

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

VOL. XVII, NO. 20.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 15, 1892.

WHOLE NO. 404.

RAILROAD TAXATION.

The Method of Assessment, the Cost of its Collection and the Purpose to Which Applicable.

MAJ. W. C. RANSOM.

Probably no matter of so great importance in the financial policies of the State is so little understood by the masses of our people as the subject of railroad taxation. Unlike other property of the State the railroads are not taxed upon their fixed valuation at such a rate per cent thereof, but under the provisions of the constitution they are only subject to specific taxation which is in lieu of all other, and is paid directly to the State treasury for the credit of the primary school interest fund. In this particular, Michigan differs from nearly all her sister states, in most of which the railroad tracks and appurtenances are taxed as real property upon a valuation of so much a mile, in each taxing district, the rolling stock and other movable property being appraised generally, by a State board, and the value thereof apportioned to each municipality through which the railroads run. The valuation thus ascertained is taxed at the same rate as other property. The taxes are collected in the same way and at the same time as other revenues, and at the same cost for fees or collector's commissions. Only the towns or cities through which the roads are constructed derive advantage from this taxation. Returns from official sources in the states where the railroads are taxed by the above plan show their average valuation for purposes of taxation to be about \$5,000 per mile, and the average revenue derived therefrom about \$125 per mile, less the cost of assessment and collection. In our State, after careful consideration of the subject, the legislature determined that the fairest method for collecting the specific taxes required by the constitution would be to levy the same upon the gross earnings of the railroads. This would tax them according to their productive capacity and not to their cost, and at same time not discourage their extension into the newly settled portions of the State where the traffic until the country was developed, would, be comparatively light.

In pursuance of this plan under the provisions of the law in force prior to 1891, the railroad companies of the State organized under the general laws were taxed two per cent upon their gross earnings up to \$4,000 per mile, and three per cent upon the excess of such amount. Railroad companies organized under special charters are taxed in accordance with the provisions of such charters, which being in the nature of contracts, are not subject, it is claimed, to amendment by the legislature.

Under the operation of the laws above mentioned the entire amount of railroad taxes due and payable into the State treasury July 1, 1891, upon 6,948.71 miles of operated tracks, and \$36,363,737.71 gross earnings as the proportion for Michigan, was \$812,999.63. This result was equivalent, had the roads been taxed upon the same plan as in most of the other states, to a fixed valuation of \$5,233.16 per mile as road at the taxable rate of 2.23 per cent and \$117.00 per mile of the gross income. But the railroad tax in our State is collected through the office of the Commissioner of Railroads without a cent of cost to the taxpayers, hence it is evident that by the Michigan plan of taxation consid-

erable more is realized to the public treasury than is the case in our sister commonwealths with the additional advantage that every school district in the State, whether having any railroad track within its limits or not, shares in the benefit of railroad taxation, as the proceeds of such taxation are distributed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction twice each year per capita to all the reported school children of each district in the State.

Of late years the larger cities in the State have endeavored to change our present system of taxation so as to make the railroad companies subject to local assessment for all municipal purposes. But such a change would be so clearly to their disadvantage that it has met with but little favor among the rural constituencies and as it would be likely to open the door in many instances to corrupt methods and exacting levies upon the corporations in determining the rate and volume of their taxation, it does not seem probable that a change from our present system is imminent or that it would be desirable or for the better, could it be made.

The only question then remaining to be determined is, whether the present rate upon the gross earnings of the companies is fixed at a figure fairly reasonable compared with that levied upon other kinds of property.

Commissioner of Railroads John T. Rich, in his annual report for 1890, alluding to this subject says: "The question of railroad taxation is an important one. While it may be reasonably questioned whether the railroads of Michigan are bearing quite their fair share of the public burdens the taxes have been collected without protest from the companies and practically without expense to the state—the existing machinery of the state government being sufficient for that purpose without additional provisions being necessary." Acting presumably upon the intimation above quoted, the legislature of 1891 increased the rate of taxation to the railroad companies so that a very considerable addition is made to the revenues under the provisions of the amended law.

With regard to the taxation of the companies incorporated under special charters much difference of opinion exists, as to the power of the legislature to place them upon the same footing as the general law roads. The Railroad Commissioner in his report above quoted alluding to his efforts to compel the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company to pay its proportion of taxes for the support of the state government says: "There is little doubt that in the near future, some legal or equitable means will be found to place all the railroads in this state on precisely the same footing as regards the law governing their operations and the proportion of taxes they will be required to pay for the support of the government." Acting in consonance with this expression as to his own views of the matter, the Commissioner under authority of the board of State Auditors, employed eminent counsel to bring action to compel the Lake Shore Company to comply with the laws of the state for its taxation. But before a solution of the question was reached his term of office expired. Certainly the highest interests of the taxpayers demand the prompt settlement of the vexed question and upon a plane that leaves no gap open for any of our railroad corporations to escape the burden of a fair share

of taxation. The matter will unquestionably be one of first consideration to come before the legislature next winter and in the election of its members and the administrators of the laws passed in that behalf the electors should be assured that in the servants whom they may select at the polls they make no mistake. To the people in their personal capacity it can make no great difference whether this or that partizan is elected to official position, but as composing the great commonwealth whose highest interests are involved in the election, popular confidence should be reposed only in those known by their past acts to be on the side of the people, and against monopolistic tendencies from whatever source they spring.

LYNCH LAW.

The VISITOR of September first contains some timely reflections on the "seemingly increasing frequency" of those summary executions familiarly called "lynching," and seeks to divine the cause.

Having given some thought to the subject I desire respectfully to suggest I am by no means convinced of this "increasing frequency," though it may exist. It is my deliberate opinion that in these northern states there is no more of it than formerly, but in the south they seem to be more freely resorting to it in the settlement of "the race problem." However much we may condemn their methods we may as well begin to understand that they are going to attend to their own business in their own way. Right here at home, however, we have some lessons which deserve one's careful study, and so far as Michigan is concerned, it certainly seems to me that the amount of lynching is decidedly small in proportion to the number of our criminals that are allowed to go unpunished.

During the fifty-five years of our statehood I doubt if the number of lynchings has much exceeded half a dozen, and certainly it has not been for the lack of criminals to lynch. We have in Michigan a peculiar kind of philanthropists, who are running over full of sympathy for the blood stained murderer, but have no sympathy for the murdered victim and his bereaved kindred.

The late Levi Bishop, who passed away some ten or a dozen years ago, had been collecting murder statistics for years, until the annual murders and attempts at murders amounted to fully a hundred a year. The fact that these lawless minded criminals know they can only be imprisoned makes them more and more reckless every year. Several legislative bodies have come very near passing a capital punishment law, but just when the public begin to have hope, the moon-struck sympathizers with crime rush in with their remonstrances, and the law makers always back down. This is one of the causes calculated to stimulate the lynching spirit. But there are still others, and amongst them one of the chief is that the law cannot be depended on to convict. The ends of justice are too often defeated by the quibbles and technicalities of law, and then it is a well known fact that a very large portion of our best legal talent is regularly occupied in the business of screening criminals from justice. It seems as if the blacker hearted was the criminal the harder the lawyer will work to screen him. Two causes might be assigned for this. First, a larger fee, and, second, a great reputation; for it is a lamentable fact that when a lawyer—no matter by what

chicanery—manages to screen from justice a notorious criminal, the public, instead of visiting upon him the righteous condemnation his act deserves, admire his *smartness*, and he is dubbed "a great criminal lawyer," and clients rush from far and near to give him fat jobs. Just so sure as one member of a jury can be induced, either by bribery, or flattery, or prejudice, to "disagree," it spoils a verdict, and a new trial must be ordered, but the second trial is generally a farce, and the criminal rarely if ever convicted.

The folly of sending murderers to State Prison was clearly demonstrated in the recent cold-blooded murder in the Jackson prison yard. What cared the prisoner then for the law? He was there already under a life sentence, and if he killed one man or a dozen they could punish him no more. There he must remain, with the chance of escaping, and the privilege of committing as many more murders as he pleases without the fear or possibility of any greater punishment.

Who will say that in such a case an execution by lynch law is not about the best thing that could happen?

Our institutions as well as our population have been largely drawn from the old Empire State, the land of my birth, and, as I believe, with all her faults, the noblest state in the union; but we have failed to profit by one of her most salutary examples—that of executing her most atrocious murderers.

ENOS GOODRICH.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Concluded.

First, Because if the government stamp of coinage adds anything to the money value of the metal coined, the people whose credit gives it that added value are entitled to the benefit;

Second, Because instead of increasing the circulation it would contract it to the extent of the gold now in use estimated at the sum of seven hundred millions; and

Third, It would throw nearly the whole burden of raising silver bullion to par with gold upon the farmers of the United States.

Our exports would be paid for in silver, and gold would be exacted for our imports, until the drain of silver from Europe to America and the drain of gold from America to Europe, should bring the two metals at par in the ratio of sixteen to one.

The government alone has power to coin money and to say what shall be a legal tender, and we see no necessity for delegating this power or any portion of it to individuals or private corporations, for the purpose of increasing the money circulation.

Advocates of the single gold standard are fond of telling us that ninety-two per cent of all the business in the country is done with private notes, checks, drafts, bonds and other negotiable paper, and only eight per cent with money. All the life and vitality which gives this ninety-two per cent of negotiable paper power to float, is the faith in the receiver that he can turn it into money at will. Thus the eight per cent of money proves the redemption fund for ninety-two per cent of private promises to pay money. If a redemption fund of only eight per cent is sufficient to float with confidence ninety-two per cent in individual promises, it certainly does not require one dollar in gold as a redemption fund to maintain confidence in the government promise to pay one dollar.

The fact that three hundred and

forty-six millions in greenbacks, which are simply promises to pay at some time not mentioned, are maintained at par with gold *all over the world*, with only one hundred million in gold appropriated as a redemption fund, demonstrates to a certainty that with the pledge of the government upon them, treasury notes, payable on demand, can be maintained at par with gold to the same extent for every dollar in gold set apart for its redemption.

There is now in the treasury \$140,000,000 in gold, held for the redemption of \$140,000,000 gold certificates; on the same basis and for the same reason that the greenbacks are maintained, this \$140,000,000 will maintain at par with gold \$484,000,000, or \$344,000,000 more than is now outstanding against it.

Thus if necessary the circulating medium may be increased to the extent of \$344,000,000 upon a gold basis without reference to an ounce of silver in the treasury.

But there is in the treasury silver to the amount of \$395,000,000, gold value, held for the redemption of \$395,000,000 of silver certificates and treasury notes; on the same basis, and for the same reason that the \$100,000,000 in gold maintains \$346,000,000 in greenbacks, this \$395,000,000 gold value will maintain at par \$1,366,700,000, or \$971,700,000 more than it now stands pledged to redeem. Thus there is now in the treasury sufficient, if used as a redemption fund, to maintain at a par with gold, \$1,315,700,000 more than is now outstanding.

Enough, one would think, to satisfy the wildest inflationist. As treasury notes on this redemption fund could issue no faster than the needs of the government required, there could be no danger of disturbing values by any sudden inflation. With these resources, the government has the means now in hand with which to fortify our harbors and make our whole coast impregnable to any existing power; to create a navy second to that of no other nation; one that shall command the respect of and secure civil treatment from all other powers; that will make American citizenship a protecting shield, that will guard our people from injury or insult in every foreign land.

Not only this, but sufficient in addition thereto, to make ample improvements in our water ways from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Mississippi to the lakes, and from the lakes to the sea; broad enough and deep enough to accommodate our vast and rapidly increasing commerce, independent of the consent, and beyond the interference, of any foreign dominion; and all this without adding one dollar by taxation to the revenue. Such expenditures would afford a gradual and healthy addition to the general circulation, and inaugurate an era of unexampled activity in all branches of business throughout the nation.

THE BEST TIME.

A patron from St. Joseph county appends to a business letter the following:

"I do feel that the Grange is a great help to the farmers and through them to all others, and that a revival of work in the Order cannot be commenced too soon. We must not wait until after the meeting of the State Grange."

