trying to carry all we can of sunshine, sweetness, and good cheer into next winter by filling our cans with the fruits of summer, did you ever take a light hammer and after the cover was firmly screwed on gently tap the edge of the metal cover, thus more firmly imbedding it into the rubber?

Did any of you ever make cinnamon rolls to take the place of the cookies or fried cakes that we so often think we must have for breakfast or tea? We will make a confession here and now.

At our county Grange last week a sister reported that she had found a good thing in the shape of a washing fluid, and we know it is a good thing for we have used it for years.

lye and add water enough to the solution to make two gallons. On wash day, which we think should invariably be Monday, sort the soiled clothes, putting the finest and cleanest into the first boiling.

We cannot close these fragmentary kitchen notes without relating a little circumstance that occurred in a neighbor's kitchen. The son of a small farmer was working for a man with a large farm. It was the first summer that he had ever been from home.

AN IDEAL KITCHEN.

MARY C. ALLIS.

"What are your views of an ideal kitchen," I said to a practical friend the other day.

back part of the house and then give it but one window and that one back of the sink, with a view overlooking the wood-pile and the whole room pervaded with the idea of work.

"I know a kitchen which I would like to show you and in my opinion it comes very near the ideal. It sets back of the house, but juts out to one side sufficient to command a view of the street and what is passing, with windows and doors so arranged on opposite sides of the room as to win the breezes and aid in carrying off the steam and odors.

"But let me invite you to pass inside. The floor is of alternate light and dark wood, well oiled; here at this end of the room you see the range with all its modern improvements and within convenient distance is the wood box and also closet for containing kitchen utensils; at one side of the room is a long iron sink with rain water pump at one end and well water at the other, on the opposite side is a table and above it on a shelf is a little clock ticking merrily away.

"This room with its adjacent closets and cupboards comes very near my ideal. Stepping in one morning on an errand I found the mistress of this kitchen ironing, and before her stood a magnificent calla in bloom.

"Well! to sum it all up the ideal kitchen should be constructed with a view to economize time, strength, and labor; also due attention should be given to the sanitary condition. Why a whole chapter could be written on kitchen drainage alone."

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

How many, I wonder, will agree with me in saying that the humble district school is of greater importance to our nation than all the high schools and collegiate institutions throughout our country?

And yet it is difficult to connect such power with the country school, judging by the little favor bestowed on it, as compared with the attention given to the city schools and higher educational institutions.

In the city we see a school building, both artistically and comfort-

ably constructed, uniformly heated, ventilated, supplied with comfortable seats, and instructive appliances for aiding the teacher in imparting knowledge to her pupils. But a few miles away is another teacher, just as capable, with just as bright young minds around her to instruct.

There is just such a building much less than a thousand miles from where I am writing. The gentlemen composing the board are intelligent enough surely. Personally they are very pleasant, and are good business men in the management of their own affairs, but united and on a school board, alas, their power becomes woefully enfeebled.

Mr. C. well knows the condition of the building and the other needs of the school; but since there are two other equally responsible school officers, he waits for them to take the initiative step toward a reformation. Mr. T. also lulls his conscience to rest on the shoulders of his two fellow-members, while Mr. M. although possessing full knowledge of the school's deficiencies, employs the same unworthy plea to excuse his dereliction of duty in school matters.

Were this school exclusive in its neglect, the subject would scarcely be worth mentioning. But there are hundreds of just such school buildings throughout our country. I have visited country schools in the East, the South, and in the West, and I think I am warranted in saying that a comfortable, well-cared-for district school house is an exception.

A country teacher of my acquaintance threatened last winter to close his school unless the school-house was banked up and made more comfortable. And two lady teachers living near us, but teaching at a distance, have suffered with chilblains all winter from having their feet chilled on the icy floors of their school rooms.

