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

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WHOLE NO. 446.

#### STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Board of Corrections and Charities, Board of Health, and the Judiciary.

[We invite our readers to ask any questions they may wish in regard to the details of work, conduct, or expense of any department which we have already described in this series of articles. We shall be glad to reply to the best of our ability, through the VISITOR.]

#### Board of Corrections and Charities.

The state board of corrections and charities was established in 1872, and consists of the governor, ex officio, and four commissioners appointed by him, each for a period of eight years. The members receive no compensation except expenses. The board chooses a secretary who has his office in the capitol. The board visits each penal, reformatory, and charitable state institution at least once a year, and usually two or three times a year. For this purpose the institutions are divided among the members of the board, each visiting a prison, a reformatory, and an asylum, as near as may be. The aim in these visits is to notice the appearance of the inmates, with their food and care, the care of the property, cleanliness, and to some extent the accounts. All such institutions in the state have a uniform system of keeping accounts which is in accordance with a manual furnished by the state accountant. Suggestions are made by the visiting member as he may see fit.

When each of these institutions makes up its estimates for legislative appropriations, the estimates in detail are submitted to the board of corrections and charities. The board considers the estimates, after a personal visit for the special purpose of determining the needs of the institution, and reports its opinion to the board of control of the institution. This report is published with the report of the institution to the legislature. Frequently the requests of the institution are cut down by the board of charities, and the legislature is very apt to follow the advice of the latter board.

The law also requires that when any of these institutions desire to build, the plans of the building, the ventilation, sewerage, and heating must be submitted to the board of charities for approval. And no money can be paid out of the state treasury for the carrying out of these plans until the board of corrections and charities shall have filed with the auditor general an opinion that the work can be done within the amount specified by the appropriation.

The board divides the state into five districts for the purpose of visiting county jails and poorhouses, each member of the board, including the secretary, taking a district. The board reports the state of affairs as they find them with reference to the buildings, care of inmates, fire protection and escapes, etc. The board has no authority to compel changes to be made, but does make recommendations. And if the authorities do not reform the evils it may call attention to the matter through the local papers. The board desires to have a law passed that will require plans of jails to be submitted to it for approval.

Pauper patients from Wayne county may, after two years, be supported in the Wayne county insane asylum at state expense. The board certifies that the care has been adequate and proper, and on such certification the charges are allowed by the board of auditors.

The board of corrections and charities also passes on the cases of those insane who have developed dangerous tendencies, and on its approval such patients are sent to the asylum for dangerous and criminal insane at Ionia.

The institutions that come under the scope of the board's labors are as follows:

PRISONS. State prison, Jackson. House of correction, Ionia. Branch of state prison, Marquette. House of correction, Detroit.

REFORMATORIES. Industrial home for boys, Lansing. "girls, Adrian.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. Michigan asylum for insane, Kalamazoo.
Eastern Michigan asylum, Pontiac.
Northern Traverse City.
Asylum for dangerous and criminal insane, Ionia.
State public school, Coldwater.
School for the deaf, Flint.
"blind, Lansing.

After this year there will be added the

upper peninsula asylum at Newberry, and the home for feeble minded at Lapeer, both now in process of building.

The so called "county agents" are really agents of the board of corrections and charities. They are however appointed by the governor. They hold office until removed. Their pay is \$3 a day when doing state work limited to an aggregate of \$100 per annum, and necessary expenses. Their expenses are additional to those of the board of

When a child under 16 years of age is arrested, the county agent is notified, and makes a thorough examination of the case, and reports results to the court, with recommendations, which latter are usually adopted by the court. As a consequence, only about one-third of those arrested are ever sent to the raformatories. The following facts are for the fiscal year 1892.

There is an annual conference of the county agents with the board of corrections and charities, and the county agents have a state association. The expense of the county agent system is about \$6,000 per year. The system is peculiar to Michigan. The county agent also visits the residences of those who wish children from state institutions, and makes recommendations concerning them. He places the child there and visits there occasionally to see if the child is receiving proper care. We shall give the duties of the county agents more in detail, in the

EXPENSES.

An appropriation of \$5,000 a year is made for the expenses of the board. On the average \$900 a year of this is covered back into the treasury as non-expended. The secretary receives \$2,000 a year, and he has a stenographer at \$660. Traveling expenses average about \$900 a year, and the miscellaneous expenses of printing, stationery, etc., are about \$500 a year.

## State Board of Health.

This board consists of six members, appointed by the governor, the term of office being six years. The members serve without pay except necessary expenses. The board chooses a secretary who has an office in the capitol, and who is the executive officer of the board. He receives a salary of \$3,000 a year. The board has regular quarterly meetings, and occasional special meetings.

The object of the existence of this board is stated in the law which defines their duties to be as follows: "They shall have the general supervision of the interests of the health and life of the citizens of this state. They shall especially study the vital statistics of this state, and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of deaths and of sickness among the people. They shall make sanitary investigations, and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics; the causes of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, ingesta, habits and circumstances on the health of the people. They shall when required, or when they deem it best, advise officers of the government, or other state boards, in regard to the location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta, heating and ventilation, of any public institution or building. They shall from time to time recommend standard works on the subject of hygiene for the use of the schools of the state.'

The board is intended to cooperate with the local boards of health, of which there is one in every city, village, and township. Dangerous and contagious diseases are the ones to which special attention is given. In such cases the physician in attendance is expected to report the facts to the local health official, and he to the state board of health. Occasionally the notice of such cases is obtained from the daily and local papers. When the case is thus reported or noticed, leaflets containing material that instructs in a plain and brief way the best methods of restricting that disease, are at once forwarded to the local health official. He distributes the leaflets at the house con-Continued on page 5.

POLITICS VS. STATESMANSHIP.

First prize oration, delivered by Mr. L. A. Wilson, class of '94, Michigan Agricultural College. Misgovernment is a universal evil. No nation has ever existed without its destructive influence. That we have misgov-ernment in our midst, seems, at first, difficult to understand, yet its evidences surround us on every hand. A disordered political system, an inefficient civil service, a stunted ballot, and a deranged currency; all these stare us in the face if we will but see them. And we naturally ask, "Whence this misgovernment? Who has thus dared to deface the fair page of our nation's history?" For our answer we can only turn to those who have conducted the affairs of our government; them must we hold responsible, and them censure.

Public men may be divided into two classes, the politicians and the statesmen. I propose to point out the difference between these two factors in our government, and the influence of each on our politics; to show how the politicians have sown the seeds of misgovernment that have germinated, grown, and ripened into such fruitful sources of political evil.

Who is the American politician? By the politician I do not mean any man who enters public life, but that man with whom national and public welfare are second in importance to self and party interests. Here we may properly make a distinction and divide the politicians into two classes: the one, narrow-minded and bigoted; the other, selfish and covetous.

The narrow-minded politician is that mar whose methods and beliefs are not based on broad and liberal ideas that tend represent and advancement, but on the narrow path of party affiliation. He is the conservative who never sees a question in but one light. As a law-maker he rushes along in this rut of bigotry, and turns a deaf ear to the appeals of liberal men, who, on every side, urge him to stop and consider some new plans for public welfare. He cries out that they must leave those branching avenues of new thought and stick to the old party rut; that all other roads are of quicksand and lead down into the darkest pits of national distress. He is bound fast to the spoke of the party wheel which often crashes down the hill of defeat, carrying with it tens of thousands of adherents, crushing with merciless force vast numbers who are left mangled and bleeding in its wake. He is the man who believes that everything outside of his party's principles is wrong, impracticable, and the institution of traitors; that whatever his party advocates is right, and should be adopted by the people. His party is his religion, his God, his all. Although he may do no intentional harm, yet he hinders legislation, prevents the passage of unbiased laws, and thus defeats the ends of government.

The selfish politician is that man whose highest ambition is personal success, and who seeks to satiate his avarice through party success. He has no scruples as to what means he employs to accomplish his ends. He takes into his confidence and makes use of the most depraved specimens of humanity only so they will secure him votes. His strongholds are the cities, the saloon his workshop and the saloonkeeper his accomplice. He wields the tools of wheedling, bulldozing, bribery, and any form of corrupt influence that will serve his purpose. Political rings and an unprincipled press are his supporters. With a complete system of bosses, workers and heelers, primaries are manipulated, conventions and nominations prearranged, and elections influenced. Is this government of the people, by the people, and for the people? No! It is American politics.

Our political parties are bigoted and uncompromising, each claiming that the only safe solution to public questions is through the adoption of its particular principles; that the moment one steps off the old party platform and advocates a different foundation for national laws, he endangers the safety of the nation. Why do not our two great political parties come down from the old rickety party structures and meet on a common ground of liberal thought, to discuss and solve those problems which are so vital to the people? On the contrary, in framing legislation, while one party,

through lengthy speeches, calls heaven and earth to witness that the country is ruined if the opponents have a remnant of power left, the other party is in the committee room arranging a filibuster or other wirepulling scheme. Is this legislation for the masses and for the best solution of great national problems? No! It is American

Another phase of our politics which is in a deplorable condition is our civil service. It has become a shameless jobbing and gambling in offices, a menace to our welfare, and a reproach to our civilization. "To the victors belong the spoils" is the key-note to our present system of civil appointments. Never was a principle more false and misleading. The fruits of that most unwise doctrine inaugurated by Andrew Jackson, have grown and augmented into a prolific source of political evil. Appointments in our civil service are not made on a basis of individual merit, but as premiums for party affiliation and compensations for party work. Instead of honest and capable officers, faithful to the public trust, we have brawling politicians who disgrace the public books with their scrawling chirography and their blundering arithmetic and grammar. Incompetency and dishonesty find their way to good positions and fat salaries through this contemptible system of partisan appointments. Nor is there any incentive for a man of honesty and ability to seek employment in the civil service; for when the tide of public favor turns, he must steps down and out to make room for some green demagogue who has yelled the party yell and must have his reward. Is this a public service of which we may be proud. W. It is American

politics.

Will our Ame Can people for liveral from this bondage of political slavery and assert their rights? Will they ever cease to be blindfolded by the politicians, who play with the interests of the people while great national questions are burning for a solution? Or will they stand by in this blind way till the sun of freedom sets on the Waterloo of their brightest hopes?

But we have another class of public men, the statesmen, who, like the Spartans of Thermopylæ, have stood firmly by the standard of political purity. Who is this American statesman? What has been his influence on our politics? The statesman is the ideal American citizen; zealous for the right and the maintenance of liberty and equality; law-abiding and free-thinking. He is the broad-minded liberalist whose ideas are not biased by party prejudices, but are builded on the firm foundation of patriotic judgment; whose every action is with an eye single to the nation's welfare; who accepts no party's principles because that party advocates them, but only that after thorough consideration he believes they are right. This is the ideal statesman who cares not for party; whose highest ambition is to serve his country; who is never influenced by any form of corruption. This is the man of whom we may well be proud. This is statesmanship.

The influence of the statesmen on our politics has been of inestimable value. They have acted as a check on the mad rush of the politicians in legislation. They have fought the battle for good and honest government. They have started every great scheme for improvement. They have effected every great reform.

We have seen the effects of two great forces in our politics. Let us consider a few needed reforms.

First, we should effect a speedy and radical reform in our civil service. Not party affiliation and party work, but individual ability alone should be considered as a recommendation to office. Our civil service should be conducted on a basis of rigid examinations as is our military department. Let examinations be held by capable, unbiased men, and let it never be asked of an applicant, "To what party do you belong?" Thorough business principles should be observed. Do not throw men out every time the political tide turns. but insure to good men permanence of employment and chance of promotion. Then will the best talent of the land be attracted to this department, and it will be raised from out the mire of disgrace, to an honor-

Continued on page 5,

## Field and Stock.

#### FRUIT REPORT.

R. M. KELLOGG.

In many respects this has been a remarkable season for fruit men. By the middle of March frost was well out of the ground, and April 1 found things two weeks in advance of the season. Then followed a cold wave, freezing everything solid. The succeeding warm wave was especially favorable for planting. Then followed a cold, wet season for several weeks, May 19 a snow storm, and sleet in many places. Although fruit was well advanced there seemed to have been little injury done. Foliage appeared bright and in good shape, and apple trees loaded in excess; but when the hot, dry weather followed the mischief done manifested itself. The foliage of apples having been frosted, turned a dark brown, and apples began dropping badly, and for a time it was thought the entire crop would go the ground. But under the stimulus of abundant rain the foliage renewed itself, and now we are able to report at least a half of a good crop throughout

Curl leaf for a time seriously threatened the peach crop, trees everywhere being seriously affected. Many resorted to spraying with good results, but the bright sunshine and dry weather brought out new leaves all too soon, as the trees are now loaded in excess, and thinning will have to be resorted to in many places if fine fruit is to be harvested. With an entire loss in the southwest and east, Michigan peach growers may expect the most profitable crop in recent years.

The plum was seriously injured by cold, many fruits being frozen on the northeast side, and others chilled so they dropped, but in most orchards enough remain to make a full crop. The shot hole fungus has in many places attacked the foliage, and unless Bordeaux mixture is applied and thorough cultivation given to stimulate growth, the middle of August or September will find the trees loaded with plums and not a leaf to ripen them or mature the wood for winter, and so we may expect many trees will be destroyed the coming winter.