D. O. Cheney of Ronald Grange, has a cow that has given milk six and one-half pounds, and is now giving forty pounds a day. She is seven-eighths shorthorn.

Field and Stock.

LIVE STOCK AT THE STATE FAIR.

As usual, the live stock department at the State Fair was full. The entries numbered above the average and every class was well represented. The quality was also above the average of the annual exhibitions and as nearly all the stock exhibited was from the State, it speaks well for the progress in live stock breeding in Michigan. In cattle the show was excellent, although the Short horn was not as numerous as at some previous shows, those exhibited indicate that the breeders are not letting up in the quality of their stock. Evidently "individual merit" rather than "approved pedigree" alone is now the winning card. The chief breeders represented were, W. E. Boyden, J. Lessiter & Son, James M. Turner. Devons were about as usual; and this handsome breed just about hold their own in the State. Longmuir of Pontiac, Carrier of Brookfield and Doney of Jackson are the winners. Two grand lots of Herefords were shown, Eugene Fifield of Bay City and James M. Turner of Lansing. These Hereford herds are a credit to the State. The honors were about equally divided, Fifield getting rather more first premiums.

The exhibit of Jerseys was the largest in the cattle class, over one hundred animals being shown. While some of the remarkable cows which have sometimes graced the stalls were absent, the large proportion of very choice animals shows that Jersey breeders are on their "mettle" in the effort to have their breed the champion of the dairy. M. L. Frink Oxford, G. B. Smith Lansing, and W. R. Montgomery Hillsdale, were the largest winners. Galloways were in good force and of good quality. The demand for robes will make this breed popular, while their well known hardiness adapts them to this state. This breed has come to stay. Thos. Wyckoff, J. L. Wickes & Co., and W. P. Tubbs, were the winners. Holstein-Friesians still challenge the field for the dairy, and evidently the breeders are paying more attention to the butter quality of their breed as well they may. T. D. Seeley & Co., of Bay City, A. E. Riley Walled Lake, P. L. Daniels Lansing, chief winners. This is the first time that Red Polls have had a place in the premium list. Their breeders showed their appreciation by turning out in force, and evidently this is a growing breed, their general purpose quality will make them favorites in this state. Grade cattle were not plenty, and mostly short horns. Indeed no others "need apply" when there is but one class of grades in the list as the general purpose quality of the grade Short-horns is not excelled.

A list of grades for dairy purposes would be popular and would recognize a worthy class of cattle now entirely neglected. Fat cattle were not so good as at some previous fairs. Evidently the low price of beef has something to do with this interest. In the sweepstakes for dairy cows, butter test, the Holsteins won, but the length of time giving milk is not taken into account so that the comparative merits of the breeds or of the individual cows are not really brought out.

The horse exhibit shows a marked increase in the standard bred class, over 75 being exhibited. No doubt the demand for fast horses tends to increase the numbers, but it is evident that a halt will soon be called, and the more useful breeds that do the real work again receive attention. The Cleveland Bay leads in the coach class, the exhibits being unusually fine. It would seem that these various coach breeds would fill the place for general purpose horses, so much called for in this state. Percherons and Clydesdale not as numerous as at some former fairs, yet the quality was excellent. The carriage and driving horses were remarkably good notwithstanding the fact that high prices are constantly taking the best horses from the state. We are not able to particularize as to breeders as with cattle. In the Cleveland Bay class, the Cleveland Bay Horse Co. of Paw Paw and V. L. Parsons of Saginaw, took the prizes. In Percherons W. B. Otto, Charlotte, W. G. Gibbs, Portland, J. Davis, Mt. Pleasant, were leading winners.

A. Phillips of Williamston, and J. M. Turner of Lansing were the exhibitors of sheep. This was a remarkable show of sheep, all breeds were shown and the quality was excellent. The American Merino seems to be losing some of its old time prestige, although the excellent quality of those shown indicate that the breeders are not letting up in the least their efforts to increase the wool bearing capacity of this breed. For the first time for thirty years the French or Rambouillet Merino makes its appearance. The interim has modified the appearance and improved the fleece of this breed and it will be the favorite with many flock masters and in many localities for its combination of wool and mutton qualities. The Delaine Merino is also coming to the front and one flock was shown although they are not in the list; they will need to be recognized hereafter. The mutton breeds were in force, the Shropshire leading, but the other middle woolled breeds have many admirers, and the long wools seem also to be strong and increasing, especially the Lincolns, owing, no doubt, in a great degree to the efforts of the Lincoln Association of Breeders as well as to the good qualities of the breed. The sheep interest seems to be prosperous, and Michigan breeders are well to the front.

The swine exhibit was as usual good. The Berkshire was not, however, as prominent as usual, whether from a decline in the breeding or that this year the breeders did not come out. There is an increase in white hogs and it may be that blacks will go out of fashion, although it would be hard to improve the quality of the Berkshire and Poland China, now so popular. For a State that does not make pork raising a leading industry, the show of swine is most excellent. Some of the swine were from Ohio, and these herds took away several of the first premiums.

The poultry show was immense. It is unfortunate that better quarters are not available, but the exhibitors keep up their show with the hope of better facilities in the future. Wurst, of Elyria, Ohio, is the largest exhibitor, and as it was gotten up to show at several fairs he was prepared to take a liberal share of the prizes. McElroy, of Hastings, this state, also had a large exhibit and took many prizes, while many others too numerous to mention had fine exhibits of choice birds.

The society should feel encouraged by the high quality of the live stock. In the development of this industry it has been a large factor, and there is not the least doubt that breeding improved live stock has much to do with improved agriculture, and we wish the society great success for its well defined efforts so long continued.

A NOTABLE EXHIBIT.

Those who saw Mr. David Woodman's exhibit at the West Michigan Fair will be especially interested in the following description of it by Mr. Woodman himself:

I cheerfully comply with your request to write a short description of my display of cereals, grasses, grain family, etc., as shown at the West Michigan fair, recently held at Grand Rapids.

The entire collection is of my own production and arrangement. My object in raising and arranging this collection was to show Michigan cereals, grasses, etc., in an attractive form. And I will say we can raise, and I have in my collection nearly every kind of grain that is grown in the United States. The collection is composed of 754 specimens or separate parcels, among which are 80 varieties of wheat, 85 of oats, 20 of rye, 24 of barley, 95 of grasses, and 75 of shelled grains and seeds in glass. There are two bundles or samples of the different products, one, the tallest showing the height of the various kinds of grain and grasses as grown in the field; the other row is cut short and rests against the lower part of the full length samples. The rye being the tallest (7½ feet), is placed in the center of the row of wheat. All grain exhibits are stripped of their leaves, and put up in neat little bundles about two inches in diameter, plainly labeled and bound with red white and blue bands, thus repre-

senting our national colors. The main exhibit stands upon a shelf 15 inches above the floor, and rests against a background 8 by 75 feet, which is covered with red, green and yellow cloth. A great number of extra samples are use for decoration, among which are many novelties never before grown or seen in Michigan. My grain family consists of four figures representing a man, woman, and two children; the latter might be taken for twins of about three years of age. The man (I call him King Corn), is costumed in corn products, mostly white and red husks sewed on to garments. The boy is costumed similar to the man, and stands by his side. The lady figure, called Ceres, is costumed in grain, grasses and millets, and the little girl also, who stands by the side of the woman. Each of these figures wears an elaborate head gear, the man holding in his hand an ear of Egyptian corn, the woman a golden sickle in her right hand, and a bunch of reaped grain in her left. The boy presents a head of golden millet, and the girl a bouquet. This family stand in front of the main exhibit, and around them are placed the inverted bottles of shelled grains. A pyramid of grains and grasses stands at the left of this family, which is placed in front of the center of the entire exhibit.

D. WOODMAN.

BEE KEEPING FOR FARMERS.

C. H. HOYT.

I find from experience that one who can spend but little time with his bees must adopt a different method than that of most bee keepers.

I am convinced that there are methods by which quite a number of bees may be kept with very little expense of money or time and if such methods are followed by one having most of his time otherwise occupied a few failures of a heavy crop cannot seriously effect him.

To successfully carry out the method I have used and will recommend the first essentials are the right kind of bees and hives.

The Italians are preëminently the bees for a farmer or any one without much experience in handling them. They are much pleasanter to handle and will work on more kinds of flowers than any bee I know of.

The hive for my method should be a chaff hive with space above the brood nest for at least ten, and better fifteen brood frames just like the ones below. An air space should be left between the upper story and the cover. The cover should be on hinges and the roof make of painted tin or sheet iron roofing.

One can make such a hive, but as there is just such a hive on the market, one better buy his hives and have them right.

The hive I refer to is made by Geo. Hilton, Fremont, Mich. and can be bought cheaper than it can be made in small quantities at least.

Now for the method of working the bees after we have all the swarms we care for.

A few swarms, say not more than ten, can be run at a greater profit according to the capital invested than more.

The first and important point with any method is to get strong colonies as early as possible in the spring. With a strong colony we may expect them to begin to get the idea of swarming pretty early in May. If we want the best results we must prevent their swarming. To accomplish this we should take the entire brood nest, eight frames, and raise it up one story or in other words place it in the surplus case which should hold seven more frames. Now place empty combs or frames below and place the surplus case so the frames run crosswise of the ones in the brood nest.

This must be done before the bees have queen cells or before they have fully determined to swarm. I would have very narrow strips of foundation in the seven frames added above so they could be used for comb honey if desired. In most every case the bees will use the upper story for honey exclusively and the lower story for brood, just what we want them to do. If they do not do this we can have a sheet of perforated zinc or better a queen excluding honey

board to slip between the stories, then we can have our way in the matter. Our bees are now fixed for the summer with the one operation which should not take half an hour per hive, and need no more attention until they have about 100lbs. of ripe honey in the top story, which will be in six or eight weeks of a good honey flow, and a strong colony when not allowed to swarm with a favorable locality and season should make the surplus case full two or three times.

About the first of September the surplus case should be removed and the bees got ready for winter. Let them fill up below with fall honey and when cold weather comes place a chaff cushion over them and they are in the best shape for winter.

With this system one must produce mostly extracted honey but as that is the most desirable kind to produce that is an advantage.

The super may be filled with brood frames containing sections in place of the seven added frames above and have part comb honey in sections if desired. The advantages of this system are briefly,

First. It will almost invariably control swarming and this is its greatest point.

Second. The greatest possible amount of honey can be produced in the most durable form, ripe extracted honey.

Third. A very little attention or expense is needed to keep quite a number of colonies and the bee keeper need not be an expert apiarist.

Irving.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

The present season has been one in which there has been unusual growth of pasturage. On this account many stock men are liable to be negligent in regard to feeding the brood animals and the young in the Autumn months. Too often young animals are not taught to eat and be independent of the nourishing milk supplied by nature. It is not to be expected that they can be sustained fully by grazing and hay. The composition of their frame work, muscle, flesh, etc., is such that the condensed form of food in the way of grain is absolutely essential to their proper growth. The period from five to fifteen months of age is in the case of calves and colts the most critical one of their lives. A proper start in the early part of this period and a full ration of nourishing, strengthening grain is all important if the little fellows are carried through this season. It is the usual rule of stock farms to provide a small feeding yard earlier in the season than this month in which a good supply of oats, bran, or both is kept, and with a fence too high for the passage of the older horses and not too low to permit the young going and coming to such food at will. The same plan on a smaller scale may be employed also with pigs and lambs. In reference to the latter it may be suggested that the scarcity of the pork supply of the country renders it advisable to take the best care of late pigs, and with them grain is still more important than in the case of the colts. It true of hogs that are six or seven months old that they will do fairly well in mild latitudes during most of October on good clover grazing, but it is better in the case of such animals that they have

A LIBERAL RATION OF GRAIN

if intended for the pork market before the first of March. In the case of brood mares and milk cows the grain feeding is now desirable, as they are liable to be at the point of decline, too often occasioned by supporting their young. It is the opinion of most stock men that it is more desirable to feed grain liberally to such animals in October and November than in mid-winter. If it is necessary to stint their food this can be done for six weeks in mid-winter to better advantage than in October and November or in March and April. The period of changing from autumn to winter as well as the reverse, calls for a toning up of the system of the domestic animal and this process can be effected only by a fairly liberal use of sound grain. The quality of grain used must be governed by the environments of the animal. Those that are not worked and have the shelter of sheds or a

friendly grove will not require so much as those exposed day and night to the storms, the heat of the sun and the other extremes of a chilly atmosphere at night. As the cold weather advances corn proves the most warming food for stock exposed continually.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A QUERY ANSWERED.