There is a great reformation needed in the management of the district school. The first step toward such a reformation is to have school officers who appreciate the school's importance, who feel that its comfort is just as necessary as their own home comfort, and who realize that only by supplying the physical and intellectual requirements of the school can its successful advancement be obtained.

From no investment does the public receive such beneficial and gratifying returns for money expended as when it is spent in behalf of our schools. A well-con-

ducted, progressive school is an honor to a district and reflects credit on its school officers, while an uncomfortable, ill cared for school-house, unprovided with intellectual aids and devoid of the necessities for physical comfort, is a disgrace to every member of the district, and doubly so to the officers of the school.—Nellie Burns, in Country Gentlemen.

PREPARING FOR AUTUMN.

Many of your plants will require re-potting before you take them in for the winter, writes Eben Rexford in the valuable department "All About Flowers," in the August Ladies' Home Journal. Begin to get material ready now. You will find it a pleasant task to go into the woods and pastures with a basket and a trowel, and gather turfy matter and leaf-mold from about old stumps and in the corner of the fence.

FOOT CUSHIONS.

An experienced laundress is quoted as saying to a lady who was expressing sympathy with her on account of her being obliged to stand so much, "No, I don't get very tired when I iron; at least, it's only my arms and shoulders that get tired. I don't mind standing, if I can have things my own way."

"I always have a cushion for my feet when I stand at the ironing board. It is made of a dozen thicknesses of old carpet lining, covered with drugget. The lining is cut in squares and very loosely tacked together with long stitches. The drugget is cut of the required size, the edges are turned in and overhanded; then strong stitches are sewed through about every two inches over the surface of the cover. I have a little loop on two corners of the rug, and hang it up by both loops. In this way it does not curl up and get out of shape, as it would if it were hung by one corner. I have another rug in front of my dishwashing table—indeed, there are a number of them around the house—and when I have any work that requires standing one of them invariably comes on to the floor under my feet.

"If housekeepers realized how much of their strength could be saved by a few of these simple devices they would not fail to provide them. I can stand at my table as long again without feeling weariness if I have one of these cushions or pads to stand on. I think they might be a profitable article of trade. I have used them for years, and I can't see why they have not been generally introduced. They seem as necessary to me as holders and stove brushes."

NEWS NOTES.

MICHIGAN.

The liquor tax receipts for 1891 were \$1,896,157.28.

Labor Day will be celebrated at Lansing, Jackson and Flint.

Levi L. Barbour, of Detroit, has been appointed a regent of the University.

Dr. Hitchcock, of Detroit, died from an over dose of chloral, self administered.

Justice Morse has tendered his resignation from the Supreme bench, to take effect Oct. 5.

Prof. James N. McBride, of the Owosso Times, has been called to the professorship of political science and history at the Agricultural College.

"THE BUYERS' GUIDE."

Nearly a million households use it as a reference book.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange. Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek. Miss Mary C. Allis, Adrian.

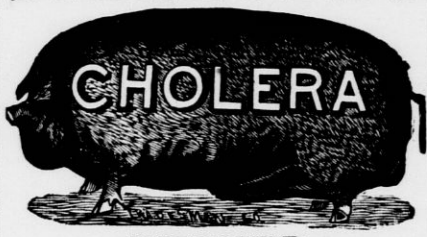
Revised List of Grange Supplies

Kept in the office of Sec'y of the Michigan State Grange. Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred, \$0.75. Secretary's ledger, 85.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER

Is of the highest value to horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry. It assists digestion and assimilation and thus converts food into muscle, milk and fat which otherwise would be wasted.

STEKETEE'S



CHOLERA IMPROVED Hog Cholera Cure.

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of HOG CHOLERA, and PIN WORMS IN HORSES.

HUNDREDS OF THEM. Mr. G. G. Stekete:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin worms and smaller red ones from her.

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

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

Sleeping cars for Petoskey and Mackinaw on No. 3 from Grand Rapids. Sleeping cars, Grand Rapids to Chicago, on No. 4.