Pears may be regarded as a large crop. Blight has appeared in many places, but people generally have learned the remedy and so little injury will follow.

and so little injury will follow.

Strawberries have been a moderate crop in all parts of the state, but prices have ruled high, so that on the whole the crop will be regulated as more profitable than in other years. The warm weather of early spring sent the crop forward unseasonably, and in some places frost did considerable injury. The subsequent cold weather prevented the full growth of the berry, and the hot and excessively dry weather ripened it up quickly. Much of it on account of cold, wet weather was not well polinated, and so it was "buttony" and ill-shaped. Few places have been fully supplied with this luscious fruit. Although there has been considerable of an increase in acreage, there will not under ordinary conditions be a surplus next year.

Gardeners report at all horticultural meetings that the demand for vegetables has greatly fallen off, people preferring a light fruit diet instead of the beet, turnip, hog and hominy diet of the past; so let no one fear the want of a market for strictly nice fruit. The old standard varieties have held their own, but decidedly promising varieties are in sight, so that improvements in this direction will in the near future be very marked.

Raspberries, now beginning to appear in the market, promise a liberal reward to the grower. While the crop is quite large the demand will also be great. There have been few fungi or other diseases to work injury, and fruit is fairly well developed. With good rains the quality will be high and consumption thereby largely increased and offerings promptly taken.

Blackberries are especially promising. The winter in no section injured the canes and they have set very full. Dry weather is the great obstacle to successful blackberry culture. Constant stirring of the soil or mulching with green clover or other heavy mulch is the remedy, and where libberally applied a good crop may be expected, rain or no rain.

Grapes have been injured in some localities by frost, and in others the steel blue grape vine beetle has done much mischief. In most places the little pest was put on an arsenic diet and the crop saved; many were negligent and the crop was destroyed. But very few cases of black rot are reported so far, but with those who have made liberal applications of Bordeaux mixture little damage may be feared from this source. Thus it is that Michigan again is classed as a favored state.

Ionia.

## SWINE NOTES.

A. H. WARREN.

Don't allow the swill barrel to foment and sour until it is almost impossible to go

near it. Sweet food is relished by the pigs as well as by yourself.

Plenty of shade and cool water are very essential for the pigs nowadays.

Wheat ground and soaked from 6 to 12 hours makes an excellent food for the pigs, and is as cheap as anything at present prices.

Now that most of the spring pigs are weaned, the sows that are bred for fall litters should be kept in good condition, as raising two litters a year is a great strain on the vital forces of the brood sow.

Castrate all pigs that are not wanted for breeders, before they are six months old; they will do better and there is less risk to run than when left to an older age.

Don't compel the pigs to be shut up in a close pen with board floors, these hot summer days. Give them the run of a pasture lot and they will grow more bone and stand upon their feet much better.

One of the secrets of profitable pork raising consists in pushing an animal when young so that it is ready for market early, and giving food adapted to the wants and condition of the animal.

It is not so much in knowing what the pigs need as in looking after and applying those needs that counts, and the practical swine raiser is always on the alert for those needs.

It is to the advantage of every breeder and feeder to foster a quiet disposition in his herd. A quiet pig will thrive and do much better than one that is always on the move and ready to run at the drop of the hat.

After pigs once learn to eat, they should be fed regularly at stated times, three times a day, always taking care to feed what they will eat up clean, and yet not so much but that they will be ready when called up for the next feed. To maintain the best growth it is always necessary to gradually increase the rations as they increase in growth; for the man who feeds the same ration daily will find he is making a serious mistake.

## SHROPSHIRES FOR THE GENERAL FARMER.

GEO. E. BRECK.

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It is only with mutton bred sheep that feeders can expect any profit from the feeding pen. With those sheep that are pre-eminently wool bearers it has been impossible for the last two years to obtain market prices for hay and grain raised on the farm by feeding it to the sheep. On the contrary, when the same feed is fed to mutton bred sheep, those whose breeding has established the habit of laying on flesh and thoroughly appropriating the food consumed, there has always been and we expect always will be a fair profit in feeding, pesides the large quantity of valuable manure that we thus have for preserving the fertility of the farm. In the agriculture of the future we shall be obliged to adopt the best methods of the older agricultural communities in returning to the soil more than has been found necessary on virgin soil. This will compel us to feed the products of the farm to animals for slaughter, instead of selling the hay and

The half blood lambs are stronger and more vigorous from the day they are dropped. At one year old half bloods from good grade ewes should weigh from 100 to 125 pounds, which at the low average prices prevailing for the last six months, or from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per hundred, would make these yearlings when ready for the shambles at one year old worth from \$5 to \$6 per head. I have several times computed carefully from actual accounts kept the expense of raising one of these sheep, including the grain which they have in the lamb creep, pasture during the summer, and feed in the fattening pen, and adding 50 cents per head for the expense of shipping and selling, and I can only make the average expense on such sheep \$2.25 per head, and this leaves us a balance for profit that can be shown by no other farm animal at the present time. That the prices of choice mutton will be lower than at the present time I do not believe. That there is bound to be a general change from wool producing to mutton sheep I have no doubt. The signs of the times all point in that direction. Every farmer must keep a few sheep, and I do not believe that we can reasonably expect the profitable prices for wool in the future which we have had in the past. Of course, this will largely increase the number of mutton sheep, but with this increase will be an improvement in the quality of mutton which will lead to a larger consumption of this kind of meat, and I believe that the consumption will keep pace with its production.

It is impossible for the large ranches of the west with their drouths and sparse feed to ever produce the best quality of mutton. Early lamb raising has a promising future, and in this the ranch men cannot compete. The best mutton sheep have been brought to their present high state by favorable conditions, liberal feeding, and careful breeding, and the farmers who can and will continue these necessary conditions are not numerous. The field is necessarily narrow on this account, and while the man who will secure a good flock of mutton sheep and raise for them the proper kind of food and give it to them in a sufficient quantity is an exception, I believe his reward is certain and will be satisfactory. In the competition among the different breeds of mutton sheep the Shropshire stands as a medium sheep. Between the over-large, long wool breeds that cannot stand the extremes of our climate and that do not "nick" well with the common sheep, and the smaller breeds which, while full of quality, are not large enough to meet the demands of our people and that shear too light a fleece, the Shropshires will hold the leading place in the future, as they do at present, and will always return a fair profit for good care. Paw Paw.

## MICHIGAN FINE WOOL SHEEP AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The exhibit of fine wools at the Columbian Exposition was divided into four classes, of which the American Merinos furnished two, and the Delaines and Rambouillets one each. The two classes of American Merinos were termed "Merino A" and "Merino B," the only distinction being that the latter included sheep of larger carcass and enabled those Merino breeders who are breeding more than formerly toward a mutton type, to show to better advantage. In class "Merino A" the Michigan exhibitors were Henry Burns, Saline; A. A. Wood, Saline; W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills; and M. H. Walworth, Hillsdale. The Michigan men took prizes as follows: Yearling rams—W. E. Boyden, second; Henry Burns, sixth. Ram lambs —A. A. Wood, fourth. Aged ewes—W. E. Boyden, first; A. A. Wood, third. Ewes two years old—A. A. Wood, third. Yearling ewes—W. E. Boyden, first and second. Ewe lambs—A. A. Wood, third. Aged flocks—A. A. Wood, first. Pen of two rams and three ewes under two years, bred by exhibitor—W. E. Boyden, first; A. A. Wood, fourth. Sweepstakes ewe—W.

E. Boyden.

The Michigan exhibitors in class "Merino B" were Wood & Bissell, Saline; A. A. Wood, Saline; W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills; M. H. Walworth, Hillsdale, and C. H. Williams, Church's Corners. The awards to Michigan men were: Aged rams—Wood & Bissell, third. Rams two year olds—A. A. Wood, third. Yearlings—A. A. Wood, fifth; W. E. Boyden, sixth. Ram lambs—A. A. Wood, fourth. Ewes, two year olds A. A. Wood, fifth. Yearling ewes—W. E. Boyden, second and sixth. Ewe lambs—A. A. Wood, fifth. Aged flocks—A. A. Wood, fourth. Pen of five ewes two years or over—A. A. Wood, third. Pen of two rams and three ewes under two years—A.

A. Wood, fourth.

In Delaine Merinos C. H. Williams of Church's Corners was the only entry from Michigan. He secured second on two year old rams; sixth on yearling rams; fourth and fifth on ram lambs; fifth and sixth on yearling ewes; fifth on ewe lambs; third on aged flocks.

aged flocks.

Michigan had no entries among the Rambouillets.

## ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

The following description of Mr. Samuel Porch's establishment at Hammonton, N. J., is from the *Poultry Keeper*:

"There are two brooder houses, extending out from an incubator room. The yards are only 5 x 16 each, and hold 100 chicks. The total capacity of the brooder houses is 2,000 chicks every ten weeks. Mr. Porch uses a hot water incubator. The brooder system is hot water pipes, but lamps are used in some of the apartments

on one side. "Here we have a gentleman who is in the broiler business on a town lot, and has a capacity for 2,000 chicks, or as many as he can attend to, yet he does not keep a hen on the place. He buys eggs from wherever he can get them, hatches them in his incubator house, raises them for market in the brooder houses, and they never leave the house and yards until they go to market. There is no foraging ground or large lot for them to range upon. All is done upon the town lot of  $50 \times 200$  feet, only half of which is devoted to broilers, the other half being occupied by the dwelling and yards. We have, then, 2,000 chicks on one-eighth of an acre every ten weeks. There are several other broiler places in the town equally crowded, yet successful and doing well.

Mr. James Rankin of South Easton, has been sending about 300 fat ducks per week to market this season, all from his incubators and brooders; prices have been very satisfactory. He also sells large numbers

for breeding purposes; his whole product this year will be nearly 10,000. Here is a man who uses an incubator of his own make and proves its success.

#### WHY NOT, FARMERS?

This is an age of organization. Capital forms syndicates, railroads combine to keep up passenger and freight rates, and to look after their mutual interests. Merchants unite for mutual benefit. Millers form associations looking to their interest in the purchase of wheat and sale of flour. Mechanics form trades unions with a view to the betterment of their individual circumstances. Labor of all kinds unites to advance and improve its condition. Physicians and lawyers have their associations for the same purpose. Did it ever occur to you that farmers constitute the only great industrial class that have not availed themselves of the benefits of strong and systematic organization? There is no other occupation that needs the benefits to be derived from harmonious organization so much as the farmer's, and for the following

1. The farmers need to meet together for social and intellectual improvement.

2. Farmers, by meeting together and comparing notes, in the consideration of their methods and business, can learn much from each other's experience. It makes them better farmers and leads to thrift and improvement of the farm and its surroundings. At such meetings all that pertains to the farm in the management of crops and stock can be talked over to great advantage and mutual benefit.

3. The question of markets and how best to place the products of the farm on the market so as to realize the greatest amount of profit can be freely discussed.

4. In the matter of education these meetings are calculated to stimulate thought, study, and research, largely to the improvement and benefit of the mental powers. Farmers need also to understand parliamentary usage, and the rules that obtain in deliberative assemblies, so that they may be able to preside at such public meetings as they may choose to take part in, with credit to themselves; and this information they may acquire by meeting in an organized capacity.

5. At farmer's meetings the laws of the state and nation can be studied and discussed, and those injuriously affecting the interests of agriculture pointed out and remedies suggested. Through organization farmers can better advise with members of congress or the legislature by recommending such changes or modifications as may appear desirable.

6. Farmers can meet without reference to party politics, in all things keeping free from partisan or sectarian bias, on a common or neutral ground, where all can unite and consider questions pertaining to agriculture and agricultural interests.

7. In these deliberations questions affecting the home and home comforts, the lessening of the toil and worry of the wife and daughter and how to make the home pleasant, comfortable and happy—all can be considered and determined.

8. Through organization farmers can often arrange practical methods of coöperation that give little trouble and require no risk, by which it is easy to buy or sell together at prices that make large saving to the individual. This alone should be sufficient inducement to every farmer who cares to better his condition, to join his brother in some good organization.

9. The Grange is a farmer's organization free from partisan or sectarian bias, costing but a small sum for membership and dues, and one where the farmer, his wife, son and daughter can all join; one worthy the support and encouragement of all good and honorable farmers.

The Grange earnestly and cordially invites you to join with them in trying to improve the farmer and advance his financial, social, and intellectual condition.

condition.
GEO. B. HORTON.

## THE PERMANENTLY THOUGHTFUL MAN.

This one thing I write unto you lovebewildered girls; you can trust your happiness, other things being equal, to a tender man, writes Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward in the July Ladies' Home Journal. By this I do not mean a man who makes a good lover. All men make good lovers while they are about it. The expressions of courtship go for little. A girl who gives herself to a man proved before marriage to be rough or cold, deserves the fate that will surely overtake her. How many roses does he bring? How many kisses does he give? These are not the questions. Are his vows ardent? Are his letters affectionate? These matter less than it would be possible to make you believe.