A subscriber wishes to know through the VISITOR if any one can give a remedy to prevent a horse from hanging out his tongue when harnessed.

ANSWER BY DR. GRANGE.

Many devices have been invented from time to time to prevent tongue rolling in horses and some of them that have been brought under our notice will prevent it in most instances for a considerable length of time, but we have not met with any line of treatment or preventive that will effect a permanent cure of the vice

A HINT TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

We publish without further present comment the following extract from the editorial columns of the *Breeders' Gazette*:

A correspondent makes the following suggestion:

Now that the agricultural colleges are getting things straightened out and in condition to do some really valuable work in the line of educating farmers' sons, it might be well for those in charge of affairs to recognize the fact that something ought to be done for the farmer's daughter, who has certainly as much right as her brother to the benefits which accrue from the State and nationally endowed institutions. As a matter of fact the industrial education-for-girls side of most of the agricultural colleges is a farce, although there may be some few exceptions. Women are just as necessary on the farm as men, and if the latter need to be educated and know the better methods of raising crops and caring for stock, their wives are certainly all the better for having technical knowledge of how to best perform the work that naturally falls to them. There is no valid reason why there should not be at least one college in each state at which young women from the farm can get, along with other things which go to make up a useful education, knowledge that will prove to be of the utmost practical benefit to them when they assume the duties of life. Work of this kind naturally devolves upon the agricultural college.

While the *Gazette* cheerfully endorses any movement looking to the offering of superior educational advantages to the young people of both sexes whose lot or inclination it is to pursue rural avocations, we cannot refrain from saying that there yet remains a world of work to be done in shaping the course of our agricultural colleges so that they may appeal more forcibly to the young man who is ambitious to receive a thorough training for his work. Especially is this true in the matter of instruction along the line of practical stock breeding and management. While the *Gazette* does not for a moment ignore the value of purely scientific work as relates to the feeding problem, we know of no reason why each of our agricultural schools should not employ a few expert feeders, herdsmen, shepherds, etc.—men who fairly live with the stock—to assist in the work of teaching all that is known of live stock husbandry in its various phases. Can one blame a boy, for instance, who wants to learn the sheep business from trying to get under the wing of a man like William Watson, for example, instead of going to colleges as now conducted? We are aware that several of these institutions have been rapidly improving in this direction. Men like Henry and Roberts are compelling the attention of the management to the matter of securing practical instruction for the boys in the everyday management of farm animals, and the school that could advertise instruction at the hands of such men as may be found in immediate charge of the prize winners at Peoria this week would not long lack for students. We want the help of all the Armsbys and Babcocks and Morrises and Henrys and Roberts, and men of that grade we can get, but why may not their admirable work be supplemented by that of men who have earned their degrees in that great university course made up of repeated fittings of winners at the Fat Stock and Horse Shows and the annual exhibitions of our State Agricultural societies? The *Gazette* hopes to see the day when "practice with science" can fairly be obtained at all agricultural schools. We accord unstinted praise to that able corps of men who are fighting against great odds in their endeavors at popularizing these institutions of learning, but it seems to us that the one thing needful for them to attract bright, ambitious boys is to surround themselves by some of the most expert feeders and herd, stud and flock managers in the country.

We regard the feeding question—the economical production of beef, mutton, pork and dairy products—as one of the greatest problems of the day in American agriculture. Low prices and foreign competition must be met by wiser management of the breeding stock and the securing of quicker and better returns by properly and economically balanced food rations. An unlimited field is unfolded in this one direction alone. Where is there a college equipped for thorough work of this character?

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THE GRANGE AS IT IS.

A recent issue of the Manchester, New Hampshire, Union, contained the following:

"Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, the esteemed lecturer of the National Grange, in an interview with a Union reporter last evening, gave some interesting facts concerning the general work of the Grange in the United States. He said: The Grange is unlike several of the new farmer organizations, which are now quite prominently before the people of this country, from the fact that it is not an experiment, as it has within a short time (December 4, 1891,) passed its twenty-fifth birthday. Its principles have been thoroughly tried and have stood the test of time. Taking the Grange through the country at large it was never before in so good a condition and never better equipped to accomplish its highest object, the education and elevation of the American farmer, and through him to advance the best interests of the entire country.

ITS MEMBERSHIP.

Its membership understand and appreciate it better than ever before, and it commands the respect of all good citizens because of the conservative yet progressive lines upon which it works. During its existence, over 27,000 charters have been issued by the National Grange, reaching into every State in the Union. During the past year new Granges were established in twenty-three different States, showing that its progress is not confined to localities, but is general. The New England States now have very close to 60,000 members in good standing. Maine has about 16,000, New Hampshire has something over 11,000, Massachusetts about the same and Connecticut ditto. Even little Rhode Island has some thirty-two organizations. The State of New York organized 107 new Granges last year. Pennsylvania made a net gain of 6,000 members last year.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The National Grange held its twenty-fifth annual session at Springfield, Ohio, November, 1891, over 1,000 delegates and visitors being present, and it was considered one of the best sessions that the highest body of the Order has ever held. The annual session two years ago was held in Sacramento, Cal., the State legislature having appropriated \$10,000 toward the expense of entertaining the delegates.

GOOD WORK.

Among the measures already accomplished through the united efforts of farmers in the Grange, from a national standpoint, has been the passage of a national oleomargarine law, the prevention of the extension of patents on sewing machines several years ago, which immediately resulted in reducing the retail price at least 50 per cent, making a saving not only to members of the Grange, but to other farmers, mechanics and other users of sewing machines, of millions of dollar every year since.

RAILROAD LAWS.

The Grange secured the passage of the inter-state commerce law, through which decisions have already been made in several States that have brought much relief not only to farmers but to others.

As one instance, early in last year, the Interstate Commerce Commission rendered a decision, brought before them by the State Grange of Delaware, against the Pennsylvania railroad, in favor of the Grange, and ordered a reduction of twenty to twenty-five per cent in the freights on fruits, vegetables, potatoes, etc., carried over their lines to the New York and Philadelphia markets. If this was enforced it would result in a saving to the farmers of the State, on a single year's crop, of at least \$500,000. The railroad is trying to have the case reopened for another hearing, and the National Grange, at its last session, pledged

the moral and financial support of the entire organization in the United States to sustain the Delaware Grange in its efforts for relief from unjust discrimination. The Grange is not opposed to railroads but it opposes the tyranny of monopolies.

TRUSTS AND PURE FOOD.

It did some good in the last Congress in securing the passage of the anti-trust law, and is now making an effort to secure legislation that will prevent dealing in futures and gambling in the products of the farm. It is also working for the passage of several bills now before Congress to prevent adulterations in food.

INCOME TAX. FREE SILVER.

The Grange has for a number of years favored a graduated income tax, favors the free coinage of silver and an increase of the circulating medium to \$50 per capita; that all the different kinds of money issued by the United States should be full legal tender for all debts public and private; and laws preventing the making of contracts by individuals or corporations, by which the principal or interest shall be payable in one kind of money to the depreciation of any other kinds of money of the country. This has special reference to mortgages which require principal and interest payable in gold only.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Grange first advocated and did much work in securing the broadening and elevation of the Department of Agriculture, giving its head a seat in the President's cabinet. Secretary Rusk was an early member of the Grange in Wisconsin, and has won the confidence of the membership at large for the good work he has already accomplished.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

The Grange several years ago took up the Australian ballot system of voting and did much to bring it before the people of the country; and, through the efforts of the several State Granges, it is in practical operation in twenty-six States of the Union.

OTHER GOOD MEASURES.

The Grange has for a number of years advocated the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, with the idea of late still further extended of a popular election of the President, postmasters and some other official positions. The National Grange at its last session unanimously endorsed the free delivery of the rural mail to dwellers in the rural districts. It is also on record as favoring Government postal telegraph and telephone service, and is fast coming to the idea of Government ownership and control of railroads as the highways of the country.

GRANGE POLITICS.

The Grange is in no wise a partisan political organization. Its members are free to act with any political party which will best carry out their interests. Questions of political economy are freely discussed in its meetings, and the practical education farmers are receiving in their rights and duties as American citizens is being applied in all political parties. The educational and social feature of the Grange is considered among its best features. It includes all members of the farmer's family, all boys and girls being admitted above the age of 14.

JUVENILE GRANGES AND BUSINESS.

Juvenile Granges are provided for those of younger years. It is doing much in the way of business co-operation, such as fire and life insurance companies, co-operative buying and selling, etc. Each year sees a larger number of substantial Grange halls built, and the National Grange has arranged to build in the near future a Grange temple in the city of Washington, D. C., to cost not less than \$50,000.

A PERMANENT INSTITUTION.

The Grange may be considered as much of a permanent institution

as are our churches and our schools, and will ever be found on the side of justice, equality before the law, temperance, morality, education and all those things that build up and make a nation great in all that we as Americans are proud to hold most dear."

WRONGS AMONG RAILROADS.

We publish the following from an open letter from the pen of Hon. Byron G. Stout:

The stock and bonds of the railroads of the United States represent each about 4,000 million dollars, a total of 8,000 millions. The interest on the bonds is the first charge upon transportation, and that paid, the dividends on the stock comes next. Both are a charge upon traffic, which every producer must pay. The abundance of capital abroad (I should say, organized capitalized credit) makes even a 6 or 7 per cent bond an attractive investment. Thus it is that least three-fourths of our railway bonded debt, 3,000 million dollars, is held in Europe or by representatives in New York. Some of these bonds draw 7 per cent interest and reckoning the usual discounts in way of broker's commissions the interest is often more. It was only last May that the St. Paul and Manitoba railroad called in by lot \$350,000 of its 7 per cent gold bonds. This high rate is nothing but a charge upon production and although the capitalist builds the roads he recoups from traffic for all his outlay. Labor pays it all in the end, and a prudent statesmanship should see that such burdens are reduced to a minimum.

How can this be done? I reply by government regulation—not ownership. A railway is a corporation enjoying a special privilege bestowed by government in consideration that it shall serve the public for a compensation based on a reasonable cost for such services.

The great abuse in railway management is the overbonding of the roads. While there are some reasons for such excessive bonding in the former great cost of iron and rolling stock, speculation and fraud have had much more to do with it. Stocks have been watered, construction companies have been organized to cover up frauds of managing directors. This over-bonding has gone parallel with other abuses, till American railway management has become a by-word and high interest rates have been required to tempt capital. So faulty has been the railway management that two, or even three per cent extra interest is put on as the price of mal-administration.

It is the people who pay this tax. There is a growing sentiment among conservative business men that government must interfere and provide for regulation if nothing more.

Is there no remedy? Stock and bond watering should be prohibited by law.

Nothing but full paid shares or bonds should be permitted to be issued.

Directors should be held criminally responsible for fraudulent administration, not only to stockholders, but to the public, who are the patrons of the road.

The usual manner of railway construction is, first to get the donations along the line, which donations generally constitute the entire paid capital of the road. Next, the road is bonded for all or more than the cost, and stock on which little may have been practically paid, is issued to the partners in the scheme. Then comes the effort to give the stock value by high traffic rates or paying dividends out of borrowed money.

The stock and bonds all sold, the wreckers retire, the mortgage is foreclosed, some "system" buys and reorganizes the road; a new mortgage to cover repairs and worn out plant is issued, all of which the public must again pay, through traffic charges.