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College and Station.

CHEMICAL DEHORNERS.

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station tests of the various chemical compounds prepared for destroying the growth of horns on calves have been made to determine the best mode of application, and the age of the calf and the development of the horn at which the dehorning fluid acts most effectively and with least inconvenience to the calf.

Clip the hair from about the embryo horn with scissors, and apply the chemical with the rubber stopper, wet with the fluid and rubbed hard over the button until it has penetrated the horn germ. When the germ has become soft, having an inflamed appearance, sufficient material has been applied. Care should be taken that no fluid runs down the calf's head, for the material is very caustic.

BERMUDA HAY FOR BUTTER.

From the work accomplished during the past three years it appears that: 1. Equal weights of Bermuda and of Timothy hays have practically the same values for the production of milk or butter.

SWEET CLOVER.

Observant farmers have noticed the habit of the sweet or Bokhara clover, melilotus alba, of growing in the bottoms of brick yards and in places along the road side where the surface soil has been scraped away; these unpromising situations apparently being chosen in preference to more fertile soils.

grown melilotus yielded at the rate of 26.9 bushels per acre, and is again self-seeded with a dense growth of melilotus.

This experiment alone is not conclusive. Probably the wheat crop would have been increased as much at the end of one year as by four years' growth of melilotus, but it was desired to study the habit of the plant in other respects, especially that of self-seeding and continuous growth on the same land, therefore it was left undisturbed until it had demonstrated its ability to maintain itself.

The result is offered as a suggestion to farmers who have refractory and unproductive clays which they may wish to ameliorate cheaply. It must be remembered, however, that the melilotus has the habits of a weed and must be kept in check, but this is easily done.

As the melilotus belongs to the same family of plants as the clover it will be understood that its growth probably adds actual fertility to the soil, in addition to the physical improvement produced by its deep growing roots.

GREEN vs DRY FOOD.

Prof. Sanborn concludes his report on soiling steers with the following summary: 1. Three sets of steers, of three each, fed for ninety-two days, one set grazing, one set fed on similar food in yards, in the green state, and one set on the same food, air dried, made identical gains.

THE HORN FLY.

This fly made its appearance in Florida some time last year or late in 1890. As far as we have learned it was not troublesome in this State until last fall. Then it was abundant enough to annoy milch cows. This year it made its appearance as early as the first week of April.

When disturbed by switch of tail or shake of horn it rises a foot or two above the cow and settles almost as quickly again. When alighting to feed it parts the hair of the cattle and works its way down to the skin, making it appear as though it were "standing on its head."

east it caused milch cows to lose one-half in milk; others found it unprofitable to keep fattening steers.

It was first noticed near Philadelphia in 1887; from there it has spread rapidly southward. Last year it was taken in Georgia. It seems that it was imported from Europe about six years ago.

The eggs are deposited in cow dung while it is still fresh, usually not later than a minute after its dropping. Most of them are deposited during the day between 9 and 4, and mainly between 9 and noon.

The eggs hatch in twenty-four hours after depositing. The larvae then descend into the dung, remaining, however, near the surface.

When ready to transform, the larvae descend into the ground from one-half to three-fourths of an inch; here they transform into a puparium.

In about two weeks from the time the eggs were deposited perfect flies emerge.

REMEDIES.

Most greasy substances will keep flies off cattle, and that which is cheapest and not harmful to cattle would be preferable, providing it would be lasting.

Train oil or fish oil with a little sulphur and carbolic acid added has been recommended. Fish oil seems to be the most lasting substance used.

These remedies simply keep the flies off the cattle treated.

"X. O. Dust" will kill flies when brought in contact, but lasts only two days.

Professor Garman, entomologist of Kentucky Experiment Station, recommends the use of finely powdered tobacco sprinkled about the horns and over the backs of cattle.