But what kind of a son is he to an aged or lonely father? Is he patient with an unattractive, an ailing, even a nagging mother? Do you know how he treats his sister?

"Rest and change are good for people," said the wife as she rose in the night to rifle her husband's pockets. "I've had a rest, and now I think I'll have a little change."—Buffalo Courier.

#### Woman's Work.

#### WOMAN'S WORK ON THE FARM.

[Read at Shelby Institute by Manda L. Crocker.]
II.

In some some states, too, there is still another item added to woman's work on the farm. For instance, in Indiana, the wives and daughters do the milking. I remember a great reformation that took place in a Hoosier neighborhood one happy spring, however. A neighbor obtained a farm-hand from somewhere (God bless him). I guess he was a Yankee, born and bred, who on his first morning at his employer's, rose early, fed the horses, cleaned the stables and then came in for the milk pail. When told that the women did the milking, he held up his hands in horror and said: "Where I work they will not." Well the upshot of this departure was that the fathers and brothers all around used the milking stool before fall.

There is solid comfort however, in woman's work; the baking of good bread, making sweet palatable butter, keeping clothes orderly and clean, and much satisfaction in becoming a good cook and tidy housekeeper, but when there is the compendium of men's chores daily hitched on, the work of a woman on the farm becomes a jumbled encyclopedia. And many times a pale, overworked, and not very good natured woman is the consequence.

To illustrate the foolish complication of toil, how would it sound to say, "Husband, as you are in a little early, you may as well darn the stockings for Nell?" or, "Mr. G., while you are resting, you may iron some or make up a bed or two?" How would the "head of the house" take it?

This puts me in mind of an incident of my girlhood—you remember I was a farmer's daughter—when I was "helping" in harvest time. I usually "raked and bound," sometimes gathered sheaves only. At noon mother would say, "Daughter, while the men are eating and you are resting, you might run down some chickens for supper." Sometimes the chickens ran me down, and then it so happened the men did not get fried fowl for tea.

But back to the subject: Woman's work must be simplified, before the highest satisfaction of life on the farm can be attained. In the first place, women should work a good deal in cancellation. Strike out the miserable compendium of out-door drudgery, providing it comes in between you and rest; cancel all the indoor extras, the nerve-wearing nothings, the non-essentials. I doubt not that many a farmer's

wife has been hurried to the grave by extras.

There's a poem somewhere which contains these lines:

"There's too much of ironing goes to a shirt, And nothing lasts us but trouble and dirt."

This intimates that woman's work is but a crusade against dirt with the trouble thrown in. But it is only the tired out, overworked side of it, and most likely emanated from some farmer's wife who did sundries for the whole family while she rested.

Work simplified! How? In the first place take yourself off the list of common forager, let the masculine element do the farming of the truck patch as well as of the field, unless said element is willing to churn, wash, hunt eggs, or sweep the dining room while you rest. Then, secondly, cancellation should be worked vigorously in the house. Of course if you lived in town and had plenty of time on your hands, and thought God sanctioned it, you might ruffle. shirr, tuck, and primp to your pride's content. But when pressed for time and rest, remember a plain broad hem is elegant trimming, and that well-fitting, plainly made clothes are always to the taste of refined people. For my part, I would much rather hoe onions than make ruffles. How many farmers' wives and daughters do say, "O my feet ache so. I wouldn't mind it so much if my feet did not give out!" Rest your feet—rest the sewing machine treadle. When you cancel ruffling, shirring, etc., from wash goods, you also cancel many weary hours over the ironing table.

Did you ever hear how our grandmothers toiled? I guess you did, if you have a husband or your father is living. It may have been creditable to the grandfathers that the grandmothers did all the housework, dairy-work, reared and cooked for a family of children, and then had to do a goodly share of the field work. It may have been creditable I say. But for my part, I have listened to how, "mother done," until I wondered in my soul what there was left for the fathers to do. Of one thing I am certain, however, and that is they did not have so many drapes, throws, tidies, scarfs, and bits of bric-a-brac in the parlor that it took a blessed hour to dust the room.

And then about the extras in dress, well, if the fellow told the truth who is always telling how "mother done," feminine pride was hampered when it took only five yards, single width, to make a dress, the skirt containing but three breadths. How true it all is I do not know; but what I do know about the "old days" myself, doesn't make me homesick to live them over again. I like and enjoy the present day and am

greatly interested in woman's work of the present, especially on the farm. I am impressed, however, that it has grown too complicated; too much of the unnecessary, too many nerve-killing extras added. A great many steps can be saved by plainer living.

Much can be canceled in the pastry line. Plenty of plain, wholesome food, well-cooked, plenty of good, light bread and sweet butter, with fruit as near its natural state as possible, certainly ought to satisfy. An occasional pie, cake, or jar of cookies is admissible, but pie, pie, pie! cake, cake, cake! render the woman in the kitchen a slave to the rolling-pin and cake-tin, not mentioning the hot hours hovering about the oven waiting for these doses of dyspepsia to become palatable. Work a big example in cancellation on the rolling-pin and let anybody growl that feels so inclined. It is cheaper to listen to the see-sawing of a vitiated palate than to wear yourself out for pampered appetites.

Plenty of plain living then, plenty of plain yet pretty, well fitted gowns, and a plain, practical way of house-keeping would give the woman on the farm more time for rest, for outdoor exercise or recreation—I do not mean men's chores—and her nerves would be in good trim, her headaches not so many, her temper not so sorely tried, and farm life would be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Shelby.

#### LEAVES FROM OLD OAKS.

OLD OAKS FARM.

July 16.—Mrs. Gay has been reading "The Heavenly Twins." I found her in a stirred up state of mind and a talkative

"This woman question," she began, "will not down. Here it is again, in an exaggerated form it is true, to those familiar with it. But, still, a point must be sharp to impress itself. The call must be urgent to inspire a following. Women have slept too long,—they are slow to waken."

I differ decidedly on that and said so bluntly. Women are getting on fast enough, it is the men who should catch up with the procession. Some women never take men into the count at all. Now I believe a crusade for men's rights and ideals ought

to be started. "Certainly I agree with you," Mrs. Gay went on, "and out of this long story of these heavenly twins of diabolical deeds I culled this sentence as chiefly worthy to be set down: 'A woman who thinks that only a woman is worthy is like a bird with a broken wing.' I incline to think it was the key-note of the author's thought in writing such a book, too. At the same time there is a great deal of truth in the saying that man rises or falls to standards demanded by women. You know 'The woman soul leadeth us upward and on,' Goethe tells us. Women must know themselves better than they ever have and, valuing their power, depend on a reflection of their own purity and uprightness in men."

That may all be, but I cannot see that men need be such dependent apron-string creatures! It seems as if each, man and woman, must be perfect ones in their lives before the two can together make a complete one. Why must so many women be wage-earners as well as mothers and wives when there are able-bodied men at the heads (?) of their families? Why must I dodge a man's tobacco scented breath as he waits on me in a store or passes the time of day with me at the door, and then keep silence when he boasts that he will discard the weed "when it hurts him?" Why must we pick our way on the shady side of the street over unpolished foot gear of spectators absorbed in cur quarrels or political wrangles?

According to J. G. Holland, "Often we find not more than five whole men in a town of five thousand inhabitants." What a sensation a census taker on such a basis would create!

Why must the "coming girl" know all the progressive ideas, and nothing be said about teaching the "coming boy" to be her equal? I'd like to know.

RUTH L. RESTLY.

## MRS. J. G. RAMSDELL.

To no women are more honors due than to those who have borne the toil and care of the early days and helped build up new communities, and all that goes to make the highest culture and progress of the end of the nineteenth century, from the initial start of the unbroken wilderness and all the crude beginnings of things.

Said Mrs. Ramsdell, whom we have chosen as the typical pioneer woman of Michigan, to the writer of this sketch the other day, "I seem to have always been interest the harder."

just on the border."

Born in New York, at the age of eight years she came to Wayne county, "along in the thirties." Detroit was then a scattered village. The old French fort still could be traced, and where are now miles of pavements and massive blocks of buildings were then quiet farms, and the only paths were those made by the cattle who grazed the rich green meadows that bor-

dered the river's bank. At the age of eighteen another move took her family to Livingston county not many miles from where is now the city of Lansing—then an unbroken forest. If the history of those early pioneer days could be told, it would be more fascinating than the wildest romance -but such experiences can only be lived, not narrated. The Miss Clara Gould of that day was a school teacher, and did her duty faithfully and well by the children of that period who have long been the men and women of this. Somewhere about the beginning of the sixth decade of the century she united her fortunes to that of an ambitious young lawyer of Lansing, Jonathan G. Ramsdell by name, and together they set out to make a home in the just opened Grand Traverse region. It was in the fall of 1861 that they commenced their journey from Grand Haven by boat to Pentwater, from there to Manistee by land, and from there by way of Frankfort and Benzonia over the trail" on horseback to Traverse City. It was an adventurous honeymoon trip and fully enjoyed by the young couple. It was getting late in the fall and their household belongings had gone by boat to Northport. There was no house to be had in the little rough village on the bay, so after a two weeks' stay at the Gunton House they went to Northport for the winter. The house was unfinished, the furniture mainly made of packing boxes, but there was plenty of wood for cozy fires, there were

all the years that have come and gone since. It is hardly the thing to make such a sketch as this a personal one, but as one who has known Mrs. Ramsdell for over thirty years, we feel called upon to say that she is the youngest woman for her years in the state of Michigan—that one of her strongest characteristics is the way in which through all these pioneer years she has kept herself in touch with all the world's work and progress—that she buys books as other women buy gloves and ribbons—that she is authority on flowers and birds and natural science generally, and in good housewifery there is no question she cannot answer for you if you are in search of in-

boxes of books—there were always books

in the Ramsdell family—and the winter passed pleasantly away. In the spring they

came to their farm just outside Traverse

city, which had been taken up from the

government lands at a dollar and a quarter

an acre, and there has been their home in

Her charitable work has always been large, though in a majority of cases she has not let her left hand know what her right hand did; her hospitality boundless, as many happy guests of hers all over the state and in many others can testify. She has been president of the Ladies' Library association, an active member in several benevolent societies, a notable worker in the Grange, and later, president of the Benevolent Union for several consecutive terms.

—Home Cheer.

## OPEN AIR CHARITY.

Traverse City, July 9, 1894.
EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—We have a

pretty big Grange, and at our last meeting, when this question came up, there was not one farmer's wife there who said she felt like entertaining any strangers.

It is too bad that so many of the women of the farm are such slaves to work that they cannot have company in the summer time without wishing they wouldn't come. This applies to the city cousin who wants to kill two birds with one stone, i. e.—visit and get the country air, and to the taking in of a parcel of waifs and strays for an

outing—the idea! Why, dear Mrs. Mayo, what are you thinking of? As nobody seems to say a word against this last straw on the burden of the overworked farm housekeeper, I will protest in the name of hundreds of our women who, I am sure, if appealed to, would say I am right in this. That they of all womankind need an outing and a summer vacation which they next to never get, is most terribly true. It is only a favored few who have their servants and need only direct how their work should be done; the most of us have to work harder in the long, hot days of summer than in any other time of the year. This is exhausting, and takes every bit of our strength; making us old before our time worn out in fact.

We do, some of us, keep summer boarders, but that is our own business; and we expect good pay for them. In that case, we can, or should hire the hardest work done—but these city bummers—dear me! They may be worthy objects of charity, but I contend, that the farmer's wife, as she is, is in greater need of rest than they are. She, too, needs something new to look at and enjoy. Verily, she has earned the right to a good resting spell, if ever a mortal did; and for her, in addition to harvest hands and her own family, to be told to cook for and wait on a lot of strange "resorters," "free gratis for nothing," in the hottest time of the year, is asking a

little too much.

Just now we happen to live in the city.

The other day we had the pleasure of going on an excursion—a day's ride

on our beautiful bay to Charlevoix and return. It was a most delightful trip; but saving ourselves, we looked in vain for a single farmer's family among the 200 or so happy people there on that boat. Perhaps if we had lived on the farm, we too, would have staid at home and worked hard all that beautiful day. I ask, should this be thus?

ELMINA M. VOORHEES.

#### The Juveniles.

#### PRIME-MINISTER JACK.

"Mamma! Susan! Some one light the gas; I wish you would," called an impatient voice.

"Suppose you play 'some one,' then," answered Jack's mother from the top of the stairs. "You are ambitious to be 'some one,' aren't you?"

"Fudge!" said Jack, "not in that way. Besides, I can't reach. You don't allow me to stand on chairs. I don't see the use of having servants and then waiting on yourself, either."

"Take the lamp-lighter, Jack. Then you won't have to stand on a chair. If you don't like the idea of waiting on yourself, then we'll call it waiting on others. That's the way to become 'somebody,' you know."

