

GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agril College



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

VOL. XIX, NO. 19.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 4, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 451.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The Prisons.

[We invite our readers to ask any questions they may wish in regard to the details of work, conduct, or expense of any department or institution 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.]

The Michigan State Prison.

EQUIPMENT.

The inventory of June 30, 1894, values the real estate owned by the state prison at \$815,500, and the personal property at \$75,788.51, a total of \$891,288.51. The real estate consists of 10 acres enclosed within the walls, with buildings; 40 acres without the walls, 35 of which are used as a garden, and 5 acres as a stone quarry.

POPULATION.

The number of inmates is 856. This crowds the prison slightly, as the cell capacity is but 842. During the last two years 554 prisoners have been received, and 436 discharged.

The average sentence of prisoners, with good time, is three and one-half years. No prisoners sentenced for less than one year are received.

369 are serving their first term.	123 " " " second " "	35 " " " third " "	13 " " " fourth " "	6 " " " fifth " "	1 " " " sixth " "	3 " " " seventh " "	1 " " " eighth " "	1 " " " eleventh " "
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This means that the former sentences were served in this or other prisons. Ninety-six are life men, 17 of whom were received in the last two years. The average imprisonment of life men now in prison has been 8 years and one month. There are 15 fifteen year men, 25 ten year men, and 103 five year men.

GOVERNMENT.

The management of the prison is vested in a board of three members, appointed for six years by the governor, serving without pay. Only two of the members can be of the same political party. The governor is *ex officio* member of the board. The board meets once a month, and audits all bills before they are paid. They make rules for the management of the prison. No member of the board can become an employé of the prison, or be interested in any contract for prison labor. The boards of the three prisons meet in joint session once in six months.

EMPLOYÉS.

The warden is chosen by the board, and can be removed only for cause. The deputy warden and all other employés are appointed by the warden, subject to approval of the board. If employés are discharged by the warden, he must present to the board the reasons for his action. The other officers of the prison are clerk, physician, chaplain, engineer, hall master, steward. The clerk keeps the accounts of the prison, and full records of prisoners. The physician attends sick patients, determines whether a convict is able to labor, and superintends corporal punishments. The chaplain conducts religious services, gives personal religious instruction and furnishes each convict with a Bible and prayer book of his own choice at the expense of the state. The duties of the other officers are indicated by their titles.

The other employés are divided into superintendents or foremen, keepers, and guards. The first has charge of the labor of a department in the shops. On contracts the contractors furnish foremen. The keeper preserves order in a department, having from 20 to 40 men in charge. He accompanies them to meals and cells, and reports to the warden daily. The guards are on the wall and about the prison. There are 15 keepers, 13 guards on day service, and 8 on night service. There are conductors to show visitors about. Visitors pay a fee of 25 cents each. Ex-convicts are not allowed to visit the prison, except by special permission of the warden.

There is also an inspector of mails, who reads all letters to and from prisoners. He makes a record of all the letters, and withholds such as he thinks necessary, recording his reasons. There are in all 55 employés of the prison; 10 hours is a day's work for employés.

MANAGEMENT OF PRISONERS.

On arrival a prisoner is registered, with a short account of his case. He is bathed, shaved, and given a prison suit, assigned a cell and locked up. He is given work as soon as possible.

Prisoners are classified into three grades. In the first are those who seem likely to be obedient and industrious. Second, those who are somewhat vicious, but who can be kept at work. Third, the incorrigibles. The rules are very strict. Prisoners are not allowed to converse, must be diligent and cleanly. They can write but two letters a month, unless the warden permits it. Visits to convicts are limited to one a month and to near relatives. Convicts can subscribe for a limited number of approved periodicals.

The granting of privileges for good conduct, and the forfeiting of them for infractions of the rules, plays an important part in the prison discipline. The regulation suit of prisoners is gray. But when a man violates a rule, if it is a serious offence, he is put in a punishment cell, fed bread and water, reduced to the second class, and put into stripes. He will be restored to grade one, on good behavior. There is no corporal punishment, except in rare cases of vicious insubordination. Grade one also get one hour a day, twice a week, of recreation in the yard, in summer.

The good time law allows a convict to gain considerable time by good behavior. It is so liberal in its provisions that a 20 year man could, by perfect behavior, gain nearly seven years. The board takes away good time for bad behavior.