Wherever cattle congregate during the day the dung could be gathered into piles every three or four days, and the whole treated with lime or land plaster, or a spadeful of lime spread on each separate pile. In this way the larvae would be killed.

We are indebted to Dr. Riley and his assistants for the complete knowledge of the life history of this insect.

NYE'S MILKSTER.

Bill Nye advertises his cow for sale as follows: "Owing to ill-health, I will sell at my residence in township 16, range 18 west, according to government survey, one plush, raspberry colored cow, aged eight years. She is a good milkster and not afraid of the cars or anything else. She is of undaunted courage and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her house at present by means of a stay chain, but she will be sold to any one who will agree to use her right. She is one-fourth Shorthorn and three-fourths hyena. I will also throw in a double-barrel shotgun which goes with her. In May she generally goes away somewhere for a week or two, and returns with a tall red calf, with long wobbly legs. Her name is Rose, and I prefer to sell her to a non-resident."

STATE TICKETS.

The Prohibition State convention in session at Owosso nominated the following ticket: Governor, Rev. John Russell, of New Haven; Lieut.-Governor, Hon. E. L. Brewer, of Owosso; Secretary of State, G. R. Malone, Lansing; Treasurer, David B. Taylor; Auditor General, T. E. W. Adams; Attorney General, Myron H. Walker; Commissioner of State Land Office, A. M. Benedict; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Robert D. Avann; Member State Board of Education, Alfred Webster.

The following is the State Democratic ticket: For Governor—Allen B. Morse of Ionia county. For Lieut.-Governor—James P. Edwards of Houghton county. For Secretary of State—Charles F. Marskey of Saginaw county. For Auditor General—James A. Vanier of Marquette county. For Treasurer—Frederick Marvin of Wayne county. For Attorney General—A. A. Ellis of Ionia county. For Commissioner State Land Office—Geo. T. Shaffer of Cass county. For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ferris S. Fitch of Oakland county. For Member of State Board of Education—James K. Burr of Genesee county. For Elector-at-Large, Eastern District—George H. Durand of Genesee county. For Elector-at-Large, Western District—Peter White of Marquette county.

Notices of Meetings.

INGHAM POMONA.

Ingham County Pomona will hold the first meeting for 1892-3 at White Oak Grange hall, Sept. 9 and 10.

HURON COUNTY.

The next meeting of Huron County Pomona Grange will be held with Hope Grange on Thursday, Sept. 8. We may infer from what we have heard that a grand time will be had.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

Allegan County Council will hold its next session with Trowbridge Grange Sept. 6 which will be the first Tuesday. Meeting will be called to order at 10 o'clock by the President. Song by Trowbridge choir.

- 1. Address of welcome by Bro. H. A. Grigsby of Trowbridge.
2. Response by Bro. John Granger of Monterey.
3. Resolved, "That the loaning of money by the government direct to the people at two per cent is not advisable."
4. "Is the World growing better?"
5. "Improvement of public Highways."
6. Resolved, "That the present system of legislation of our government is rapidly creating two classes, the tramp and the millionaire."
7. "The strike at Homestead."
8. "Is there any Reason why Women should not have the Right of Franchise?"
9. "Who should represent our Agricultural Interest in the Legislative Bodies?"
10. "The true Relation between Capital and Labor."
11. "The Causes for the present Decline in our Agricultural Prosperity and Remedies."

MRS. N. A. DIBBLE, Lecturer.

LIBERTY THROUGH TRUTH.

Continued from page 1.

\$1.50 dollar is just as "dishonest" as a 70 cent dollar. They have learned that if the silver in a dollar is only worth 70 cents it is because the stealthy demonetizing act took away its money value, and that that same act made the money left—the gold—worth more, and therefore a \$1.50 dollar.

I have on my New Jersey farm a team of horses and a team of mules. Millions of horses and mules are used all over our country. Suppose Congress should, unknown to the people, pass a law saying that mules should no longer be used for work, would not mules fall in value, and would not horses go up in value?