"I'm sure I don't know anything of the sort," Jack answered, still in a tone of impatience. "I can't find the lighter. I'll knock my shins off. When I'm a man no one shall bother me with doing such things. I'm going to be as great a man as—as"—he was going to say "as papa," when he happened to think that papa sometimes was called upon to light the gas and do other things which his boy thought burdensome. So he concluded his sentence—"as Dr. James, or the President, or—or"

"Or the Prime Minister of Great Britain," suggested his mother in conclusion.

"Yes," said Jack, accepting her suggestion. "I s'pose, the higher up I get, the less likely people will be to bother me. Everybody will run after me and wait on me then."

"Indeed," said his mamma, who had by this time come down and sat beside Jack in the glow of the firelight. "It seems to me that Dr. James said something about having to hurry away to see patients, who would keep him busy until late."

"Yes," said Jack; "he gets more practice than any other doctor in town. He's the leading doctor, they say."

"I suppose that is because he carries out your idea—is above running at everyone's call and waiting on people. It must be very fine to be the leading physician of a town, Jack, instead of a boy, and have every one waiting on one from morning till night."

"Why—mamma!" stammered Jack. "I—I—didn't think of that when I spoke of him. He does wait on other people. But then that's his business. He's paid for it. Still I don't believe I'd want to be a doctor, after all."

"Maybe you would rather be President, then, and have a great throng of people crowding into your room, and dogging your footsteps, waiting to know why this office hadn't been filled, or that man removed, and every time you picked up a newspaper, to read what some impatient person said about the slowness with which the nation's head servant was attending to the people's wants."

"Do they talk about the President that

"Do they talk about the President that way?" asked Jack in surprise. "Just as though it was his business to do whatever any one wanted! Well, I guess that is only because this is such a free country. I'll stick to what I said about Gladstone. I don't believe that in England they would dare to expect so great a man to be a servant to every one."

a servant to every one."

"Then they should expect him to be something different from what the title of his office makes him out to be," said his mother.

"Why, how is that?" Jack wanted to know. "Prime Minister means—means it must mean that he is the first ruler in the land, or next to the Queen."

"Yes, 'prime' does mean 'first;' but 'minister' means 'one who serves, or ministers.' So you see Jack, Mr. Gladstone is only the 'first servant' of Great Britain, and has to serve ever so many millions of people."

"And that's as high as any one could get," pondered Jack, as though not quite ready to give up his notion of a position so high that others would have to wait upon him, instead of he on them.

"Yes, Jack; unless you go to Him who said He 'came not to be ministered unto, but to minister,' and 'He that is greatest among you shall be your servant."

"Well!" said Jack, springing up, "you're the greatest mother to make a boy see things! I'm going to apply for the position of Prime Minister of this house, and I'll begin on that gas."—The Rev. J. F. Cowan, in the Sunday School Times.

Johnny—Pop, may I ask you a question in arithmetic? Happy Father (proud of his son's love for study)—Certainly, my boy, certainly. Johnny—How many times what makes seven?—*Life*.

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NEXT ISSUE AUGUST 2.

#### OUR WORK.

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

OUR OBJECT

is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement Financially, Socially, Mentally, Morally. We believe that this improvement can in large measure be

We believe that this improvement about: 1.  $(a_0)$  By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.  $(b_0)$  By co-operation for financial advantage. 2.  $(a_0)$  By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling ogether of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people

together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.

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

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

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

atts.

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

the home.

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

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

The articles on railroads on page seven are particularly timely. The abstract of statistics is valuable for reference, and should be preserved.

#### NOTICE.

Mrs. J. H. Royce writes as follows:

"I am in receipt of a letter from head of 'Fresh Air' department of Chicago to the effect that owing to prevalence of small-pox in Chicago, no fresh air people of any kind would be sent out. Please notice same in VISITOR."

#### STUDENTS, TAKE NOTICE.

Students who wish to take an examination for entrance to the Agricultural College without going to the expense of visiting the college, can probably arrange with their county commissioner of schools to give them an examination August 2. In this case the fee for such examination will be one dollar, to be paid to the commissioner. This examination will be a written one.

## THE KIND OF MAN.

The man whom the people choose to serve them in any capacity should have the following requisites as the cardinal qualifications.

This means that he shall 1. Honesty. not only be honest in avoiding bribery, but that he shall be honest with his constituents; that he shall do the square thing though the heavens fall; that he shall be honest in advocating the really important questions, to the exclusion of demagogic parleys over petty issues. Choose an honest man.

2. Ability. We mean by this, not brilliancy, nor scholarship, but hard sense and practical business talents. If scholarship and eloquence can be thrown in, so much the better. We want men who are in office for business and not for fun. Choose an able man.

3. Representative character. We want a man who believes somewhat as we do. We want a man who will represent our views and those of our neighbors. We want therefore a man who knows his people and understands their wants. Choose a representative man.

Will you do it?

## THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

During the next few weeks candidates for many important offices will be named by the people,—that is ostensibly named by the people, but in reality many of them will be named by the friends of men who seek the higher offices. Now this sort of thing is all right, if the results suit the people. If not, it is all wrong. So we appeal to every voter to be very alert until after all the nominating conventions are held, county, legislative, congressional, and state, and to use all their influence for the

men they want to see put forward. Conservative men are predicting that

during the next few years our form of government will be subjected to the severest strain that it has yet encountered. Of course this prophecy is brought home to us by the serious labor troubles through which we are passing. But there are events which have occurred recently in our own state that also emphasize the same proph-

In 1891 somebody fraudulently raised the election returns on the salary amendment. Soon after that our secretary of state was dismissed for peculation. In 1893 another fraud was committed in the election returns. In the same year our august supreme court lobbied through a comfortable raise in salaries for its members. In 1894 the clerk of the board of auditors was dismissed, and the allegations of the press that he was guilty of misappropriating funds from the state have not yet been successfully denied. In the same year three state officers were dismissed for palpably gross neglect of duty. One of them, the secretary of state, swore in court that he knew next to nothing about the duties of his office; and his deputy absconded with \$2,000 of the state's money. The present auditor general has been charged with presenting excessive bills, and bills that were not itemized as the law requires; and these bills were allowed by the recent board of auditors, now dismissed. There has been no attempt to deny the charges against the auditor general, as made in the VISITOR March 15 last. In the recent Ellis trial the jury divided on partisan lines, and justice was spit upon by prejudice. The perpetrators of the election frauds of 1891 and 1893 are still free.

This is our tale of woe, and if it is not enough to startle honest citizens our country is indeed in danger. But fault finding, and being startled, and newspaper editorials are not enough. The voters of this state and country must be aroused to their individual duty. They must vote, and vote right. They must choose their own representatives, and choose men who know patriotism from politics and treason from partisanship. And now is a good time to begin,—for we can't begin too soon.

## SOME THOUGHTS ON THE STRIKE.

1. It was really a contest waged by a labor organization to test its strength in compelling capital to accede to labor's demands. As such, it was a failure. It was ill-advised, and ill-timed.

2. Though the strikers disavowed connection with violence, the conditions brought about by their action were such as to give opportunity for anarchists and thugs to pursue their work of devastation. Yet in some cases strikers themselves used physical force to obstruct trains, and only ceased to do so when the troops were

3. The laboring men have suffered the most. A week or two of idleness, in many homes, means distress. And then some of the railroads will not take back the strikers.

4. The militia in some cases proved themselves valuable. But it is evident that the lawless elements fear the regulars

5. It is quite astonishing that the power of the president to enforce national laws, when necessary, by force of arms should be questioned. The idea that he must say to Governor Altgeld, "Governor, please may I send some regulars to Chicago," seems absurd.

6. If the interstate commerce law can be invoked so forcefully in favor of the railroads, why can't it be invoked against them more successfully? The people would like to know.

7. It is asserted that the railroad managers agreed to sit down, and folding their hands, force Uncle Samuel to run their trains for them. This was wrong. And it is to be hoped that if the allegation is true they will be indicted for conspiracy.

8. Geo. M. Pullman is a fallen idol to many. He had been considered a philanthropist, but recent events seem to show a strain of brutality that is no part of a philanthropic nature.

9. The idea of some form of "compulsory" arbitration seems to have been furthered by the strike.

10. The question of immigration has again been forced to the front, and it is sincerely to be hoped that our alleged statesmen will do something about it. The people want restricted immigration.

11. Many consider the present strike as a powerful argument for government ownership of railroads. But the argument applies as well to the painters in Chicago who went out on the request of Mr. Sovereign, as it does to the railroad men who went out at Mr. Debs' request.

12. It would look as if labor unions must take a new tack, and give more attention to educating their members, closing saloons and gambling dens, encouraging savings and teaching how to save, discussing economic problems, forcing legislation by ballots only, but forcing it, and disseminating information of the condition and needs of the laboring men.

13. It is evident that the next few years will bring to the front the social problems. The labor question for instance must be solved if possible. Intelligent and law abiding laboring men are getting desperate. Some solution must be attempted.

14. When it is clearly understood that a question concerning "Old Glory" is up, it doesn't take long to settle it. It's a good thing for the flag that it have a little brush once in a while. People forget their country in peaceful days.

15. The farmers as a rule were little affected by this strike. But farmers are deeply interested in the so-called labor problem, and should aid in getting it settled right.

THE NOMINATION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

This measure is favored chiefly, though not entirely, by those who believe in the popular election of senators, and is considered but a step in that direction.

Most of its advocates favor it as a temporary practice, to be followed by a constitutional amendment establishing election directly by the people.

It is not expected to usher in a political millenium, nor to guarantee that archangels shall be chosen to don the senatorial toga. But it is believed that such a procedure will bring the choice of senators "closer to the people." That is an abused phrase, but it never can be abused threadbare, for it is the secret of satisfactory government. A body of 900 men is a more popular body than one of 90, and its choice is more apt to be that of the rank and file.

Again, this method leaves legislators clear to do that for which they are supposed to be elected. It is well known that, in two legislatures out of every three, members are chosen largely because they will vote for a certain man for United States senator. We think that when the plan is once adopted the avoidance of this will be found to be one of its best results.

It has been urged against this measure that it is not what the framers of the constitution intended. Well, neither is the electoral college, as it now exists, what the framers of the constitution intended; yet no one thinks for a moment of returning to the old plan. But this measure does no violence to the fathers. The legislature is the people's servant, not their master, and it is as legitimate to instruct the members bodily in state convention, as to instruct them individually in legislative

It is also said that state conventions can be "worked" and bribed more easily than can the legislature. But most people have a notion that they can trust the state convention with as much safety as they can the legislature. However, if this objection is valid, let us advocate that our state officers shall be chosen by the legislature. For we surely want to give virtue all the sea room possible. And if we can get better men from the legislature than from the convention, let us have them. Experience shows, however, that our state convention candidates, especially for governor, reflect public sentiment pretty accurately.

The Allegan Gazette comments unfavorably on the merits of this scheme by asserting that the men chosen by the recent state conventions are not first class men, and cites the Democratic convention of Illinois, and the Democratic and Populist conventions of Michigan. These conventions were not nominating to suit the Gazette. nor the Republican party, and it is safe to say that the nominees suit their respective parties. Democratic Senator Palmer of Illinois was nominated by state convention, and Republican Senator Cullom of the same state, who desires another term in the sen-

ate, has signified his desire to see his party adopt a similar method. The Chicago Inter-Ocean favors the plan. When the Gazette will find fault with nominations in its own party, made on this plan, its objections will have some strength. But its criticisms of candidates of other parties, chosen in this way, have very little weight.

"Practical politicians" object to this measure because they want the campaign contributions of senatorial aspirants. And there's the rub! Until campaign expenses are put at the lowest notch, and the rank and file of the party will pay those expenses, instead of allowing rich men to do it for them, just so long will the cry of monoply rule be shouted, and the men with money get from any party just what they want. But this is another question from the one of which we are talking. The objection is one of policy and not of principle.

This measure is good Grange doctrine, and Patrons everywhere should use all legitimate means at command to enforce the doctrine.

HOW SHALL FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS BE EDUCATED, AND WHERE CAN IT BEST BE DONE?

[Farmers' club topic for August discussion.] The discussion of this question can easily be made interminable. For the problem of agricultural education has as yet hardly been stated in plain terms, to say nothing of its successful solution. We shall try to be brief however.

If education, as such, and in its best sense, is the thing sought, why should the "how" and "where" of it be any different for farmers' sons and daughters than for those of any other people?

But probably this topic embraces the idea of educating farmers' sons and daughters with at least the partial notion of keeping them on the farm. And we shall, therefore, avoid the difficulties that might arise from trying to follow out all branches of the topic, and confine ourselves to answering the query as thus stated: How and where can youth be educated in farming? To answer this concisely we would say:

1. In the district school. Not only should the usual rudiments be taught there, but also the elements of the sciences. Children must learn to observe accurately and fully as well as readily. Nothing for this purpose is superior to wisely taught elementary sciences.

2. On the farm. It goes almost without saying that the average country boy or girl will learn the minutiæ of farm and house work. But this should not be drudgery. The youth should learn to do all kinds of farm work, and to do them in the best and most rapid way possible.