But to return to our foreign rail-

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way debt. How many are aware that while our exports have exceeded our imports 214 million dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, more than the half of that sum has gone to pay our foreign interest debt on railway bonds and stocks, the rates for which are one-third higher than they would be was it not for mismanagement. How many realize the fact that much of this difficulty could be remedied by strict governmental regulation, and the interest charged be reduced if not kept entirely at home and be paid to our own people?

Our apparently favorable balance of trade is but little more than a tribute to the absenteeism of foreign capital.

But it is said that we have not the capital.

Strictly speaking foreigners do not loan us capital, only its equivalent, organized capitalized credit. European national debts amount today to more than 20,000 million dollars. The consideration for which they are given went up in smoke on battle fields nearly a century ago or were wasted on royalty and their courts. The entire survival of this expenditure would not sell for old junk at ten per cent of cost and yet the holders of English consols, French rentes, Italian, Russian, German and other bonds are Capitalists. Why? Because their respective governments recognize the debt and tax labor for all time to pay the interest.

This capitalized credit the world is borrowing, and our railways have borrowed two or three thousand million dollars of it. Money is only the means through which this credit is transferred.

Let us illustrate it.

The projector of an American railroad goes to Europe to place the bonds of his road. He exhibits a fine prospectus. He shows that it runs through a country rich in agriculture, lumber and minerals; that the country is level and easily graded; that there are no rival lines within 30 or 40 miles on either side; that the line will pay large dividends as well as the interest charges. Investigation confirms the truth of the statements made. The capitalist looks over his stock list and sees what he can get for his consols or other bonds, puts them on the market, sells them and gives credit to the railway enterprise.

These and other securities furnish a basis of credit, against which railway projectors may draw for means to construct their road. Little cash passes, only a transfer of credit.

I now ask the question: If Europe can bank on its debts may not America bank on her resources?

IF YOU THINK OF GOING ANYWHERE ON EARTH PUT YOUR JOURNALS IN WRITING AND SEND TO GEO. DEHAVEN, GEN. PASSR. AGENT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. FULL INFORMATION PROMPTLY GIVEN.

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THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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Look out for our premium offers in the next issue.

The heaven is working. Oxford Grange is reviving. Who next?

Education begins very early. It should continue to the end of life.

The fair weather seems to come after the fair time; as relates to the State Fair anyway.

Farmer friend, do you appreciate the beauty of this autumn weather, or do corn husking and the price of wheat obscure entirely the softness of these splendid days?

We attended Hillsdale fair last week and secured a larger list of subscribers than at any other fair. Moral: Hillsdale county people must be a very intelligent body.

We wish more of the ladies of the Grange would contribute for our columns. Modesty ceases to be a virtue when it comes to writing for a paper when you're asked?

"Patience, perseverance, thoroughness." Let every young man write that on the tablet of his heart. It applies to farming, to preaching, to teaching, to business.

The college exhibits at the State Fair and at Hillsdale served to surprise many people as to the work the college is doing and the value it really is to the farmers of the state.

Thousands of young men will waste long days and evenings in trifling, this winter, instead of reading and studying. Thirty years from now they will be the "calamity howlers."

If the Grange means anything to farmers it means education, culture, mutual help, social pleasure. And no one doubts but that it has a field for its work, just as does any other educational institution.

The campaign is being carried on very quietly. And how fortunate! People are interested, they are not apathetic, but they aren't making fools of themselves. We hope it is a substantial progress.

Curtis, Whittier, Tennyson. A trio of great men. Great in literature, great in character, great in influence. They leave a memory of lives worthily lived, of opportunities improved, of noble deeds done. What higher praise do they need?

The cholera scare seems to have abated. It will be wise however that everybody observe more rigidly than ever the laws of health. There is scarcely a doubt in the minds of those who know most about the disease that it will break out again in the spring, and that then will be the period of greatest danger to our country.

We paid a visit to De Witt Grange, Clinton county, recently. We found one of the neatest halls we have as yet seen. It was neatly furnished and a carpet added very much to the home like effect of the assembly room. They have the two stories so that the dinners can be eaten below, and the upper room used solely for meetings.

The action of Judge Burlingame of Grand Rapids, and of Judge Person of Lansing, in imposing heavy fines upon violators of the saloon laws should meet with the open approval of every good citizen.

That such incidents are uncommon does not incline our hearts to pride in some of our laws and in those charged with the enforcement of them; neither does it detract from the meed of approbation justly due those who perform their duty.

We call the especial attention of Patrons to the article on page 5, entitled "How they did it." It is an interesting description of a successful Grange "revival." The plan may not suit all persons or all localities, but it is the spirit of *hustling* in it that is so commendable. Let us hear from others who have tried some such plan, and from those who want to ask further about it. And by all means let us do something now; let the expiring officers plan for an active campaign, even if they are not to be the officers to carry out the plans.

NEWSPAPER MORALITY.

The question often arises in connection with the discussion of the contents of the large daily papers as to what position the paper occupies ethically. Should it fill its columns with vile stuff because a mass of readers demand it? Should it follow or lead public opinion in moral matters? The conclusion seems to be that the average paper certainly follows what it takes to be public opinion. "People want all the sickening details of a prize fight and we furnish it." "They will eagerly devour all the minutæ of the latest social scandal, and so we pry out all we can about it and serve it up." This is the attitude of the newspaper. As John A. Cockerill says in the *Cosmopolitan* on this subject, "The (Daily Crimes) would be an appropriate title for the metropolitan daily."

Of course a very strong pressure is brought to bear upon the publishers in this matter. Sensational papers seem to succeed. But the question of success of dollars and cents, is met face to face by the question of morals. "Is it right?" must battle with "Will it pay?" A man never should be able to ease his conscience by fancying that failure will be his unless he does wrong. The newspaper should mold public opinion. It cannot be a censor and say to this man "Do this" and to another "Do not that," but it can place itself, editorially, and in its news columns, a little higher than its average readers, just a little higher. Then inevitably its influence will be elevating. But if it panders to a depraved taste in any instance it fails of its mission and abuses its privilege.

One thing that the Grange must insist on. If rural mail delivery comes, and extends the circulation of daily papers more largely among the farmers, the Grange should demand that its members take only *clean* papers, papers that the children may read, and papers that have not only a business head but a heart quickened to the right.

DON'T WAIT.

If you want a piece of inspiring reading, don't fail to notice the article on page 5, entitled "How They Did It." Read it once, twice, three times, until you thoroughly comprehend what "They" did do, and just how it was accomplished, and then endeavor to make up your mind to try to go and do likewise.

And don't wait until February before you begin work. Won't January do? No. December? Can't you begin just after State Grange "to gather them in." No. Well better wait till after Thanksgiving.

No. Why, you don't want us to begin work now, do you? Yes, now; right away—just as quickly as you can. How? Well you might do a tolerable amount of thinking first. Plan your campaign. Devise ways and means. Think these all over by yourself, and then go to the Grange next meeting and "spring" them on the unsuspecting Patrons. Probably they won't adopt your suggestions but they may find better ones and your time will not have been wasted by any means, for you will be so interested in getting your ideas approved, that you will actually think that the scheme to be followed is a part of your brain work and you will be "in for it."

Yes, Patrons, begin planning your winter campaign. Begin now. Plan well. Don't try to do too much. Plan to do *something*. Get everybody interested and at work. See what you can do *before* State Grange as well as after it. Can't you come up to Lansing two months from now with big reports? Can't you in these eight weeks start a "boom" in your Grange? Can't you? Try it and see. People have made fortunes in eight weeks. Soldiers have pursued a hard fought campaign and won it in two months. Men and women can work wonders if they will. Will you have a Grange revival right away? Then *have* it.

A TRIUMPH FOR "OLD GLORY."

In Harlem the other day a party of school boys were on their way to join the big parade in honor of the Columbian celebration, when they observed a large English flag floating in front of a cigar store kept by an Englishman. No other flag was displayed and the boys, thinking it unamerican to display a foreign flag without the United States flag with it, gathered in front of the store and demanded of the storekeeper to raise the United States flag beside the English one or to lower the English flag. This the keeper of the store refused to do. After considerable angry discussion and several threats on the part of one of the boys one of the little fellows climbed upon the shoulders of one of his larger companions and took down the English flag. As soon as the others could get their hands on the objectionable flag they tore it into hundreds of pieces and scattered the fragments about the street, trampling them under foot amid the cheers of the onlookers.

We doubt if this incident will do any great good to the participants. The animosities of men are now too easily aroused, and mob law is a poor substitute for true patriotism. We do not want to learn, we ought not to learn hatred for any other flag. We need more of national charity in these days than we have. But even disparaging the spirit that thus destroyed property and excited animosity, we can not but glory in the loyalty of the lads whose heroic little deed goes thus into history. We need more patriotism; not the kind that expends itself in shouting and pyrotechnics, but the kind that is willing to labor, to serve, to slave, to die for our country; not the kind that can pour out floods of eloquence in praise of our flag, but the kind that in these times of peace is strong enough to lead men to the caucus and to the polls; not the kind that is ready to resent the slightest semblance of an insult to the national honor, but the kind that seeks to elevate the standard of national honor; not the kind that prates of our greatness but the kind that seeks to make us greater in all things that make up genuine national prosperity.

Yes, let "Old Glory" wave, but let the true lessons of the flag be

taught. Let the flag wave from every schoolhouse; let it be in a prominent location in every city and village, in the council rooms of the city fathers, at the caucus, at the voting booths, in colleges, in Grange halls. Yes, let every Grange in Michigan buy a flag. Hang it behind the Master's chair. Write above it, "Half a million have died for it." Write beneath it, "Shall we not then *live* for it?"

ORGANIZATION OF LIQUOR DEALERS.

The daily papers have noticed the fact of a call made to the liquor dealers of the State for a convention to be held this month for the purpose of perfecting an organization. The following extract from the "secret" circular sent out, makes interesting reading for our temperance people:

"There is a strong element rising up against us throughout the state from a source which is to-day, and always has been, a hindrance and a curse to the growth and prosperity of all branches of industry throughout not only the state of Michigan, but this great republic.

Michigan, with her 5,376 liquor dealers, now pays an annual tax of \$1,976,157.39 in the operation of a business declared by law as legal as any other industry in the state. Therefore, the time has arrived when we should organize and take united and concerted action in the interest of our business, and against the interference of all ministerial cranks. Let all unite in making a solid and united association, whose interests will be felt and respected."

Were it not for the underlying grounds for alarm at the possibilities of this new movement, the quotation cited would form as exquisite a piece of humor as one picks up in a month's reading. The inference is that the classes who thus militate so disastrously against the prosperity of our country are "ministerial cranks." This is a new doctrine in social economics and is worthy a place beside sundry theories that are occasionally burst upon humanity by social reformers. The exact harm done to business by "ministerial cranks" is not named, but it must be enormous (?) But the figures which are given are significant. Nearly \$2,000,000 per year is the tax claimed as paid by liquor men—liquor men? No, ultimately paid by liquor consumers. Add how much for profits? No one knows. We have no figures at hand to enable us to say how much money is spent for liquor annually in Michigan. It would seem that \$30,000,000 would be a very low estimate, as it is scarcely probable that seven per cent. of the total income of liquor dealers goes for taxes. It is not necessary to dwell on these figures. He who runs may read the enormous drain upon our finances by this waste of money. This sum put into our homes would give a wonderful impulse to business, as well as creating in those homes, more, far more of comfort and enjoyment. From an economic standpoint then it would appear that the liquor business did more injury than the "ministerial cranks." Yes, slightly more, we think! The liquor dealer never creates a dollar's worth of wealth by his sales. He never gives an equivalent for his pay. Economically, if not morally, he is a cheat and a parasite. Neither in material things, nor in mental advancement, nor in moral culture, does he add to our wealth by his business. The very taxes he so triumphantly claims that he has paid, are bought by the State at a sacrifice of health, strength, manhood, lessened power to labor on the part of those who drink. He never builds up in any sense. His work is destructive from every stand-

point. He builds nothing in Michigan but 5,376 miniature resorts for the devil, and creates nothing but discord, strife, dishonor, lust and murder. To ask that such a business should command any "respect" is an insult. The organization may be felt, but it never will be respected in any sense. This organization of the liquor men means that the temperance people must be at their posts. It means that the present laws must be enforced. It means that education among the young must go on. It means that a new crusade, with modern implements of warfare, must be undertaken against the business.