LET US LEAD, NOT FOLLOW. The people rule in this country, and when the "embattled farmers stood at Concord bridge and fired the shot heard 'round the world," they rung out the old and rung in the new.

the financial dictates of England, who would demonetize our silver so that she can buy cheap wheat and cotton in India, to feed and employ her millions of workmen. And, as she is the great creditor nation of the world, holding millions of our bonds and other securities, compels us and other debtor nations to pay her both interest and principal in gold, the scarce and dear money.

ANOTHER LESSON LEARNED.

Besides believing that demonetizing silver cut off our supply of money, and made what was left scarce and dear, farmers have learned another lesson. They now know that the price of wheat and cotton in Liverpool fixes the price of our wheat and cotton here. And we have further learned what fixes the price in Liverpool. England is not an agricultural, but a manufacturing and commercial nation.

If we can't have free coinage of silver then our government should seal up the silver mines and stop furnishing England silver that becomes money as soon as she uses it in India. Every hour educates more of our western wheat-growing and southern cotton-growing farmers on this point.

When they tell you that free coinage of silver means only to enrich the miners, the "silver barons," tell them it will do the same for the farmer barons, wheat barons, cotton barons, corn barons, beef barons, pork barons and the producer barons in every part of our country.

DON'T FORGET IT.

And let it not be forgotten, toolers, producers, everywhere, that this is the legislation that has robbed you of the fruits of your labors, has wrecked your hopes and your homes, and that the Congress you elected to right the wrong, has broken its faith with you.

Fraternally, MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

NEWS NOTES.

MICHIGAN.

The University will have five Chinese students this year, two of them ladies.

Justice Levi Beardsley, of Muskegon, is dead. He was an old and popular veteran.

Miss Vandewalker of the Normal goes to the Wisconsin Normal as teacher of methods.

Thomas S. Merrill, of Saginaw, and the wife of the late Gov. Crosswell, are to be married.

The steamer Maritana carried a cargo of 4,806 net tons of iron from Escanaba to Chicago. This is the largest cargo record on the lakes.

NATIONAL.

Jay-Eye-See paced a mile in 2:06 3/4.

The Knights of Pythias meet at Kansas City.

Chinese are being smuggled into this country in "small quantities."

The switchmen's strike at Buffalo was not a gigantic success.

The Metropolitan opera house of New York was burned. Loss, \$400,000.

Consul McCreery is home, and expects an investigation to completely clear his record.

It is said that the Federal government cannot quarantine against cholera. It must be left with the states.

President Harrison has declared a toll on Canadian vessels passing the Soo canal. It is a retaliatory measure.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Gladstone has formed his cabinet.

A mine explosion in Wales entombed 100 men.

It is expected a commercial agreement will be made between Germany and Russia.

Cholera is obtaining a foothold in many European countries. Cases have occurred in England and Scotland as well as on the continent, but has not yet become a plague. The situation is threatening, however.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

The September issue of LIPPINCOTT'S is a Pacific number. Every article in it deals with topics of our western coast—chiefly, of course, Californian—or has been prepared by a native or resident of that favored region.

A MAINE MAN'S ADVICE.

Oxford Co., Me., Aug. 2, 1892. Mr. O. W. INGERSOLL. Dear Sir—The paint I purchased you some time ago, has given the best of results, and my building is looking splendid.

(See adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints, Ed.)

Favorite Lines

to the Summer Resorts

of Northern Michigan

TRAVERSE CITY ELK RAPIDS CHARLEVOIX PETOSKEY BAY VIEW MACKINAC ISLAND and TRAVERSE BAY RESORTS

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The West Michigan is now in operation to Bay View, and is the ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO CHARLEVOIX Through sleeping and parlor car service from Chicago, Detroit, Lansing and Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Bay View.

THE SCENIC LINE

Over forty miles of beautiful lake and river views north of Traverse City.