3. In the home. We mean by this that the child should be taught to love the farm and its life and work; for even if this branch of education does not keep the child forever on the farm, it will be a most valuable lesson. Why do so many leave the farm? One reason is that the bright boy and girl want opportunity,—opportunity to grow, to develop, to "be somebody." The duty of parents then is to prove to them, by actual demonstration, that health, a fair remuneration, social opportunities, independence, time for reading and study, a chance to become a man among men in business and politics,—that all these are possible to the youth who remain on the farm. And this is'nt done by grumbling or calamity howling, either.

4. In high school or college, or both. The extent of this depends somewhat upon the inclination of the children and the purse of the parents. But some attempt should be made to get fairly good courses in the English language and literature, and in history and civil government.

A high school will give a fair start in these lines; though we want to protest right here against the idea that every course in a high school must "lead up" to something-the university usually. There should be as good opportunity for the 95 per cent or more who never go beyond the high school to "complete" their education there, as is offered to the favored few who will take college work.

If circumstances warrant, a course at an agricultural college is a good thing. And the VISITOR believes in co-education at our own agricultural college. We believe also that there should be given opportunity, for such as so desire, to take special short courses in stock feeding, small fruit culture, dairying, apiculture, poultry raising, etc.,-courses of from three months to two years in length. For the sake of those who can take it, the four years' course should be maintained.

5. College extension. This means attendance at farmers' institutes, reading the bulletins of the college and reports of the board of agriculture, and taking courses of reading, as in our Farm Home Reading Circle. This can be pursued systematically and will yield good fruits. The idea of home study also includes the careful reading of standard farm papers, and membership in the Grange and farmers' club.

6. Experience. Let the children get all the training and preparation possible. Let them learn above all that study in the schools is only preparation, and that experience is the best teacher and the truest

Such in brief are our ideas on this topic.

#### AUGUST PICNICS.

#### Important.

It is now time that all localities desiring the services of Hon. Alpha Messer, the Lecturer of the National Grange, place their applications with me so the full route can be made up for his tour of the state. He comes to us August 20, and can stay two weeks. There are dates not yet taken, and those who apply first will get them. The expense will be light for so important an event. One day's per diem and expenses from last appointment. Probably about \$10.00 in all. Some will be less than that. The more appointments, the less the expense for each. Managers of county Granges should apply at once.

GEO. B. HORTON.

#### SPOKES FROM A WHEEL.

EDITOR VISITOR-To one accustomed to city sounds and sights, the quiet and beauty of rural scenery is delightful, restful, and inspiring. The change is so complete that it must indeed be a dull-witted chap who does not appreciate it. And there is no more exhilirating way of appreciating it than astride a wheel. Wheeling I suppose is the nearest akin to flying of any form of locomotion yet devised. And I firmly believe that the air is more invigorating; that the birds sing more sweetly; that the fields are more beautiful; that the shade is cooler; and that the maidens look lovelier, when a man is awheel, noiselessly sailing along a smooth country road, than under any other possible circumstances. (The last statement is a direct and bold challenge to the effete riders in carriages.)

The country in summer is beautiful. Natural scenery may be grand or wild or picturesque, and because it is so is attractive. Rural scenery may be neither grand nor wild nor even picturesque, and yet is attractive. Why is it so? I always feel that our love of nature is the expression of a revolt against man's artificial work and artificial conditions. And I sometimes think that our love of nature is the argument of the wilder man in us; that the ruggedness, decay, disorder of many natural landscapes appeal to our more untamed qualities.

So it has occurred to me that the attractiveness of the country landscape is due somewhat to an appreciation of the fact that man has tamed, without weakening nature; that what was rampant and wild has been bridled to usefulness and service. Land that grew giant trees, is emerald, or scarlet, or golden, as the season may be. Land that once was an ague sowing swamp is scented with a growing crop of mint Hillsides, that for centuries were roamed by wild beasts and savage men, pasture sheep and cattle. Thus is man master; yet has he left nature to work for itself. And this I believe is one reason why the country is charming.

I am aware that my raphsodies will meet with little response in the minds of some very "practical" sort of people, who see no more than a cord of wood in a tree. But this is not written for such. It is for those living either in city or in country who, weary with toil, can gain rest and strength by a little ramble in the cool of the day, viewing the sun as it sets behind the western wood lot, and whose souls are calmed, and inspired as well, as the shadows deepen o'er a well spent day. And it is for those who, living in the country, co-working continually with nature, discern great spiritual truths thereby, and are forever impressed that they are also co-working with God.

A. RAMBLER.

#### PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION.

The following are the recommendations of the committee on resolutions at the recent meeting of western representatives of state Granges at Chicago. Brother Horton was chairman of the committee:

We believe that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry should, in connection with its grand work of education along so many other lines, devote some of its efforts in behalf of this work which seems so intensely practical and necessary.

We recognize that on account of the widely differing wants of the farmers in the states that the National Grange, as a body, could not well act in this matter, and also that single states are not sufficiently strong to secure best results. We therefore recom-

1. That such contiguous states as may best secure the greatest good, unite and work together for the promotion of their financial interests.

2. That one such union be formed of the states here represented, together with such other states as may hereafter join us.

3. That the organization be called The Mutual Aid and TradeUnion of the Patrons of Husbandry.

4. That its active members be composed of one delegate or representative from each state Grange (desirous of assisting in the work), to be appointed by the executive committees at the annual state Grange

5. That the officers of the union be a president, vice president, secretary, and a business committee of three, elected annu-

6. That the specific objects of the union be to secure best possible rates in trade contracts for the benefit and use of the state Granges represented in the union.

7. That all trade contracts and arrangements made by the union be given to the state Grange executive or trade committees. and by them announced to the subordinate Granges of their respective states, in accordance with such rules as the said executive or trade committee may adopt.

8. That all state Granges desirous of being represented in the union, secure the endorsement of the movement and its object at their next annual meeting, and instruct their executive committees to elect or appoint a delegate to act for the state during the year.

9. That the union hold its first annual meeting at the call of the president and secretary as soon as practicable after each of the state Granges represented at this conference shall have held their annual meet-

10. That in order to secure uniformity of methods of handling the contracts by all the state Granges represented in the union we endorse the plan prepared by the Michigan state Grange by their trade committee, and ask its adoption by states as far as

The committee then stated in full the plan as outlined by the circulars that Worthy Master Horton has sent to each subordinate Grange in Michigan. The committee also recommended the following Memorial to the Master and Executive Committee of the National Grange:

Inasmuch as business co-operation is one the first principles of our that the National Grange at its next meeting set apart at least one session for a general conference and discussion of matters pertaining to the furtherance of trade arrangements, and that the Master of the National Grange give notice in the Grange press of the day that such conference will be held so that those especially interested may be present.

The Committee also offers the following: Resolved, That the Master of each of the State Granges here represented, also the Masters of such other State Granges as may favor the movement, be and they are hereby requested to present to their respective State Granges, at their next annual meeting, the plan of work herein proposed for ratification and endorsement and, if favorable, to instruct their respective Executive Committees to appoint or elect a delegate to attend the first annual meeting of the Mutual Aid and Trade Union, of which due notice will be given.—Geo. B. Horton, G. R. Keill, R. L. Holman, Oliver Wilson, Com.

On motion of J. M. Thompson, and after a general discussion, the report was adopte?.

The following officers were elected: President, G. R. Keill, Missouri; Vice President, J. R. Shaver, Illinois; Secretary, G. B. Horton, Michigan; Business Committee, J. M. Thompson, Illinois; Thomas Mars, Michigan; R. L. Holman,

President Keill made a strong plea for the success of the work contemplated by the Union, and urged each delegate present to labor for its best interests.

On motion the Union adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.—G. B. Horton, Secretary.

"The place was robbed last night." "Indeed! what was taken?" "Nearly everything in fact, the only thing not disturbed was the watchman."—Tid-Bits.

#### STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Continued from page 1.

taining the affected case, and at the homes of the neighbors. This work, in brief, is a campaign of education. The secretary of the board states that people are becoming more and more willing to cooperate with the health boards, as they become better informed of the means of prevention and appreciative of the fact that these contageous diseases can be largely restricted.

Another line of work is that of investigating causes of sickness. About 100 of the leading physicians of the state report each week the causes of sickness that has come under their observation during the preceding week. The facts are compiled and given to the newspapers each Wednesday. The facts obtained are considered almost absolutely accurate indexes of the causes of the leading diseases.

The law which allows the state board of health to take stringent measures at points of entry into the state and to establish a rigid inspection service at such points, is now being tested before the supreme court as to its constitutionality.

The board holds three or four sanitary conventions during each year, at different points in the state. The aim at these meetings is to disseminate the latest facts, as well as the facts better known among the medical profession, regarding the prevention and cure of dangerous and communicable diseases, alcoholism and its fruits, sewerage and sanitation in general. In aid of this work, the board has a very complete sanitary library at Lansing, consisting chiefly of standard sanitary and medical publications.

The board endeavors to influence legislative action regarding sanitary measures, in which it is but partially successful. The board of health has had almost continuous opposition, and its existence is frequently threatened.

The greatest work of the board has perhaps been in securing increased efficiency of the local boards of health. Laws regulating the conduct of such boards have been urged and obtained, and a better observance of those laws is manifested each year.

The office work at Lansing requires a force of ten clerks. It consists in brief: 1. In receiving information from local officials regarding the prevalence and causes of disease, meteorology, etc. 2. The compilation of these facts into form for presentation to the public. 3. The widest possible distribution of the information thus obtained and compiled.

A book account is kept with each danerous and communicable disease, showing when it was reported, by whom, progress and termination of case, whether restricted,

The publications of the board are a weekly bulletin, a monthly bulletin, a quarterly report, and an annual report.

The board believes that as a result of its labors at least 1,100 lives are annually saved. It has statistics showing that where isolation and disinfection are enforced there is a saving in number of cases of about fourfifths in scarlet fever and diphtheria. The reported deaths per 10,000 inhabitants have decreased since the board was established, in scarlet fever from 4.85 to 2.24; in smallpox, from .85 to .16; in typhoid fever from 3.77 to 3.01. Roughly speaking the relative proportion of deaths in Michigan from the diseases mentioned below is as follows: Small-pox, 14; measles, 5; whooping cough,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; scarlet fever, 14; typhoid fever,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ ; diphtheria; 38; consumption, 65. board is giving special attention to the last named disease, and is distributing leaflets all over the state, urging greater care in preventing the spread of this disease. The board favors the erection of a state hospital for consumptives. The secretary says, in urging this: "3,000 new cases each year, 3,000 deaths, and more than 6,000 persons constantly sick with consumption in Michigan, implies, I think, a loss of more than three millions of dollars per year, and an amount of human suffering which, when we think of it as unnecessary, is truly appalling.

## EXPENSES.

Expenses for year ending June 30	0, 189	3:
Expenses of members Expressage Telephone and telegraph Postage, stationery, printing and other sundry expenses Salary of secretary Salaries of clerks	\$172	87 69 39 28 00

## The Supreme Court.

As is well known the supreme court consists of five judges, elected by the people, and holding office ten years. The justice whose term soonest expires is the chief justice.

The court holds quarterly sessions, beginning on the Tuesday after the first Monday in January, April, June, and October. At present the court is taking a vacation. Usually the court has continuously been about six months behind in its work. At the present time all the cases on the docket have been heard, though not all have been decided. This promptness is due to the fact that the judges are now required to

reside in Lansing, and can give their entire time to their work. On an average there are between 500 and 600 cases each year on which opinions are written. So far this year there have been 418 opinions written, and there will probably be 200 more. There are also a great many motions heard on which no opinion is written. The rule of the court is to allow one hour for argument to the counsel on each side of a case. Printed briefs of the case are required to be handed in by the counsel, for the use of the court.

The employés of the court are a reporter, who makes a syllabus of each opinion, which contains in brief form the gist of the opinion; the clerk, who does the correspondence, consisting of 10 to 75 letters a day, and has general charge of the routine clerical work; a crier and an assistant crier; one assistant to reporter and one to clerk; and a stenographer to each judge. The present reporter does most of his work away from the capital. The clerk's office is open during the day and evening.

#### EXPENSES.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

laries five judges @ \$7,000		00
lary of reporter	1,500	00
erk hire	2,383	90
aveling expenses	134	
iscellaneous expenses, printing, binding, etc	2,728	00
Total	\$41,746	32

The state pays the judges of thirty-three circuit courts, the judge of the superior court at Grand Rapids, and the recorder of the recorder's court at Detroit, \$2,500 a year each. This amounts to \$87,500 a

CIRCUIT COURTS.

#### POLITICS VS. STATESMANSHIP.

Continued from page 1.

able profession, no longer to act as the playground of favoritism, nepotism, and preferred ignorance.

There are many other things in our political system which need the earnest attention and zealous work of every citizen. We should overthrow the band of politicians that are wielding such an influence over this nation. Politics should be a profession followed by all instead of by a scheming class. Educate the masses to a proper realization of their duties as members of this great commonwealth. Let the people go into the primaries in force and nominate men who will carry out the wishes of those whom they represent. Every citizen should take an active part in politics and see that good conscientious men of ability are elected to office—statesmen who will work faithfully for the best interests of the people. Let us take hold of that all powerful weapon, the ballot, sacred to the liberty of every American citizen, and wield it so as to eradicate these dangerous evils in our politics. Then future generations will say of us, that we nobly assumed the responsibilities of our age.

## MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

Lansing, July 10, 1894.

The returns at hand indicate that the wheat crop of the state this year will be about 15 per cent less than the crop of 1893. The reduction is entirely due to decreased acreage. The farm statistics returned by supervisors, so far as compiled, show a counties, and of 19 per cent in the central. The average yield per acre will fall little if anything below the average of a long series of years. With the crop yet standing correspondents estimate as follows. Southern counties, 15.42 bushels; central counties, 15.74 bushels; northern counties, 16.13 bushels; state, 15.58 bushels. The average yield per acre for seventeen years has been as follows: Southern counties, 16.90 bushels; central counties, 15.42; bushels; northern counties, 13.62 bushels; state, 16.63 bushels.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported

marketed by farmers in June is 866,361. The total number of bushels of wheat reported

marketed in the eleven months, August-June, is 14,298,306, which is 537,-816 bushels more than reported marketed in the same months last year. The area planted to corn equals the average in The per cent in the southern counties is 98,

central 102, and state 100. In condition the crop ranges from 88 per cent in the southern section to 97 The outlook for oats is promising. in the northern. The area planted to potatoes has been largely increased throughout the state. Compared with average years the area increase in the southern counties is 8 per cent; central, 12 per cent; northern, 10 per cent, and state 9 per cent. The average condition high, ranging from 95 to 99 per cent.

Clover meadows and pastures are in bad condition, due to insect depredations. The timothy fields are in better condition but are much below a fair average.

Clover sowed this year promises well. Apples promise about three-fourths, and peaches six-tenths of an average crop. One year ago apples were estimated at only four-tenths of an average.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,

Secretary of State.

## \$100 REWARD, \$100.

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

Address, F. J. CHEN. Sold by Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Them's my sediments," said the hydrant water as it went through the filter and came out on the other side. "I hope I make myself clear."—Chicago

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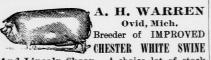
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Shorthorn Cattle American Merino and Shropshire Sheep



And Lincoln Sheep. A choice lot of stock for sale at farmers' prices. Breeding stock all recorded. Reduced prices on fall Pigs. Write, or come and look me over.

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bred from prize winners, of the Dark Bronze, at the Indiana and Michigan State Fairs, also at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, you can get them of C. M. FELLOWS, Saline, Mich.

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In an old, boisterous, bumping buckboard when you can get a neat, trim, graceful, solid DEAL BUGGY for modest money. Your dealer keeps them. All their points of excellence are strong points. Best woods and metals used in their make. Beautiful to look at and delightful to ride in. Tasty catalogue, filled with illustrations, for the asking.

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> OFFICERS. W. J. BEAL, President, A. A. WILBUR, Vice President, C. H. OSBAND, Cashier

We transact a general banking business. In our savings department we receive deposits of one dollar or over and pay interest thereon if left three months or longer at 4 per cent.

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The school has a faculty of thirty, a practice school of eight grades and 300 pupils, a well-equipped Kindergarten, and large Libraries and Laboratories.

Full courses lead to teachers' life certificates; shorter courses to temporary certificates.

School Opens Sept. 11, 1894.

RICHARD G. BOONE,

Ypsilanti, Mich.

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Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## College and Station. ing better than the plaster and

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

#### SPRAYING PEACHES.

L. R. TAFT.

Question: What is the trouble with our peach trees? Many of them drop, after turning red and state. brown spots show on their surface. Can it be that the weak Paris green with which they were sprayed was ous weeds. It certainly displays strong enough to burn them? I find large numbers of grubs working in the roots, are they injurious?

not necessarily a sign of disease, but they generally denote some weakness; in the present instance it is probably due to the combined effect of the borers, the dry weather, and of the spraying. The brown spots on the leaves are the result of the caustic action of the Paris green. Peach leaves are very tender, and even when the mixture is as weak as one pound to one thousand gallons, injurious effects have resulted from late spraying. It is not safe to use Paris green at any strength upon peach trees, unless lime is added to neutralize it. When Grand Rapids. At present it is freshly slaked lime is added at the scattered from Maine to California rate of one pound to the barrel, Paris green may be used as strong is thought by some botanists to be as one pound to three hundred gallons of water, with little if any danger of injury to the trees. Repeated applications should, however, be avoided, and the risk will be lessened if the application is made either in the early morning or late in the afternoon. After sell the seriest and beet way to use the parent of our cultivated lettuce. It has a peculiar bluish-green color, smooth, except the lower part of the stem, which is covered with stiff bristles. The leaves soon become vertical by a twist and the mid-vein is usually covered with soft bristles; the edge is also beset the sky, so soft and mild. Bright is the grass of greenest hue; Balmy the air, so soft and mild the hills to TWO. Searching for wonders where tall ferns grew, Haunting the pools where the peepers hid, Happy of school duties thus to be rid, Luckless young wight, that PRIMAL our boy Caring for naught but to TWO for joy.

No. 171-Transfosition.

No. 171-Transfosition. or late in the afternoon. After soft bristles; the edge is also beset all, the safest and best way to use Paris green is in connection with Bordeaux mixture, which is a very and rot of the peach, as the lime Paris green, and the combined fun- far and wide. gicide and insecticide can be applied at one application without

danger to the foliage. The borers are often quite injurious to the trees, as they girdle them at or just below the level of the soil. They should at once be searched for and dug out with a sharp pointed knife and the operation should be repeated in September or October. If a mass of gummy material is found around the base of the tree it is a very sure indication of the presence of the lowing are being received from inborers. It is well to remove the telligent farmers in the state that a soil to the depth of an inch or so around the trunks but it should be VISITOR may not be out of place. of your excellent batch. See last number replaced when the operation is completed.

## Squash Insects.

Question: What can be done per acre?" for the insects that destroy squash

Answer: The large black squash bugs are nearly proof against all applications, as Paris green will not injure them, from the fact that they suck the juice from the stems and leaves instead of eating them, while none of the remedies that kill by contact are powerful enough to destroy them, unless used so strong as to injure the plants.

About the only feasible method of handling them is to place chips or shingles upon the hills and when the bugs have collected under these, during the heat of the day, they may be readily destroyed by shaking them off into a pan containing a little kerosene.

The striped cucumber beetles can be kept in check in various ways. One of the best is to sift upon the vines in the morning plaster to which Paris green has been added at the rate of one pound to one hundred pounds of plaster. Some prefer to use, instead of the Paris green, turpentine or crude carbolic acid mixed with the plaster at the

rate of a gill to the half bushel. The larvæ of the insect often do considerable injury by feeding upon the roots, and as the above

turpentine or crude carbolic acid. Agricultural College.

#### PRICKLY LETTUCE.

C. F. WHEELER.

Frequent inquiries lately received by the consulting botanist about this new weed-pest lead him to believe that it is becoming rapidly scattered throughout the

This plant is a comparatively late addition to our already numerstaying qualities, and unless prompt measures are taken to stay its progress it bids fair to become Answer: The red blotches are a great nuisance, especially on waste places in cities and villages. Some recent investigations show that it is rapidly invading our farming districts also. To arouse

farming districts also. To arouse farmers to carefully watch the advent of this stealthy invader and to cause them to take active measures for its destruction is the object of this note.

Prickly lettuce landed on our eastern seaboard from Europe about a dozen years ago. At once it began to travel westward, reaching Detroit about eight years ago. Six years ago it was observed in Grand Rapids. At present it is scattered from Maine to California.

[To PHIL. O, SOPHER AND SAPPHO.]

[To PHIL. O, SOPHER AND SAPPHO.]

1. Seaport of Norway (Bij.), 2. A salt water fish. 3. A salt formed by arsenic acid combined with any base. 4. Comes near to. 5. Pinafores. 6. Jackdaws (Cent.), 7. A letter.

Down: 1. A letter. 2. A Roman weight. 3. A surge. 4. A sheaf of grain. 5. Foolish (obs.). 6. Pertaining to the maple. 7. A rondo. 8. Dessacatives, 9. Disputes. 10. Small horses. 11. A rocbuck. 12. If. 13. A letter.

White House, N. J.

Calvin.

Certain stones, 2. Certain plants 3. Rubs.

Conductors of papers. 5. Sins. 6. At extension to a house. 7. A letter.

Down: 1. A letter.

White House, N. J.

Conductors of papers. 5. Sins. 6. At extension to a house. 7. A letter.

Down: 1. A letter.

Down: 1. A letter.

White House, N. J.

Calvin.

1. Seaport of Norway (Bij.), 2. A salt water fish. 3. A salt formed by arsenic acid combined with any base. 4. Comes near to. 5. Pinafores.

6. Jackdaws (Cent.), 7. A letter.

Down: 1. A letter. 2. A preposition 3. To prepare for use. 4. A weight. 5. A compound with the imide group. 6. A dweller, 7. Useless.

S. To wander. 9, Tiaras, 10, Kilns. 11. Not (obs.).

12. Flemish painter. 13, A letter.

Boston, Mass.

No. 170.—Cryptogram. scattered from Maine to California.

This plant is an annual, and it the parent of our cultivated lettuce. with short teeth.

It is a profuse bloomer, ripening numerous small, black, flat, seedeffectual remedy for the leaf-curl, like fruits, each of which has a crown of soft bristles which acts which it contains neutralizes the like a parachute to spread them

> plant flowers will keep it in check. United effort and eternal vigilance on the part of all land owners will be required to stop the spreading of this pest.

Agricultural College.

## SCARLET CLOVER.

CLINTON D. SMITH.

So many inquiries like the fol-

the same? How much seed do you sow per acre, and what is the yield your letter. H. S. Nut is not going to at-W. M. V. Allegan Co.

Within the past few years much has been said and written about crimson or scarlet clover, for they are the same plant, viz.: Trifolium incarnatum.

In the southern and eastern " states south of New York, and in isolated areas in Connecticut, this clover has produced good crops. For the Michigan farmer it is a ing the persistent booming of seedsmen and interested parties. No or self seeding annually. In the an abstract: east it is sown alone in autumn, and mown in May or early June following.

It has not been successfully grown north of southern Illinois, to my knowledge.

On our station plots we can get better crops from ordinary red clover than from the crimson clover, even under conditions most favorable to the latter.

It is not time yet for Michigan farmers to even experiment with it. Agricultural College.

## Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "NANCY LEE."

Open to all. Contributions and solutions de sired. Issued the first and third Thursdays of each month. Subscription 50 cents per year. Address all puzzle matter to Thomas A. Millar, 500, 12th Street, Detroit, Mich. BRAIN WORK, XXVI.

No. 167 .- Charade.

No. 167.—Charade,

The flowery king dom of the East,
Where almond-eyed celestials dwell,
Must be a place
Of rarest grace,
If all is true that travelers tell.
If over there you walk a PRIME
You do not feel fatigued at all:
Tho' dist once fly
As you pass by,
The sands of time still idly fall,
You take a bit of sealing wax,
With which to make your note secure
In it vou'll find
The LAST in kind
Then stamp it with your signature.
Again in dresses gay, the world
Of women greet the welcome spring,
The TOTAL hue
Is worn by you,
Dear maid, to whom my praises sing.
Phila, Pa. CINDERS,
Nos, 108-109—Inverted Pyramid,

Nos. 168-169-Inverted Pyramid. [TO PHIL. O. SOPHER AND SAPPHO.]

OLHTZ DKLR DTWW BUPFVZN DTYC Detroit, Mich,

No. 171-Transposition. No. 172.—Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. To spread over, 3. An aristotelian group of birds (Cent.). 4. To estimate. 5. A species of larks. 6. Town Serigipe, Brazil (Bij.), 7. In a projecting manner, 8. Lowest divisions of the animal kingdom (Worc.). 9. Noblemen. 10. A maxim. 11. A letter.

Brooklyn, N. T. Phil. O, Sopher.

No. 173-Square.

r and wide.

Constant mowing before the Constant mowing before the Constant mowing before the South Acworth, N. H. Grantte Poser.

No.174—Diamond.

1. A letter, 2. A basket, 3. Having a scalp, 4. An elevation, 5. Having wall. 6. A repartee, 7. Lost articles (Rare.), 8. Enumerates, 9. Oyster shell (Zool.), 10. The god Pluto, 11, A letter.

Ad. Hall. Tex. H, Ennis,

No. 175-Hour Glass. (TO TYRO.)

(TO TRO.)

1. State of being not disfigured. 2. Those who classify diseases. 3. Guile (obs.). 4. Pertaining to Epidius. 5. Brisk. 6. A solid substance, 7. A letter, 8. Wrath. o. To make better (obs.). 10. To commit. 11. Neglect of using. 12. Solids. 13. Remuneration. Centrals down; Females who lead. Diagonals—Left to right down; State of being unjust. Left to right down; Vanity, Park Side, Ill. Mystagogue.