NEWS NOTES.

MICHIGAN.

Electric cars in Detroit at last.
The Presbyterian synod met at Hillsdale.
The State Farmers' Alliance met in Lansing.
The college at Adrian will be moved to Zanesville, O.
Both the Kalamazoo and the Traverse City asylums are overcrowded.
The Universalists met at Lansing and the Unitarians at Battle Creek.
Crystal Creamery company of Lansing has largely increased its capacity.
Attendance at the University larger than ever before. The same is true of Albion college.
A severe fire occurred at Howell. Two prominent citizens, F. G. Hickey and E. B. Wines, perished.
Judge Newton of Flint is the Democratic and People's Party nominee for justice of the supreme court.
Mr. Phillips, owner of the broom contract in the State Prison, was assaulted and seriously injured by a convict.
Geo. H. Durand of Flint has been appointed justice of the supreme court to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Allen B. Morse.
The Highway Commission appointed by Gov. Winans, consisting of W. L. Webster, Saginaw, J. H. Kinnane, Kalamazoo, and R. Goodrich, Traverse City, met in Saginaw to discuss matters looking toward a law on the subject to be recommended to the legislature. They looked up the legal aspects of the case and listened to an argument by H. H. Hatch, of Bay City, in favor of stone roads. He advocated a law providing for a tax for road purposes not to exceed two one-hundredths of a mill for any one year. He said that Bay county is well satisfied with her progress in road improvement, and will ask the next legislature for special privileges to carry out improvements.

NATIONAL.

Mrs. Harrison is weaker.
Patrick Egan is home from Chili.
The National Congregational convention met in Minneapolis.
It is said that Oklahoma will soon ask for admission as a state.
Thirty thousand boys march in New York in celebration of Columbian Day.
Manager Frick and his associates of the Carnegie company have been indicted for conspiracy.
An attempt was made to blow up with dynamite a house at Homestead containing non-union men.
It was stated that a shipment of immigrants were landed at Baltimore in defiance of Federal authority.
The famous Dalton gang were annihilated at Coffeyville Kas., in an attempt to raid the banks of the town.
The state of Pennsylvania has interfered in the Homestead trouble by indicting some of the strikers for treason. This action has called for abundant criticism from many sources, as it is considered very severe.
Arguments on the Miner law were heard before the United States supreme court. Col. Duffield of Detroit opened the argument, U. S. Attorney General Miller is assisting on the Republican side, Attorney General Ellis and Justice Champlin are chief attorneys for the defense.

FOREIGN.

Alfred Tennyson is dead.
Joseph Ernest Renan, the great French writer, is dead.
In the recent revolution in Venezuela the revolutionists or liberals were victorious.
It is said that socialism of the rampant order is on the increase in both France and Germany.
A new sensation is promised in English social circles. It is claimed that many women of rank drink and smoke.
It is said that Bismarck will reappear in the Reichstag and will endeavor to make matters uncomfortable for the Emperor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Hon. James G. Blaine has promised to contribute to the November number of the *North American Review*, an article on the "Political Issues of the Presidential Campaign."

HOW THEY DID IT.

I have been requested by the editor of the VISITOR to give the details of our county contest and will try to do so hoping that others may try the same plan.

Previous to the contest the four Granges of Newaygo county reported about 200 members and had stood at about those figures for a number of years.

The loss from death, removal and suspension about balanced the gain from new members and very little interest was manifested except by the few "old reliables" who have stood by the Grange through thick and thin since its organization in the county about eighteen years ago. The county Grange in particular had got into a rut and forgotten how to get out. Its meetings were held regularly but the attendance was small and not much interest was manifested. In short it lacked life and vigor. About a year and a half ago the VISITOR published an account of a county contest in one of the eastern counties of the State. This furnished the idea and from this we worked up a plan which was adopted by the county Grange in June 1891.

There are four Granges in the county and the contest lasted through four meetings one, held with each subordinate Grange, and ended in June, 1892.

In accordance with the resolution adopted the Pomona Grange purchased a flag which was to be the prize competed for. The flag was the American stars and stripes and it was to be decorated with the name and number of each Grange in the county. It was 8 feet by 12 and was purchased from Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago. The Grange making the most points at any meeting held the flag until the next meeting and at the close of the contest it became the property of the Grange making the most points during the four meetings.

Fremont Grange won the flag at the first meeting, Hesperia the second, Ensey the third, and at the close of the contest it was awarded to Hesperia Grange as the final winner of the contest.

The contest was a close fight from start to finish. Hesperia's majority being 1,065 points out of 76,520. The schedule of counts was as follows: Application for membership, either in Subordinate or Pomona Grange, 200; reinstatement, 100; essay, 150; five minutes talk, 100; music, 75; recitation, 50; reading, 25; subscription to GRANGE VISITOR, 75. In addition to this a play, to contain not less than five characters, counted 500, and attendance at each meeting counted 10.

No person was allowed the floor more than once at each meeting except that those who took part in the play were allowed to make their regular count besides. The four Masters of the subordinate Granges were the umpires and the four lecturers were the captains. We do not claim that this is the best plan that could be adopted but it answered our purpose. If any one can get up something better we shall be glad to have them do so.

As to the results, I have already given them in a previous article. It is sufficient here to say that the contest has more than doubled our membership both in Subordinate and Pomona Granges. Previous to the contest 50 was considered a good attendance at Pomona Grange. At our last meeting in Fremont after the contest had closed the attendance was over 400. I am not giving these figures to boast but simply to encourage others to do the same or better. Let us organize a Grange campaign all over the State and we can make Michigan the banner State of the union. The VISITOR truly says that this is the golden opportunity. Farmers are learning more and more of the benefits of organization. They begin to realize that the Grange has come to stay and all they want is a word of encouragement to join our ranks.

Did you ever try the effect of taking a day to canvass for applications to the Grange. Try it once. You will be surprised at the number you will find who are ready to join us. During the contest I took 17 applications in one day.

Let me make one suggestion. I have much faith in the contest plan, and would suggest that the next State Grange offer a banner to the Subordinate Grange which shall pay the most money to the State

Grange for fees and dues during the next year. This might also include money paid for the GRANGE VISITOR. I can promise you that Hesperia Grange would compete for the banner. I wish that this subject of contests could be discussed through the VISITOR and that as good results might follow in other places as in Newaygo county.

A. L. SCOTT.

DOES FARMING PAY?

[Read at Acme Grange]

I frequently hear the remark that farming does not pay. Well, I think I can produce reasons for its not paying. And the prime one is that the farmer who does not make it pay, puts neither muscle nor brain into it. If the farmer would put the thought and energy into his farming that the merchant puts into his work back of the counter he would succeed grandly. Not only so, but he would need to work less hours, for his crops and stock are growing while his arms are folded in peaceful slumber.

I claim that farming does pay if done properly. But let me say that corn will not grow in paved streets or on store boxes; nor will whittling store boxes and talking politics ever make farming a success. I have lived on a farm all my life, and I think farming is one of the pleasantest and most laudable callings that man can follow. I think a farmer's wife should know how to milk a cow, and help in various ways in the hurrying part of the season. It is a great deal better for her to go right out in the field and hoe and rake or even ride the mowing machine or binder than to meet with failure. I advise all men who have not wives to get those that do not feel above a little out-door work, for that will make them stronger, and help to make farming pay. Farmers who complain that farming don't pay are too slack. In the first place they do not take proper care of their tools and machinery. If they want to use a wagon they have to stop work and fix it or a sled or a rake or a pitch fork; they are all out of fix and must be tinkered. And if they want a harness a full day is required to "toggle" it up. So it goes from A to Z.

That, too, is why farming does not pay; there is too much time lost in tinkering, for want of a little care.

Camden. MARGARET CRANE.

THE LIFE WORTH LIVING.

[Written in the old cemetery grounds on the banks of Devil's Lake, by Mrs. B. G. Hoig of Morenci, Mich.]

Here, surrounded by the city of the dead, shut away from the living turmoil of materialized forces of man and woman that disturb the equilibrium of every human being more or less, trying to evolve in my mind a solution to this problem, "The life worth living." Can any of us, no matter how long or how varied or how great our experience, give a definite or correct solution? We may think today or tomorrow we have, and yet next month or next year how different would be our answer? We are beings not only of education but of circumstances, influenced by forces we cannot comprehend in the development of the mind and body. The time was when our parents, our teachers, our ministers, our government even suggested or laid down certain rules or regulations that all must follow; without ever questioning or thinking to do otherwise was sacrilege. But today, as a mass, we claim the same God-given powers and talent one as another, and society, our different organizations, demand this at our hands. As the weak, tiny wail of the new born infant reaches the sensitive ear, we realize that new work, new responsibilities, are being ushered into this drama, and as the little eyes open in wonderment and questioning, how important to divide the high from the low aims, the pure from the impure; to place before the growing mind that it may take hold with a mighty grasp that which shall build up true manhood and pure and noble womanhood. If we are ever anxious about the coming generations the field for us to work in is our own hearts and souls and lives. Our wisdom, no doubt, will be the folly of coming centuries. Our grandest and broadest thought their narrowest and crudest conceptions; but let us still dream of pursuing the pathway of

knowledge that will open up new treasures of the mind, and that will unlock wise thoughts to meet the truths that confront us, that must be bravely met. Violation of law is always destructive, whether it be individuals, organizations or nations. By common confession our public life is corrupt. With our vast amount of knowledge if we are not growing better we are surely in danger. Are we not as a people trying to ignore some physical, moral or mental law? Are we not trying to fight some still small voice within our hearts, that has its bearings on the ruling of the government, on the welfare of the people? You all remember the injunction that has been given us that kings and rulers shall not reign, but that all shall be sovereigns within themselves.

How natural it is to try to shift the responsibilities, but methinks, brother and sister Patrons, many, yea very many, will realize in after years that we have not endeavored to find the life worth living, but rather have spent our time in foolish amusements, in jargons, in vanities detrimental to health and happiness.

The responsibilities of mother do not end in baking, brewing, weaving, spinning, or perhaps a social call. Our time is not yet to cast the ballot, but the brothers need us to be well educated in all things, to help weave beautiful garlands of suggestions to light and guide their footsteps through the mazy labyrinths that surround them, ever remembering the blessings that have been showered upon us, and try in our woman's work and world to show the high, the low, the rich, the poor, a solution to the great problem, "The life worth living."

DEWITT GRANGE.

DeWitt, Sept. 28, 1892.

GRANGE VISITOR: I thought I would let you know DeWitt Grange still lives. The attendance has not been as large this summer as it is sometimes, but as it has been an exceptionally busy summer we do not wonder. The last two meetings have been well attended and all enjoyed the Grange meeting. At our meeting last Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Simmons Mr. and Mrs. George Scott, were elected delegates to attend the Grange convention at Olive Grange hall for electing delegates to attend the State Grange.

Bro. Butterfield, editor of the GRANGE VISITOR, favored us with a visit last Saturday night. He gave excellent advice to the young people, and perhaps it would be well for us older ones to profit by it too. All united in hoping he would come again.

Mrs. C. L. PEARCE.

NATIONAL GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Leonard Rhone, Chairman, Centre Hall, Centre Co. Pa.; J. J. Woodman, Secretary, Paw Paw, Van Buren Co. Mich.; X. X. Charters, Fredericksburg, Va.; J. H. Brigham, ex officio, Delta, Fulton Co. Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
514 F STREET, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1892.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In accordance with the provisions of its Constitution and the resolution adopted at the session of 1891, the twenty-sixth session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will be held in the city of Concord, N. H., commencing on "the first Wednesday after the second Monday in November" (16th) at eleven o'clock A. M.