Try it when you go north this summer FRANK TOWNSEND, Agent, Lansing. GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Grand Rapids.

ACTS OF THE SPECIAL SESSION.

The following laws were enacted at the special session of the legislature August 5 and 6 for the reapportionment of the state into senatorial and representative districts:

AN ACT For the apportionment of senators in the state legislature. Section 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact, that this state shall be and is hereby divided into thirty-two senate districts, each district to be entitled to one senator, which said districts shall be constituted as follows, viz: First district—The ninth, eleventh, thirteenth and fifteenth wards in the city of Detroit, and the townships of Grosse Pointe, Hamtramck, Greenfield, Redford, Livonia and Plymouth, in the county of Wayne.

county clerk's office of the county in such senate district containing the largest number of inhabitants, according to the census of one thousand eight hundred and ninety. The election returns of each senate district composed of a portion of a county shall be made to the county clerk's office of such county. This act is ordered to take immediate effect. Approved August 6, 1892.

AN ACT To apportion anew the representatives among the several counties and districts of this state: Section 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact, that the house of representatives shall hereafter be composed of one hundred members, elected agreeable to a ratio of one representative to every twenty thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight persons, including civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe, in each organized county, and one representative of each county having a fraction more than a moiety of said ratio, and not included therein, until the one hundred representatives are assigned; that is to say: Within the county of Wayne, twelve (12); Kent, five (5); Saginaw, four (4); Bay, three (3); St. Clair, three (3); Lenawee, two (2); Jackson, two (2); Calhoun, two (2); Washtenaw, two (2); Berrien, two (2); Oakland, two (2); Muskegon, two (2); Marquette, two (2); Genesee, two (2); Kalamazoo, two (2); Allegan, two (2); Ingham, two (2); Houghton, two (2); Ottawa, two (2); Montcalm, two (2); Ionia, two (2); Sanilac, two (2); Tuscola, two (2); Monroe, two (2); Eaton, two (2); Macomb, two (2); Shiawassee, one (1); Hillsdale, one (1); Van Buren, one (1); Branch, one (1); Gratiot, one (1); Huron, one (1); Clinton, one (1); St. Joseph, one (1); Branch, one (1); Manistee, one (1); Barry, one (1); Cass, one (1); Mecum, one (1); Livingston, one (1); Newaygo, one (1); Mecosta, one (1); Isabella, one (1); Mason, one (1); Oceana, one (1).

To Michigan Grain Growers

Farmer's Favorite Fertilizer. It reduces the cost of the crop by increasing production. The following analysis prepared by Prof. Kedzie, is guaranteed: Nitrogen, 3 to 3.50 per cent; Equal to Ammonia, 3.50 to 4.25 per cent; Soluble Phosphoric Acid, 7 to 9 per cent; Reverted Phosphoric Acid, 2 to 3 per cent; Total Available Phosphoric Acid, 9 to 12 per cent; Equal to Bone Phosphate of Lime, 20 to 26 per cent; Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, 1 to 2 per cent; Potash, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent; Equal to Sulphate Potash, 3.50 to 4.50 per cent.

ONLY \$25 PER TON, FREE ON CARS AT WORKS. Address all orders to MICHIGAN BEEF & PROVISION CO. 27 Cadillac Square, Detroit. Reliable agents wanted in counties where we are not yet represented.

Michigan State Fair 1892

to be held on its grounds at Lansing, September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

The Michigan State Fair is the People's Fair. It works solely for the agricultural and industrial interests of the state. The Forty-Fourth Annual Fair promises to be the best of all.

LARGE PREMIUMS GREAT SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

The best grounds in the state. Exhibitors and visitors will receive every attention. It will pay every reader of THE GRANGE VISITOR to attend the fair this year.

If you wish to exhibit send a card to the Secretary at Lansing for a Premium List. JOHN T. RICH, Pres I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Sec'y

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