CHAT. Those who take the trouble to solve the cryptogram in this issue, will find some-"Are scarlet and crimson clover for prizes for solvers to Brain Work XXV, XXVI, and XXVII. Arty Fishel, we tend any more E. P. L. meetings. If he does he is going bareheaded. Why will Brain Work No. 26 resemble a person that is hung? Now let us see how many can "catch on."

NANCY LEE.

## RAILROAD FIGURES.

Abstract of Statistics of Railways in the United States" for the Year Ending June 30, 1893.

The sixth statistical report of the delusion and a snare, notwithstand- interstate commerce commission, prepared by its statistician, being the complete report for the above strain of it has yet been developed named period, for which a prelimthat can withstand the rigors of inary income account was issued in our winters. It is, if I mistake not, December, 1893, has just been suban annual, necessitating reseeding mitted, of which the following is

MILEAGE.

The total mileage of railways in the United States on June 30, 1893, was 176,461.07, being an increase during the year of 4,897.55 miles. The corresponding increase during the previous year was 3,160.78, from which it appears that there was some revival in railway construcsome revival in railway construction during the year covered by the report. The state of Washington leads in construction with 556.32 miles; Montana shows an increase of 409.66 miles; Minnesota of 406.69 miles, and West Virginia of 365.01 miles. The other states remedies either kill or drive away the beetles, the harm will be greatly lessened.

Considerable harm is also done by the borers in the stems and roots, and for them there is noth
Merchant—Did you deliver my message to Mr. Smith? Boy—No, sir; he was out, and the office was locked up. Merchant—Well, why didn't you wait for him, as I told you? Boy—There was a notice on the door saying "Return at once," so I came back as quick as I could.—Truth.

Merchant—Did you deliver my message to Mr. Smith? Boy—No, sir; he was out, and the office was locked up. Merchant—Well, why didn't you wait for him, as I told you? Boy—There was a notice on the door saying "Return at once," so I came back as quick as I could.—Truth.

No. 6 has parlor car Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids. No. 8 has buffet parlor car Grand Rapids to Chicago via Kalamazoo, arriving in Chicago at in excess of 100 miles are California, Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Continued on page 7.

Continued on page 7.

JUALITY.

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cases bearing their trade mark-Sold only through watch dealers, without extra charge.

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	No.5	No.7	No.3	No.9	1
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		
Chicago	11 30	6 50	3 30		
	P. M.		P. M.		
Detroit	8 45	7 20	4 35		
	P. M.		A. M.		
Cincinnati	8 30		8 05		
Richmond	11 25		11 00		
	A.M.	A. M.	P. M.		
Fort Wayne	2 05	8 05			
Sturgis	4 15	10 21	5 17		
		P.M.			
Kalamazoo	5 30	12 10	7 20		
Grand Rapids, Ar	6 55	2 00	9 15	A. M.	
Grand Rapids, Lv	8 09	4 45	10 25	7 00	
Howard City	9 04	5 50	11 45	8 20	
			A. M.		
Big Rapids	9 40	7 00	12 35	9 10	
Reed City	10 10	7 55	1 05	9 45	
Cadillac	11 05	9 10	2 25	10 50	
	P. M.				
Traverse City		10 45	2-75-		
Petoskey	1 40		5 40		
Mackinaw City	3 00		7 00		I

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

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

G	OING			CAINA	VOILY
	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8	*	No.10
Mackinaw City Petoskey Traverse City Ar	12 25 10 40	3 00 4 15 6 05		9 15 10 35 A. M.	
Cadillac Lv Reed City Big Rapids Howard City Grand Rapids,Ar	P. M. 1 25 2 35 3 05 3 50	8 00	7 35	2 25 3 35 4 05	P. M. 6 45
Grand Rapids,Lv Kalamazoo. Sturgis Fort WayneAr Fort WayneLv	5 40 7 45 9 10 11 25		P. M. 2 30 4 25 5 43 7 45	A. M. 7 00 8 45 9 56 12 15 12 35	
Richmond Cincinnati	3 20 6 55 A. M.	9 15 12 01 A. M. 7 10		3 45 6 30 P. M.	
Detroit	P. M. 10 35	7 10			

\*Sunday nights Mackinaw City to Grand Rap-



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...Battle Creek

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,	HON. J. J. WOODMANPaw 1	otor
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	JASON WOODMAN	ina
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	D. H. StebbinsAtwood, Antrim	C
		66
	C. V. Nash Inland Benzie	"
	R. B. Reynolds Inland, Benzie	44
		**
	James D. Ottato	66

Geo. Bowser
James D. Studley
Junion City, Branch
R. V. Clark
St. Johns, Clinton
Mary A. Mayo
Battle Creek, Calhoun
Wm. Clark
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Flat Rock, Monroe J. S. Lawson
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What the Dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well cooked food and some-

other disease.

words the patient eats plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the *overworked stomach rested*, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of

meat or eggs.

This splendid remedy is prepared by Stuart Medical Co., of Marshall, Mich. Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remedy sold entirely Dyspepsia Tablets is a remedy sold entirely on its merits and is the purest, safest and cheapest remedy sold for stomach troubles, crease of 52,187. Of this total of and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation.

#### RAILROAD FIGURES.

Continued from page 6.

sylvania, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The states of Kansas, Oregon, the territory of New Mexita appears that 515 men found emico, and the District of Columbia, ployment in the railway industry show a slight decrease in mileage, in the United States per 100 miles due to remeasurement of main lines of line, 21 being assigned to generor abandonment of small, unim- al administration, 151 to mainteportant lines. The number of roads nance of way and structures, 103 to The total length of line, including to conducting transportation. all tracks, was 230,137.27, which includes 10,051.36 miles of second track, and 42,043.40 miles of yard track and sidings.

CLASSIFICATION OF BAILWAYS. The total number of railway corporations in existence June 30,1893, was 1,890, being an increase of 68 during the year covered by the report. Of this number 752 were independent operating roads and 939 maintained operating accounts. The number of subsidiary roads which maintained financial accounts only was 778, of which 326 were leased for a fixed money rental, and 195 for a contingent money rental, the remainder being operated under some form of traffic agreement not easily subjected to classification. The tendency toward some form of consolidation during the year has been quite marked; 28 roads, representing 749.87 have been merged; 20 roads representing 1,732.79 miles have been reorganized; and 16 roads, representing 1,469.19 miles, have been consolidated. These items are higher than the corresponding items of the previous year. A clasoperating a mileage between 600 and 600 miles, 41 companies operand 400 miles, and 902 companies operating a mileage of 250 miles or less. The total length of line

## EQUIPMENT.

The total number of locomotives an increase of 1,652 during the year. Of these, 8,957 were passenger locomotives, 18,599 freight locomotives, and 4,802 switching locomotives, the remainder being unclassified. The total number of tions on the railways of the United cars owned by the carriers making States for the year ending June 30, report was 1,119,878, to which 1893, was \$1,220,751,874, being an thing for the government to exershould be added 154,068 leased increase of \$49,344,531 over gross cise a business function, and in no beast tractable? There are certain cars, making a total of 1,273,946 earnings reported in the previous instance has it failed. In the main evils which can only be successcars operated directly by the car- year. Operating expenses during the postoffice, the army, and the fully combatted with their own riers. This shows an increase in the year were \$827,921,299, being navy have been honestly and effi- weapons, so I would meet corporate the number of cars directly con- an increase of \$46,923,303 over the ciently conducted ever since they power with corporate power. But trolled of 58,854 during the year. previous year. The income from were managed. Any one of them it should be upon a higher level of Of the total number of cars, 31,384 investments reported by the rail- under their most unfavorable con- truth, and honesty than prevails in were in the passenger service; and ways was \$149,649,615, while deditions is vastly superior to the corporations today. 1,047.577 in the freight service. ductions on account of fixed present management of the rail-The number of passengers carried charges and other analogous items roads. The same officers might be community of interests, each lookper passenger locomotive was 66,- were \$431,422,156. The final net continued in their places under ing not entirely to himself but to 268 and the number of passenger income available for dividends was the government. Mr. Stone his brother's welfare as well. miles per passenger locomotive was \$111,058,034, being a sum less than proposed to create a new de-1,588,601. These figures show an increase in the efficiency of passen-previous year of \$4,907,157. After ger locomotives. The number of deducting from this amount the portation." It would be a cabinet ments, thereby strengthening in

ber of ton miles accomplished per for the year 1893 shows a surplus navy. Its officers and men should freight locomotive was 5,031,889. of \$8,116,745, which is less than be as free in their work as those of These figures show no change in the surplus of the previous year the army and navy. After the systhe efficiency of freight locomotives by \$5,919,311. The complete re- tem was once organized the gov-Dyspepsia and indigestion are considered as compared with previous years. port shows a full income account ernment could purchase the entire The number of passenger cars per for each of the ten territorial railroad system of the country and 53 and the number of freight cars divided. The gross amount re- cure a low rate of interest. All per 1,000,000 tons of freight carried ceived from carrying passengers discrimination would instantly was 1.613. The increase in equip- was \$301,491,816; from carrying cease. The business of transportament fitted with train brakes, or the mail, \$28,445,053, and from tion would be conducted at cost, automatic couplers, as compared carrying express matter, \$23,631,- which would mean an enormous thing to assist the weak stomach to digest with the increase in equipment 394. The gross amount received decrease in passenger and freight it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, in other increase in equipment of the standard and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, in other increase in equipment during the counts for 29.49 per cent of the There would be greater safety. year ending June 30, 1893, of 60,- earnings from operation, and the Rates would be uniform, actual 506, the increase in equipment freight service for 68.23 per cent cost only being charged. Trade fitted with train brake was 42,158, of such earnings. and the increase in equipment fitted with automatic coupler was 77,904.

#### EMPLOYÉS.

The total number of employés in the service of railways on June 30, employés, 35,384 are assigned to the work of general administration; 256,212 to maintenance of way and structures, 175,464 to maintenance of equipment, and 397,915 to conducting transportation, the remainabandoned during the year was 19. maintenance of equipment, and 234

#### CAPITALIZATION AND VALUATION.

The aggregate of property properly classified as railway capital was on June 30, 1893, \$10,506,235,-410, which shows railway capital equal to \$63,421 per mile of line. The amount of stock outstanding \$4,668,935,418, of which \$3,982,009,602 was common stock, the remainder, \$686,925,816, being preferred stock. The funded debt this service. A similar compari- ship of the last quarter of a century outstanding was \$5,225,689,821, classified as follows: Mortgage bonds, \$4,504,383,162; miscellaneous obligations, \$410,474,647; senger miles accomplished, and I part of a female moses to this little income bonds, \$248,132,730, and passenger injured for each 183,822 band of Patrons of Husbandry, the passenger injured for each 183,822 band of Patrons of Husbandry, the equipment-trust obligations, \$62,-699,282. The amount of investment in the railway securities has increased during the year from \$1,391,457,053 to \$1,563,022,233, being an increase of \$171,565,180.

dividends during the year was sections of the country. \$2,859,334,572, being 61.24 per cent conclusion. of the total stock outstanding. Of stocks paying dividends, 5.25 per cent of the aggregate stock paid from 4 to 5 per cent, 11.62 per cent paid from 5 to 6 per cent, 5.24 per \$492,276,999, or 10.93 per cent of and 1,000 miles, 23 companies the total of mortgage bonds, and the amount of income bonds paying no interest was \$204,864,269 or ing no interest was \$204,864,269, or penses are concerned. come bonds.