The sessions of the Grange will be held in Representative Hall.

Accommodations for the National Grange have been secured at the New Eagle Hotel, at the rate of \$2.25 per day each, including heat and light, for one week or more, and \$2.50 per day for less than one week.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN TRIMBLE,
Secretary National Grange.

CONCERNING ORGANIZATIONS.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: I have had the pleasure of reading in a late number of your enterprising paper, a well considered article by Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, entitled, "Benefits of Farmers' Organizations."

I do not see that the worthy brother offers any new thoughts, for, in our assemblies we have

gone over the subject of organization frequently. Doubtless he believes in an educational campaign; that the matter of farmers' organizations is of such vital importance that it should be preached in season and out of season.

Well, we have had farmers' organizations enough of late years to be convinced that farmers know about them. But what have these organizations amounted to? What fruit have they yielded? With but one exception, the harvest has been, so far as I can see, one of thorns and thistles. Our brother farmers generally start out grandly to do some indefinite thing, but they are an undisciplined mass; their purposes multiform, but crude, undigested, and oftener bitterly impracticable. Such organizations survive for a time, there is much noise and crackling as of a fire of thorns. But the whole scheme soon vanishes in smoke. There has been no wise captain to discipline the hosts and organize success. Leaders there have been, but they have been generally persons of the baser sort; wolves in the fold; caring nothing for the real interests of the farmer, but intent only upon individual gain or party aggrandizement.

Almost always the farmer is sold. He retires in disgust, or, if his credulity be great, learning nothing from experience, he is ready for the next scheme which an idiotic brother, or wily politician presents.

In any case, his position seems to be hopeless and all organizations worthless.

The one exception made above, is the Grange. I believe that this organization is on the right track.

But good as it is, what a little thing it is in numbers when compared with the large family of farmers, who know nothing about it, and care less. It is doing its good work hopefully and that is about all one can say about it. It has some influence, but how little. It is not a great power in the land.

But the the most thoughtful Patrons regard the Order as the one hope of farmers. That its benign and helpful principles will ultimately permeate the whole mass of American agriculturists. The good seed is planted and they hope for a liberal harvest in the future.

Plant an acorn in good ground and it will be hundreds of years before the majestic oak reaches full maturity.

It has taken a long time for society, as it now exists, to grow out of barbarism. The growth of morals is slow, ethics are little understood, and pure religion is still halting and struggling after the lapse of 1,900 years. Liberty has had frequent battles and numerous defeats, yet there has been some gain on the right side. Our condition, in this land, is decidedly better than that enjoyed or endured by our European ancestors who worked in the fields in feudal days. Doubtless we are much more intelligent, freer and happier in material association than they were. In other words, we have made considerable progress towards ultimate good.

Worthy Brother Luce tells us emphatically, "Farmers' organizations, if not founded upon a rock will crumble and fall when the storm overtakes them." Very true, but how are we farmers going to find that rock? That is the question. How can we reach a practical organization that will be efficient, durable and all embracing. The Governor tells us that other men, not farmers, form organizations (and combinations) that are eminently successful. We know it, and often to our sorrow. But the number of men composing such organizations are comparatively few; they are controlled by a fewer number still—boards of directors—who are trained, skilled men, having full power to enable them to carry out the purposes of the organization, with promptness and energy.

Now how are we to convert the seven millions of men, living on farm, extending from Maine to California, and down to the Gulf of Mexico, into one great corporation? We must look at the conditions as they exist in our day and generation. The Grange, with its admirable machinery of township, county, state and United States Granges, perhaps affords a solution. But the day in which the Grange shall triumph over indi-

vidual selfishness and local jealousy and discord, seems to me about as far off as the millenium. We need help now in this our own day. I am not much concerned as to what our successors may do several hundred years hence.

We have had, during the last decade, numerous differing farmers' organizations. But I am sorry to say they have for the most part acted as rival organizations. There has been no union in action. Each party, of course, was the best, and all men must come to that party or perish in the conflict. Like balky horses they will not pull together, or truly. The consequence has been lamentable and dispiriting. The course of these organizations affords another illustration of the saying, "That a house divided against itself cannot stand." Such failures have only excited the division of all outside parties.

How then shall we marshal the great host of farmers of the United States into one efficient whole? Echo answers, how. How are we going to get them to stand upon that hypothetical bed rock and, when there, induce them to fight for their just rights? I confess that is a conundrum with me. I give it up.

Brother Luce concluded his paper by the declaration, to wit: "Farmers' organizations are growing and will continue to grow." Does he mean such organizations as the Patron of Industry, Alliance, et al? Yes, they do grow, after a fashion, but they generally run amuck into politics.

It may be well to agitate combine, kick up a dust generally, but the wise men of the world regard our ebullition of wrath in a Pickwickian sense. By tooting our horns loudly we may scare the politicians. But all these things are mere ephemera. The farmer still remains in the soup!

Yours fraternally,

JOHN H. FORSTER.

Williamston, Sept., 1892.

THE BIG GRANGES.

A subscriber wishes to know through the VISITOR which subordinate Grange has the largest paid up membership and the number of its members. This inquiry leads to some statements that may be pertinent to the VISITOR's fall campaign. Below is a list of the subordinate Granges of Michigan whose membership reached one hundred and more at last report:

Paw Paw, No. 10, 109 members,

Van Buren Co.

Ronald, No. 103, 105 members,

Ionia Co.

Berlin Center, No. 292, 103 members,

Ionia Co.

Alpine, No. 348, 106 members,

Kent Co.

Grand Traverse, No. 379, 120 members, Grand Traverse Co.

Essex, No. 439, 102 members,

Clinton Co.

Fremont, No. 494, 123 members,

Newaygo Co.

Hesperia, No. 495, 205 members,

Newaygo Co.

Capitol, No. 540, 129 members,

Ingham Co.

West Handy, No. 613, 106 members,

Livingston Co.

How Hesperia Grange almost quadrupled its membership in two quarters, has made the most thrilling Grange reading the VISITOR has contained this year. That a Michigan Grange should change its membership from 60 to 205 in six months shows what can be done.

Revivals have been instituted before, but they lacked revivifying power because undertaken too late in the season, and this raises the question:

Is it not the duty, at least the privilege of the outgoing officers in subordinate Granges to plan the fall and winter Grange work, subject to any changes the new officers may choose to make when elected and installed?

I ask both for information and for its suggestiveness.

JENNIE BUELL.

In Moline Grange a pillar has fallen; for our Worthy Brother Lorin C. Gilbert, has gone out from among us to return no more, his death having occurred on Sept. 25 after an illness of nearly three months.

Ladies' Department.

INDIAN SUMMER.

It is the season when the light of dreams
Around the year in golden glory lies;
The heavens are full of floating mysteries.

THE LONESOME HUSBAND.

Since she went home—
The evening shadows linger longer here,
The winter days fall so much of the year.

A FEW LIGHTS FROM A LIFE.

"I didn't have enough to do to
keep me out of mischief," is the
reported excuse made by a Detroit
woman when arrested for "shop
lifting" a few days ago.

How in striking contrast are the
crowded brimful days of other
women, who make a class which we
like to believe is steadily growing
in numbers.

Madam Willard, of Evanston, Ill.
passed, Aug. 7, from this to the
higher life at the age of eighty-
eight years.

Her long life, so free from sick-
ness even to its painless close, is in
itself worthy of note because of its
rarity among women.

You cannot make me believe
that a man has all the homely and
none of the heavenly virtues. They
are, indeed, too near of kin for him
to possess the latter without a cor-
responding measure of the former.

It is this thought of Madam
Willard's life that particularly im-
presses me,—her openness, always,
to new truth.

What is more beautiful than this
ability, or this resolve, to go on
unfolding one's spiritual and men-
tal powers, even while the body
loses its freshness and vigor?

Her own criticism on the manner
in which she had trained her
children was that she had not
"blamed less and praised more."

From what we have been told of
her habits of speech, it is easy to
see Madam Willard never needless-
ly censured anyone and did not
allow disparaging talk in her home
circle, cultivating rather a hopeful,
charitable judgment on the actions
of all.

ing that even to think well of
another helped him actually.
Thoughts were potent things with
her, to be treated as really as words
or deeds.

Of one for whom she had much
soicitude, she said: "I believe that
we owe it to one like him to think
of him at his best, to hold him
steadily in our hands at his highest
valuation.

Madam Willard often expressed
the wish that in closing her earthly
existence she might in some meas-
ure take away that fear of death
that seems to be so much our in-
heritance of the days of superstition
and unreason.

How much the contemplation of
such real characters, that have
struggled and won, help us to be-
lieve
"That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things."

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

"Have you read the article on
'Home sharing' in the last Chris-
tian Register? I wish everyone
could read it," wrote Mrs. L. H.
Stone a few weeks ago.

To establish true kinship and
likeness betwixt home and heaven
should be the object of any relig-
ion which is to lie at the root of
true living.

There are a great many families
in our broad land; there are com-
paratively few homes. There is
much family life; there is too little
home life, in the highest, broadest
and deepest sense.

Love is what creates a home,
and where love is there is a home
already.

There are certain things which
love requires for its life and growth,—
gentle speech and kindly consid-
eration for others, a sensitiveness
to the hurt of another as great or
greater than the sensitiveness
which one feels for a personal
wound, an appreciation of the ut-
most of good which exists in the
home mates, a generous ignoring
of faults save when the possibility
of remedying them is clearly seen,

If there is any good thing in us,
it will communicate itself to others
through the medium of our love.

If those who live in daily com-
munion with us do not grow
better and sweeter and truer, it
points to some serious defect in
ourselves.

There is something in us all
which resents any direct efforts to

reform us. It is an infringement
of our personal liberty to see the
good and choose it for ourselves.

Certainly a man or woman ought
to be arraigned before the High
Court of Love for telling a loved
one of his fault in the presence of
another, more especially if the
other be a stranger.

We must observe the same cour-
tesy toward the members of the
household that we would observe
toward strangers.

"Love is the beginning and found-
ation of the home; growth is its
end and outcome.

The love upon which the home
is founded is not only the end of
happiness for those who are thus
beautifully united; it is to the end
of their mutual development, and
of the rearing of young lives that
shall be upon a higher level than
those which gave them birth.

Nothing enlarges the love of a
household like intellectual pur-
suits followed in common or where
tastes are different, a mutual agree-
ment that each shall give freely to
the rest, of such thoughts and in-
formation as he may gain in his
own world of business, of letters,
or of professional life.

A true hospitality is indispen-
sible to right conditions of growth;
but let us have the genuine hospi-
tality of the of the open door and
the open heart, and let us have the
courage to dispense with the costly
dinners, the parties and receptions
and formal calling which are the
bane of modern life,

The home owes something to
society, but what it owes first of
all is to be a home,—a place where
there is leisure and opportunity
and soil and sunshine in which to
live and grow.

Thou who art lonely and home-
less, thou immeasurably more un-
fortunate who amid all the out-
ward seeming of home hast found
a life-long solitude and hunger of
the heart! are there not some who
love thee, albeit widely separated
from thee by Death, of whom thou
mayst yet say:

"Draw nearer, more near,
Forever dear,
Where'er I rest or roam,
Or in the city's crowded streets
Or by the blown sea-foam,
The thought of thee is home."

Are there not some who live with-
in thy life and grow with thy growth,
some to whom moonrise and sun-
set, and

"The sun-spark on the sea,
And the cloud shadow on the lea."

appeal with the same message
from out the vastness of the infi-
nite beauty? In such thou hast a
true spiritual kindred, who may
gather with thee about the hearth-
stone of common faith and a com-
mon aspiration.—Charlotte Tribune.

COLLEGE LIFE.

An observer of students in their
annual growth from boyishness and
girlishness to manliness and wo-
manliness is often troubled by the
hindrances to true development
found in the crowds, cliques, fan-
cies and fads, seemingly insepara-
ble from college methods.