## PUBLIC SERVICE.

98,385.54, being equal to 55.78 per Passenger mileage during the same necessity in the near future. cent of the total mileage of the year was 14,229,101,084. The avercountry. The second class of roads age journey per passenger was controlled 11.20 per cent of total 23.97 miles. The number of tons mileage, from which it appears that of freight reported by the railways 68 companies controlled 76.98 per for the year was 745,119,482. Ton cent of the total railway mileage. mileage was 93,588,111,833. The average number of tons in a train was 183.97, and the average haul on June 30, 1893, was 34,788, being per ton for the entire country was York, by 125.60 miles. Passenger train Delaware. mileage was 335,618,770, and freight train mileage 508,719,506.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The gross earnings from opera-

locomotive was 40,062 and the num- of railways in the United States on the same basis as the army and ,000,000 passengers carried was groups into which the country is give in payment its bond, and se-

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

vious year. The number of passengers killed during the year was price. 299, being less by 77 than the number killed the previous year, and might sustain a slight loss of income the number injured was 3,229, be- but what would their loss be coming 2 in excess of the number inpared to the gain of the people? Jured the previous year. Of the The country can stand the closing total number of deaths to employés of Wall street as well as faro banks on account of railway accidents, and other gambling concerns. I 433 were due to coupling and un- am satisfied that some radical decoupling cars, 644 to falling from parture from the present methods trains and engines, 73 to overhead must soon be made to save the railobstructions, 247 to collisions, and roads themselves from fast ap-153 to derailments, the remainder proaching ruin." being due to causes not so clearly defined. An assignment of casualties to the opportunity offered for accidents shows 1 employé to have [Read at a regular meeting of Davisburg Grange No. 245, by Mrs. Jas. Taylor.] been killed for every 320 men employed, and 1 to have been injured for every 28 men employed. The aggressive, increasing. What shall most dangerous service is that of we do to make the beast tractable?" trainmen, and for these the statistics show 1 employé to have been this topic the more I am inkilled for every 115 trainmen, clined to Mary Sidney's opinion and 1 employe to have been that if we ever get out of the diffiinjured for every 10 engaged in culties into which the statesmanson shows 1 passenger to have been has plunged us, it must be under killed for each 1,985,153 passengers | the leadership of the women of the carried, or for each 47,588,966 pas- country. And if I am to act the senger miles accomplished, and 1 part of a female Moses to this little passengers carried, or for each sooner I raise my standard and be-4,406,659 passenger miles accom- gin the journey through the wilderplished. An assignment of acci- ness the better. dent statistics to the territorial Now I do not look upon corporate

an important step toward the real- of corporate power the world can has, with the assistance of the As- equality and justice to all. The sification of railways according to length of line operated shows that there are 42 companies in the United States having a mileage in excess of 1,000 miles, 26 companies sage bonds paying no interest was on a few years there will be prestical uniformity in the bookkeeping condition without them? It is

touched upon in the report is the and it is because those souls are necessity of compiling freight sta- given up to the evil forces of greed The total number of passengers is the case. It is probable that porations are soulless and cruel. controlled by the 42 companies op-erating an excess of 1,000 miles was June 30, 1893, was 593,560,612. of freight statistics will become a of freight statistics will become a race that causes the suffering in

#### GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAIL-ROADS.

livered last November before the men will corporate power cease to

be conveyed. But it was no new Christian nation. tons of freight carried per freight dividends paid, the income account office. He would organize a corps

and commerce would find their natural channels. Land now unoccupied would be valuable. Man-The number of railway employés ufactories, instead of crowding citkilled during the year was 2,727, ies, would distribute themselves being greater by 173 than those into the villages. Farms would pay killed during the previous year. better as produce could be market-The number of employés injured ed at a lower rate. The railroad was 31,729, being greater by 3,462 would be the servant of the peothan the number injured the preple, not one of its masters. Tickets would be like stamps, uniform in

"It is possible that Wall street

#### CORPORATIONS.

"Corporate power is greedy,

The more I have though about

groups shows great diversity in power as, in itself, an evil. It is a the relative safety of travel and union of talent, experience, and The amount of stock paying no railway employment in the various capital for mutual benefit, and if rightly used is for the benefit of all mankind. The constitution of this republic is but the declaration of Mention is made in the report of principles of the noblest example ization of uniformity in railway show. It is founded upon the accounts in that the commission eternal principles of fraternity and of railways so far as operating ex- said that corporations have no souls. It is true. But they are Another subject of interest composed of men who have souls, tistics more fully than at present and avarice and cruelty that cor-

> It is the selfishness of the human the world. The commands, Thou shalt not covet, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, have become practically a dead letter, and not until The following is an abstract of they are restored to their rightful an address on the above topic, de- position in the hearts and lives of National Grange at Syracuse, New York, by Mr. Geo. W. Stone of seems to be true that in our country at the present time corporate He said it was simply a business power is all of which it is accused proposition. Nine out of ten men in our question, and more. It is would at once declare that the prop- an exceedingly dangerous power, osition was dangerous on account threatening to destroy not only our of the political power that would prosperity but our very life as a

But what can we do to make the

As farmers we should unite in a

As men and women we should

#### CORPORATIONS.

Continued from page 7.

the world the power of good and to pay a certain amount of money Its principles are pure and true. to keep and use while getting set-Its accomplished work is a crown tled in their new home. of honor. It is the noblest type of corporate power within our reach. Let us stand by the Grange.

#### IMMIGRATION.

[Read before Traverse Pomona Grange, No. 17, by A. P. Gray.]

This question has troubled the best minds of the nation for years and which has been viewed with grave apprehension as to its results has become of such magnitude that the time for action appears to have arrived. The great danger to the moral and political welfare of our country of permitting the United States to remain the dumping ground for the illiterate, the indo-lent, and the vicious of the world, is becoming more and more apparent each year, yet no action had been taken or could have been expected for years had not circumstances prepared the way for such action. The Russian persecution and expulsion of the Jews followed by the Russian famine were the cause of thousands of these wretched people seeking homes in the United States. This was followed by the cholera in the old world, then came the president's order establishing a quarantine against the landing of steerage passengers dur-ing the months of September and October 1892, with the evident consciousness that more was involved than a mere temporary measure against cholera. It was in fact the beginning of a profound change in our policy, a change destined to affect the whole world. The emancipation proclamation were the guise of a temporary war measure, but it meant a wholly new order of things in our institutional and social life, and thus the order forbidding immigrants to land will have been recognized as a great turning

of all immigration to the United States. This twelve months barring the gates of the new world against the overflow of the population of the old was ostensibly advocated as the most effective method of keeping out the cholera, but the senator frankly warned us that after the gree members cordially invited. the most effective method of keepcholera has passed the immigrant's gate would never again be thrown

open to all comers.

Residence and citizenship in the United States are so valuable that it is highly reasonable that only eligible immigrants should be admitted. The feeling in the United States is almost universal in favor of effective restriction of immigration. It is estimated that 200,000 people were prevented from landing on our shores by the quarantine during September and Octo-ber of 1892. And yet in the remaining ten months 161,268 degraded, illiterate immigrants from Italy, Hungary, Poland, and Russia reached the United States. This year, if the senator had northern asylum for the insane, and will his way, not one would have been go to that institution to live. permitted to land. And after this year the interdict will only be raised in favor of those who can Grange, recently entertained a large comread and write, who have money of pany of relatives and friends at his home at their own, and who have a consu- Centre Hall, Pa., the occasion being the lar certificate that they are not in the category of undesirable citi
Transport of all others is the homestead enjoyed.

Transport of all others is the homestead enjoyed. zens. Exclusion of all others is the homestead enjoyed. declared to be imperatively necessary for the maintenance of a high From Alpha Messer, National Lectorder of American civilization and in the interest of the intelligent wage workers. It is the application of the principle of the anti-Chinese law to the Mongolians of the old world.

educational and property qualification is being widely considered by tion is being widely considered by American thinkers and writers. vested capital of only \$4,000. Do we wish to receive people who cannot read or write either their ple living in cities have but a vague idea of own language or ours? Do we the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and wish to take penniless persons, or shall we require that they have moderate means of subsistence for defending the moderate means of subsistence for penniless persons, or shall we require that they have a body of cranks, but composed of earnest, thoughtful, cultured, and well dressed men and women they are composed to give them the respect which such a reasonable period after landing? pelled to give them the respect which such The wise answer to these questions must be the negative. There has must be the negative of a trust and honor, and the country large head tax, but this govern- class lawyers, ward politicians, and dema- Box 126, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

foreigner depend upon his ability

The senator believes that the system of consular inspection and tional features consist mainly in preparing certificates and the requirement of a moderate educational and property qualification accompanied by erry qualification accompanied by only embraces the farm and home but all the recognitions for an honest reasonable provisions for an honest data relates thereto, including financial, administration of the naturalization deconomic, and even political questions when laws will be sufficient guards for of a non-partisan nature. some time to come, against the evils apprehended from foreign immigration into this country. Time and space will not permit a hall, June 28, 1894.

As a great many of the farmers had be a great many of the farmers had be having and as it looked a good deal stricting immigration. They are based largely upon evils which have been made apparent by the vast increase in recent years of degraded immigrants from Italy, Turkey, Hungary, Poland, and Russia. Among the foreign passengers over sixteen years of age who landed at the port of New York during the year 1892, the number of illiterates in one hun number of illiterates in one hun-dred persons was: From England given, which, considering no previous prep-aration, was excellent. After a few appro-France 2, Germany 2, Switzerland 1, and from Norway, Denmark and Sweden each less than 1, while the number in one hundred from Russia was 20, Hungary 28, Armenia 44, Italy 66. These latter countries averaging 43 per cent, nearly one-half.

1870 and 1892:

1010 1114 2002.		
	1870	1992
Italy	2,891	51,842
Hungary		31,220
Poland		26,600
Russia	907	51,606
	4,021	161,268

Notwithstanding immigration was practically suspended during September and October, 1892,

## Notices of Meetings.

WESTERN POMONA,

The regular meeting of Western Pomo-MR. E. A. GILLETT, Lect.

## Grange News.

TOR.

1. How is your Grange prospering?
2. Have you many young people?
3. What do outsiders think of your Grange and ts work?
4. What difficulties do you meet?
5. What are your prospects?
6. What is most needed in Grange work in your icinity?

vicinity?
7. In what way are your members most benefited by belonging to the Grange?

C. L. Whitney of Muskegon, the earn-

est Patron who has organized more Granges Hon. Leonard Rhone, chairman of the executive committee of the National

URER.

Many farmers would think more of themselves and their calling if they understood how much they are respected by in-telligent and cultured people.

Ten years ago the first Grange was organized in Herkimer county, N. Y. There The expediency of requiring an are now 22 Granges in the county and the sold \$56,872.57 worth of goods with an in-

The Utica (N.Y.) Press, says that peo-

been some argument in favor of a calls for such men as legislators. Second Address with stamp, Mrs. Grace E. Good Pay.

ment will hardly make the question of admission or rejection of a dmission or rejection of a We have them. Will the people elect

Notwithstanding the business depression weakening the force of evil. As into the treasury. We do not wish to get an income from immigrants beyond the expenses of administerbeyond the power of the pow it is trying to do more. It is the strongest hope of the farmer today. ever money they have we wish them ever money they have we wish them ganizations 45.

Many farmers not members of the Grange make a mistake in thinking that its educa-

At Brother Geo. Carlisle's request, I write you a short account of the children's day picnic held at the Clearwater Grange

As a great many of the farmers had begun haying, and as it looked a good deal like rain in the morning, the attendance was not very large; but those who did come put forth extra efforts to make the affair enjoyable, and succeeded admirably. A swing being erected, the shouts of the shidlers from the contract appropriate that children from that quarter announced that they at least were having a good time. After a bountiful dinner, a thunder storm coming up, the party repaired to the hall where, under the direction of Miss Marg-10, Ireland 8, Wales 6, Scotland 1½, priate addresses, the party separated well satisfied that the picnic had been at least a decided success.

W. K., Lecturer.

#### MAGAZINE NOTICES.

As becomes a July number of any magazine, the Atlantic for this month has its share early one-half.

To show the wonderful increase

of out-of-door papers. They show more than one way of getting a change of scene and air, for besides Mr. Frank Bolle's Noin immigration from those countries sending 43 per cent of illiterates note the following comparison between the number coming in 1870 and 1802. summer life on the roofs of houses in the most crowded quarters of New York. It is evidently the work of a man who has lived the life himself.

"What Constitutes a Good Husband" is discussed by a lot of clever women among whom are Mary Hallock Foote, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, "The Duchess," Grace Greenwood," and Amelia E. Barr in the July Ladies' Home Journal. "The Thirty and One," is the clever title of a delightful short story by Charles D. Lanier. which prevented 200,000 more from Will N. Harben contributes "The Heresy of Abner Calihan," a strong study of life point in our history.

Upon this topic, so fraught with deep concern to Europe and to America alike, Senator Chandler, chairman of the senate committee on immigration, declared in favor of the total suspension for one year the total suspension for the year the total suspension for the total suspension for the total suspension for the total suspension for the total suspension fo to her old "Rudder Grange" mistress, and Mr. Howell's literary reminisences under the title of "My Literary Passions" grow in interest and charm.

A controversial paper in skillful hands on a "burning question" is always amusing, and James L. Hughes' examination of Prof. Goldwin Smith's essay on "Woman Suffrages" in the July Arena is excellent reading. Professor Goldwin Smith has one of those positive minds that strangely chafe under the restraints of logic, and a little logical analysis of his objections rather puts his opinions outside the pale of Correspondents, and all Patrons indeed, are requested to send us postal cards giving some news jotting,—anything of interest to you. It will interest others. Please also send short answers to some or all of the following questions. Help us to make this the most valuable column in the VIS-

> Certainly no one is better qualified to tell "How to Protect a City from Crime" than Superintendent Byrnes of the New York Police Department, who contributes to the North American Review for July, a paper on this question which promises a special value and significance at this time when police affairs are the subject of so much discussion. Superintendent Byrnes argues that the best way of protecting a community from crime is by raising the standard of intelligence among its mem-

The editor of the Review of Reviews reports in his July number an interesting conversation with Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, on several questions of the hour, including the coal strike, arbitration as a remedy for strikes, free silver, the income tax, and scribed by Albert Shaw in the same num-ber. Dr. Shaw regards Senator Allen as a typical home-grown, self-reliant American, the product of our Mississippi valley life. His sketch of the Senator's history and character is sympathetic and vivid based on a personal interview, the details of which, as presented in the Review, throw many side-lights on the present populist position at Washington.

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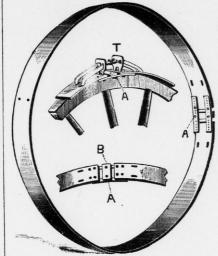
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