The fact that college news al-
ways emphasizes this side of affairs
seems to bear out the conclusion
that students are bent chiefly upon
amusement, and that the loudest
noise or rudest sport is most attrac-
tive.

College life is made up of num-
erous forces stimulating and deter-
mining growth. The lessons to
be learned from books and labora-
tory practice, from lectures and
field researches, stand first, but not
always chief, in means of growth.

Moreover, such discussions are
far from being shallow. A callow
youth often assumes the dogmatic
air of a doctor, ready to cure all
the ills of society by enactment of
a law; but nowhere will he find
sharper criticism or keener analysis
of his callow ideas than right
among his daily associates.

Student companionship, too, is
as genuine as any in life. I ven-
ture the statement that nine out of
ten persons who have forty years
of life to look back upon, will, if
asked to name their most intimate
and actual comradeship outside of
family relations, turn back to col-
lege days.

Student life brings together a
wider range of ideas than young
people meet with in any other sur-
rounding. Coming as they do
from every calling, from widely
separated homes, and from homes
of every grade of wealth and re-
finement, no two persons have had
the same experience.

A CHAT.

Thank you, M. A. M., for your
recipe for washing fluid. It came
in same mail by letter from a per-
sonal friend, and so was doubly
endorsed.

gain, and ought we not more freely
to share them one with another?
This reminds me of Miss Allis'
ideal kitchen described in the same
VISITOR. At first I mistrusted she
had peeped into our kitchen, only
ours is an old house and does not
look out on the street nor have her
ideal floor, although a good one.

First, a small gasoline stove for
emergency meals, hot day teas and
sickness at night.
Second, a dish washing machine.
(By the way, why is it not adver-
tised in the VISITOR? Where more
needed than on Michigan farms?
If a "penny saved is a penny earned,"
a dish washer earns itself
quickly, especially if a hired girl
is a usual necessity.

GRACE. AN EXCELLENT NAME.

"A good name is rather to be
chosen than great riches." And
our proprietors have achieved a
fine success in the choice they have
made. For it happens that the
appellation is scriptural and in-
spired. In an interesting passage
of his epistle to the Ephesian
Christmas, St. Paul tells them
that, in order to avoid becoming
discouraged under the persecu-
tions he was enduring in their be-
half, he continued praying to the
"Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,
of whom the whole family in
heaven and earth is named." Here
all God's redeemed, the living and
the dead reckoned together, are
represented as still belonging to
one household, which is called
"Christian," from the name of the
Elder Brother in it.

It is interesting to observe that
this word "family" occurs only
once in our English New Testa-
ment. And the Greek word of
which it has been offered as the
translation is found but twice—
here in the verse just quoted, and
one in another place, where it de-
scribes the genealogical household
of Jesus as the true Messiah. So
it seems to set apart to this solemn
and pathetic purpose the relation-
ship it suggests.

Thus the home institution be-
comes "a little sanctuary." In
giving greetings to friends, the
writers of inspired letters in the
Bible very frequently address them
with the addition of a kind mes-
sage to an unnamed group which
they indicate as "the church in
thy house." It is never to be for-
gotten that the family is as much
a divine organization among hu-
man-kind as the church is, and as
worthy of reverent regard.

It is said that there are three
words in the English language we
speak which are not found in any
other upon the earth; these are
"comfort," "wife" and "home."
In this free and fair land we be-
lieve that God has given us the
best wives, the sweetest comforts,
and the finest homes the sun
shines upon.

We try to have only reliable adver-
tisements.

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In writing mention THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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Kept in the office of Sec'y of the

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- And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.
Porcelain ballot markers, per hundred, \$0.75
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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.

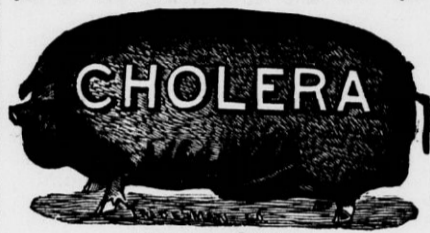
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CHOLERA IMPROVED Hog Cholera Cure.

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

Mr. G. G. Steketee—Your Hog Cholera Cure, which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought him out of pin worms and smaller red ones from him. He is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine.

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Fowls. Every package warranted if used as per directions.

CURED HIS COLTS and Sheep.

Mr. STEKETEE: Dear Sir—I send you \$1.50 for which send me three packages of your Hog Cholera Cure. I have used it on colts and sheep and am well pleased with your medicine.

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad July 3, '92.—Central Standard Time.

Table with columns for GOING NORTH, GOING SOUTH, and train numbers. Includes destinations like Cincinnati, Richmond, Fort Wayne, etc.

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Southwest corner Capitol Square, Lansing, Mich. Thorough and practical. One of the finest suites of rooms in the country, and a large, wide-awake faculty.



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College and Station.

OUR EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

PERRY G. HOLDEN.

Most of our farmers know that there are one or more experiment stations in each state established in the interests of farming. The knowledge of the benefits they are to derive from them is often vague and exaggerated.

The blame is largely ours, but let us caution our farmers against expecting and demanding too much, and demanding it immediately. It was to gratify this cry of "what are you doing for us" that worthless stuff has been given you in many cases.

1. The results of the experiments in every station are sent to our station. Any of these experiments which are of value to our state may reach our farmers in three ways: First, it may be republished in bulletin form and sent out to those farmers who are sufficiently interested in experimental work to have their names put on the bulletin list.

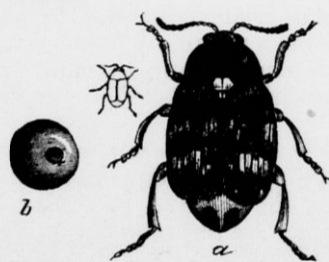
2. The station may cause it to be published in agricultural papers through correspondence with farmers in answer to questions.

of hellebore with two or three gallons of water. Hand picking, particularly of the earliest brood of these insects, will serve to check the later broods. There is also an article by L. O. Howard, read before a recent meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists, which relates the results of an experiment in the use of kerosene as a remedy for these pests.

THE PEA WEEVIL.

V. H. L.

This mischievous little insect is supposed to be a native of the United States. It was first noticed in Pennsylvania a good many years ago. Since then, however, the pea weevil has become a common pest in the eastern and central states.



"Buggy" peas when mature are easily detected. The weevil may be seen fast under the shell of the seed, or perhaps the shell has been broken and the insect appears to be peeping out waiting a chance to escape.

1. The results of the experiments in every station are sent to our station. Any of these experiments which are of value to our state may reach our farmers in three ways: First, it may be republished in bulletin form and sent out to those farmers who are sufficiently interested in experimental work to have their names put on the bulletin list.

2. The station may cause it to be published in agricultural papers through correspondence with farmers in answer to questions.

is limited to a certain period for depositing eggs, hence late sown peas escape its attacks.

An eminent farmer of Pennsylvania found that peas sown on his farm as late as the 20th of May were entirely free from the pest, while similar experiments in New York state for a period of six years showed that if planted as late as the 10th of June very little or no annoyance would be caused by the pest.

Fig. a of the accompanying cut represents the mature insect. Fig. b the affected seed.

SHEEP AT GUELPH.

Prof. Shaw, of Guelph, Ont., has issued two interesting bulletins, the conclusions of which, though of greater use to Canadian farmers may be of interest to those in Michigan:

No. 1.

1. That the average grade lamb of the Dominion is an animal much inferior to what it ought to be and to what it may be made.

2. That rape furnishes an excellent pasture for fattening lambs and an easy means of manuring the land.

3. That pasturing lambs on rape is an excellent preparation for winter fattening.

4. That it is easily possible to fatten a large number of lambs upon the food grown upon a limited area when the work is judiciously done.

5. That where the facilities are at hand one attendant can care for a large number of lambs fattened on the lines followed in this experiment.

6. That in fattening lambs it is important to be able to carry them on past that autumnal season when the market is most liable to be glutted.

7. That in fattening lambs a substantial profit may be made even from such lambs as we have, when the work is done on the lines indicated in this bulletin.

No. 2.

1. That grade lambs can be purchased in eastern Ontario and Prince Edward Island, respectively, shipped westward more than 300 miles in the one case and 1,100 miles in the other, fattened and then disposed of in England at a substantial cash profit.

2. That the average grade lambs of Ontario are well adapted for the above purpose.

3. That lambs shipped to England should sell for an advance of about 2 cents per pound live weight on the prices obtainable in Ontario to secure an equal profit.

4. That lambs may be fattened in winter in considerable numbers with but a small percentage of loss from disease or accident.

5. That grade lambs similar to those fed in this experiment can be fattened in good form in winter, when fed daily the following ration: Grain (oats and peas) and bran in the proportions of 2, 2 and 1-1.06 lb.; roots 2.54 lb.; and hay 1.27 lb., or a total of 4.87 lb. per day.

6. That the ration given in the above conclusion gave an average daily increase of 1/4 lb. in live weight.

7. That a ration of rape pasture only, gave a larger increase per day in live weight than the winter ration used in this experiment.

THE MAGAZINES.

The series of reminiscent articles of "My Father as I Recall Him," by Mamie Dickens, the oldest and favorite daughter of Charles Dickens, will begin in the next issue of The Ladies Home Journal by an entertaining narration of Dickens' personal habits, and an inner glimpse of his home life.

The Columbus interest culminates, as it should, in the October Century, contemporaneously with the celebrations at New York and Chicago, the frontispiece being the newly brought out "Lotto" portrait of Columbus, owned by Mr. J. W. Ellsworth, of Chicago. It is accompanied by an explanatory paper by the critic, John C. Van Dyke. In the same number, the Spanish statesman, Castelar, writes of Columbus' homeward voyage after the great discovery; and the architect Van Brunt describes the Fisheries Building, the exquisite Art Building, and the United States Government Building at the World's Fair. In addition to this is an editorial on the Fair, in which it is declared that Chicago, in the housing of the World's Fair, has not only equaled but has surpassed Paris. The editor adds, "We shall have an exhibition more dignified, beautiful and truly artistic than any the world has seen."

This number of the Century rounds out its twenty-second year. With the next number begin several new and interesting magazine "features."

Notices of Meetings.

VAN BUREN POMONA.

Van Buren Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting with Lawrence Grange, November 3rd, '92, at 10.30 o'clock A. M. This is the annual meeting at which election of officers occurs. It is especially required that all Patrons attend this meeting. Short literary selections will be interspersed with the business. A fifth degree session will be held.

C. E. ROBINSON,
Lecturer.

EATON COUNTY POMONA.

Worthy Master A. D. Bank in behalf of Eaton County Pomona Grange accepts the invitation of Windsor Grange for their autumn meeting, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock.

The program will be as follows:

Music—Windsor Grange.
Selection—Eaton Rapids Grange.
Music—Eaton Rapids Grange.
Paper—"Outside the Bible, Dictionary, Spelling Book, what twenty books ought one to master in order to obtain the greatest Degree of Culture," Frank Eddy, Charlotte.
Selection—Olivet Grange.
Paper—"Ought Women to interest themselves in Politics," Mrs. A. D. Saxton, Eaton Rapids.
Music—Quartette, Windsor Grange.
Paper—Bro. Follett, Bellevue.
Paper—"How to make country Life more attractive," Eaton Rapids.
Music—Miss Lula Pray.
Paper—"How can we keep up the Reapers on farm implements," Bellevue Grange.
"Can a young man prepare for business by studying at home," N. P. Hull, Windsor Grange.
Music—Duet (In.) Miss Urie and Earl Norton.
Impromptu—"What does the autumn bring as a result of the year's Work, as farmers, patrons and citizens."
Music—Eaton Rapids Grange.
Other exercises may be expected. All fourth degree members urged to be present.

MISS O. J. CARPENTER,
Lecturer.

BRANCH POMONA.

Branch County Pomona Grange will meet next with Batavia Grange Oct. 27, 1892 at which time the following program will be furnished:

"Address of Welcome," E. A. Brown of Batavia Grange.
"Response," C. E. Leatherberry of Sherwood Grange.
"Strikes," George A. Russell of Girard Grange. Discussion opened by A. O. Vanderbilt of Batavia Grange.
"Our Electoral College, has it any defects?" Ira A. Martin of Batavia Grange. Discussion opened by John Button of Batavia Grange.
"The Benefits derived from belonging to the Grange" Mrs. Jennie Kerby, Sherwood Grange. Discussion by Mrs. I. A. Martin of Batavia Grange.
"The Michigan School System," Mrs. C. E. Leatherberry of Sherwood Grange. Discussion by Mrs. E. A. Brown, Batavia Grange.
Batavia Grange will furnish the music and the younger members will be prepared with Declarations and recitations. The public is most cordially invited and a first class time is warranted.

H. E. STRAIGHT
Worthy Lecturer.

COLDWATER COLUMBIAN DAY.

A condensed program of the Columbian Anniversary exercises at Coldwater Grange hall Oct. 21, 1892.

The meeting will open at 11 A. M. with music and prayer to be followed by the Anniversary address by Hon. C. G. Luce, then an ode—Columbian Banner by Edna Dean Proctor, given by Carrie L. Fisk. Refresh for dinner and open again at 2 P. M.

The main exercises of the afternoon will be responses to the following sentiments:

Early history of Columbus and his discovery of America—Miss Addie Faulk of Coldwater.

A great impelling force in the discovery and settlement of America, The Christian Religion—Rev. H. C. Collins.

Primitive America—A Picture—Hon. D. D. Buell of Union.

The Aborigines of America—M. L. Evans of Butler.

The growth of American Civil Liberty—F. A. Lattin, Quincy.

Early American Statesmen and Patriots, with no paths or precedent, how wisely they wrought for their country's future—O. A. Vanderbilt, Batavia.

The women of those early days

of trial, what about them?—Mrs. G. H. Wagner, Girard.

The American women of today, progressive, aggressive, they keep well in the advance—Mrs. J. F. Giltner, Sherwood.

Modern American patriotism and statesmanship, though clouded by partisanship, is it diminished or less real?—L. M. Marsh, Gilead.

American agriculture and American agriculturists, they will be more and more considered—W. E. Wright, Coldwater.

Evening meeting, mainly for young people, will open at 7 o'clock with roll call of patriotic quotations from eminent authors.

Columbus. A selection by C. M. Fuller.

The greatest element of success in a young man of today as well as in Columbus, *Persistence*, A paper—W. S. Morey.

Claims of the Nations. Impersonated by several young ladies.

Address to young people, by Mr. Geo. H. Turner.

Several selections will be given by Herbert A. Sprague and Mrs. F. C. Arthur, and abundance of appropriate music in charge of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kennedy.

J. D. W. FISK,
Chairman Com.

SHALL WE BE SATISFIED?

Concluded.

Farmers institutes provided for by public money in many states, afford an opportunity for obtaining information, and is a privilege granted to those of no other occupation at public expense. Crop and weather reports by many of the states, and of the general government under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture is intended especially for our benefit. The anti-option bill is worrying the board of trade men, and if passed, we believe it will allow the law of supply and demand to more fully control the market for our products.

Making the Secretary of Agriculture a cabinet officer, and having the chair so ably filled, has been of vast importance to us as a class. I believe the majority of our legislators for the past few terms have been farmers, as have the last two governor's, and the next will be. Surely we can not complain of not being represented in politics, or of being legislated against.

That the number of wealthy people is increasing is plain to be seen, and it certainly is not as much cause for alarm as it would be if they were on the decrease. The wealth of our country has increased in the last thirty years more than England, Germany, and Russia combined. According to statistics carefully collected by a leading paper, there are 4226 persons in the United States worth \$1,000,000 or over. A republican form of government controlled by a popular vote of the people, need not be afraid of this small number controlling 62,000,000. Again, the wealth of the country is not all being absorbed by a few. There are those in all of our neighborhoods whose wealth is gradually increasing. It is no mark of dishonor to possess a fortune, whether made or inherited.

We have heard a great deal said against money changers, and bloated bond holders, but if no one loaned money, how could people borrow it. In a business transaction between two parties, both are alike in honor, if no deception is used, and both live up to the contract. If it is honorable to sell wheat, it is honorable to buy wheat; if it is honorable to buy whisky, it is honorable to sell whisky; if it is honorable to hire money, it is honorable to loan money.

I have a friend who left the farm and engaged as a commercial salesman. He got 5 per cent commission for selling. His line of goods was boots and shoes. By tact and industry he succeeded in selling as high as \$12,000 worth of goods in one day, thereby making \$600 for himself. Now I ask you if that money was not just as honestly earned by him as the same amount would be by the man who works 300 days at \$2 per day? Mechanics and laborers sell their time for all it will bring. Salesmen sell their services for all they can get. We sell our products in the same way. I believe the accumulation of wealth to be legitimate and honorable and that a manufacturer has as good a right to hire whom he

chooses, as the laborer has to work where he chooses.

The subject of free mail delivery has been discussed at such length through the press, that there are not many new points to be brought out. If we were to commence at the beginning no doubt it would be best to give none the advantage of free delivery. But the cities have already got it and it cannot be taken from them, consequently I can see no just way but to serve us all alike by extending free delivery just as fast as the revenue will allow, commencing with the most thickly populated districts and enlarging until the whole country is served.

That the plan of working our highways should be changed, probably has about the same number of advocates that it has opponents. If any one believes that hired help will do work more satisfactorily than those personally interested, I am not surprised at their advocating money tax; but if we believe the proprietor more interested than the hiring, we had better retain the law we now have. We all have the privilege of paying our money instead of doing the work if we so choose, and every township has the chance once a year of voting money into the highway fund, if the assessed labor does not keep the roads in suitable condition. I think it would be wise for each road district to elect for overseer of highways the best man in the district for that position and keep him there year after year. Such a man would make the needs of the road a study and would develop a system of improvement that would be very beneficial; but as long as the office is passed around to Tom, Dick, and Harry regardless of qualifications, what Tom does one year, the next year Dick will undo, and the third year Harry will do nothing.

Should the government operate the railroad and telegraph systems? To answer this question we will ask another. What is the government for? Is it to govern the people and protect its citizens on land and sea, or is it to do the business of the country?

We contend that the business of the country should be carried on by its citizens, and not by the government; that the government has the right to control the charges for services of such enterprises, by reason of the privilege it gives them to pass through our lands, but it has no right to compete with private capital. There are more consumers than there are producers of wheat in this country; for this reason would it be the right thing for "Uncle Sam" to do, to employ help on his vast domain, and try to grow wheat to supply the consumers at less cost than they are now getting it.

That the postal service is successfully carried on by the government is no argument that other branches of business should be. The postoffice department is a public school through which more education is diffused than any other. It furnishes a means of learning what is transpiring all over the world, what our products are worth in the markets, and what the demand for them is likely to be. In short, the newspapers are the general educators of the people, which, without the use of the mails, would be worthless and without the government at its head would fail to reach those not favorably located, thereby depriving many of the most useful branch of education, namely, modern history or every day events as they transpire.

The mortgage tax law taxes no property twice, taxes nobody for what they have not got, and assesses property right where it is located, and after being in operation a few years, will adjust itself in such a way that all will come nearer to receiving justice in this respect, than they did under the old law.

While there are and always will be changes necessary, and repairs to make in moral, social, and financial questions and laws, just as there are on our farms, it seems to me, taking everything into consideration, we have no great cause for complaint. To be satisfied does not mean to sit idly down with folded hands. In fact the busy ones of the world, who are doing what they can for themselves and humanity, are the ones who are best satisfied. It is the strikers who will not work, nor allow others to work, who are dissatisfied. With which shall we be counted?
R. A. WOOLSEY.

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Send \$0.45. silver for one year's subscription to our large 8-page Family and Young Folks' story paper and receive all the following useful books FREE as a premium: "How to Make and Save Money on the Farm;" "Successful Poultry Keeping;" "Stock-Breeders' Guide;" "Fertilizers;" "Fruit Culture for Profit;" "Common Sense Cook Book;" "How to be Your Own Doctor;" "Guide to the Toilet;" "Manual of Floriculture;" "Ten useful books and our splendid paper for 30 cents. Send today. We want thousands of new subscribers at once.
Address, SOCIETY AND HOME, Port Huron, Mich.
In writing mention THE GRANGE VISITOR.

FARMERS who would not have a scrub animal on their farms will frequently select a scrub teacher to instruct their children. Of all scrubs, the scrub teacher is the most dangerous.—*Western Plowman.*

Patrons can help keep up the paper by patronizing our advertisers.

"Which weeds are the easiest to kill?" asked young Flickers of Farmer Sassafras, as he watched the good man at his work. "Widows' weeds," replied the farmer. "You have only to say 'Wilt thou,' and they wilt."—*Little Peddlington Geewitz.*

"William," she sighed, and he hung upon her words with the grip of a freshman testing his strength for an anthropometrical chart; "William, why am I like a broken lock? "

"Ah," he said, "I cannot tell."

"Because, William," she murmured, and her voice had the far-away sound of the wind moaning on the freshman fence, "I need a clasp."

"And then, bang it, the Hibernian Hebe came in to light the lamp."—*Yale Record.*

Ayer's American Newspaper Annual is indispensable to advertisers. The issue for 1892 is just out and is a credit to the publishers.

A new magazine to make its appearance is *The Whole Family*, so named because it designs to present in each issue something of interest to each member of the family. The first number promises well, and at the low price at which it is published, 75 cents per year, ought to find a large body of readers at once.

Some of the interesting articles in the October *Atlantic* are those on "Mr. Tilden" by James C. Carter; "The English Occupancy of North America," by Alexander Brown; "A New England Boyhood," by E. E. Hale; "The Betterment of our Highways," by Prof. N. S. Shaler. The *Atlantic* is always filled with the best material.

The complete novel in LIPPINCOTT'S for October, "The Kiss of Gold," is by Miss Kate Jordan. It deals with the fortunes and misdeeds of a young writer, whose sudden success was attended with temptation too strong for his integrity. The tale is illustrated throughout. The remaining articles are of great merit and interest.

Mr. Howells will begin in the November *Cosmopolitan*, a department under the attractive title, "A Traveler from Altruria." Those who have seen the first two papers think they will equal in interest and in their wide appeal to all classes, the Breakfast Table Papers of Dr. Holmes. In order to give the necessary time to this work, Mr. Howells has turned over the detail editorial work to Mr. Walker.

The features of timeliness and authority, on which the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is said to pride itself, are again exemplified by the fact that its October number included articles on "The Buffalo Strike," by the superintendent of the New York Central & Hudson River Railway, and on "Safeguards Against the Cholera," by Surgeon General Walter Wyman, President Wilson of the New York Board of Health, Dr. Cyrus Edson, and Secretary Abbott of the Boston Board of Health.

Readers will assist the prosperity of the paper by patronizing our advertisers.

MASTER OF ROSE HILL GRANGE.

Seneca Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1892.
MR. O. W. INGERSOLL,
Dear Sir—Your paints which have been largely used by our Grange members have proved entirely satisfactory both in looks and durability. Your circulars etc. are kept on file in the Grange Hall, for reference, by the members.
Fraternally yours,
H. H. BONNELL.
(See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints. Ed.)

Order the goods you need (from our advertisers.)

A GOOD INCUBATOR.

From the report received of the Reliable Incubator Co. of Quincy Ill. it is evident the poultry business is becoming one of the important agricultural features. They have moved into their new factory, which is beautifully located and one of the largest exclusive incubator manufacturing in the United States. Equipped with motor power and improved machinery, greatly adding to their former facilities for turning out good work rapidly.

This firm furnishes an illustrated catalogue that contain a great deal of information of a practical character, and their 40 page testimonial pamphlet is a very creditable feature as many of its best recommendations bear the signature of parties whose names could not be obtained if the merits of this egg hatcher did not fully warrant it. The present prices and demand for this class of provisions is conclusive that a good incubator will prove an advantage to this great and growing industry.

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