EDUCATION AND REFORMATION.

There is a library of nearly 2,500 volumes. Prisoners can draw books to take to their cells. The library is well patronized.

Illiterate prisoners are put to school. From September 1 to July 1 there is evening school, four nights a week, one and one-half hours. This is graded and the common branches taught. Many men learn their letters here, and learn to read and write. Some who enter prison as illiterates go out with a fair knowledge of the common branches. Some of the keepers assist in teaching.

There is a chapel service Sunday morning, which all prisoners are required to attend. There is also a Sunday school of 250 men, at which attendance is voluntary. The teachers are from the city, officers of the prison, and a few are inmates.

There are four literary societies, which meet once in two weeks. They have programs of essays, readings, music, etc., all by inmates. Some of the work is crude, much of it of a high order of merit, and all of it helpful. Once a month there is a union meeting of the societies to which all prisoners are invited. There are occasional lectures by prominent men.

The management claim that there are three essentials of good discipline in prison.

1. Good officers.
2. Good food.
3. Privileges growing out of good behavior.

They also believe that great good has come from this educational work.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIES.

There are 409 men working under contract. At present there are four contracts, manufacturing wagons, farm implements and tools, polishing stoves, and monumental stone work. These contracts are let to the highest bidder. The prison furnishes the men at from 40 to 60 cents a day, and furnishes the buildings and keepers. That is all. Contracts are made for a term of years, and cannot be released except on six months notice to the prison board. Contractors pay for full time of prisoners, whether they work them or not. Contractors select from the unemployed men, under supervision of the warden.

There are 121 men employed on state account, making boxes, brooms, some clothing, and quarrying stone. There are 15 men employed on the farm and grounds; 35 in the kitchen; 21 in the engineer's department; 60 in caring for halls, cells, and cleaning generally. There are 146 unemployed.

Prisoners on contract work, who become proficient, have tasks assigned them as a

day's work; when these tasks are completed they can continue to work at a proportionate price, receiving this extra pay themselves. In 1893-4 prisoners received \$23,000 in this way. Those on state work, and on work about the prison, get no pay. It is estimated that the convict labor system in Michigan saves the taxpayers \$400,000 of taxes.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

The salaries are as follows:

Warden	\$2,000
Deputy	1,200
Clerk	1,000
Chaplain	1,000
Engineer	1,000
Keepers (each), not over	500
Guards	700

Salaries may be increased beyond this limit by the approval of the governor. The pay roll is about \$3,500 per month. In the last two years the prison has come within \$7,600 of being self-supporting. The farm supplies all the vegetables except potatoes, and has turned in about \$900 of revenue. The cost of food is a little less than 9 cents a day for each prisoner. The food is plain, but wholesome, and plenty of it. Clothing and bedding are made in the prison.

PARDONS.

In a former article we spoke of the work of the board of pardons. This board is advisory to the governor, who alone has power to grant pardons.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM.

The report of the board of inspectors for 1892 devotes considerable space to an argument favoring the parole system for Michigan. Under this system, as operating in

Continued on page 5.

TAXATION IN MICHIGAN.

E. J. WRIGHT, TAX DEPARTMENT, AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

III.

Having considered what is subject to taxation, it may be well to define the exceptions, not only such as are enumerated in the general tax law, but other things which are exempt, as the term, "not expressly exempted" (Sec. 1), refers to other special and general laws as well. For the purposes of general taxation the property of corporations which are required to pay specific taxes for the support of the state are exempt, though it is liable to assessment for local improvements in cities and villages. But this exemption does not apply to properties not in use for the purposes of the corporation. All railroad lands not adjoining the track of the company are subject to taxation, and so are grain elevators and warehouses, and lumber, coal and wood yards, leased by a railroad company to private parties. Leases of this nature are very generally executed for a nominal rental, the real consideration being found in a contract to ship over the lines of the company. But it is held that this does not constitute such use by the railroad company as to include such leased properties among those exempted by the payment of specific taxes. Many thousands of dollars of taxes which should be assessed are lost annually by the failure of assessors to recognize and act upon this rule.

United States and state lands, as well as those owned and used by the political subdivisions of the state, are not taxable, but this does not exempt the interest acquired by private parties in state lands; and the lands themselves become taxable as soon as the equity of a purchaser becomes complete, even though a patent has not actually issued. Military bounty lands are exempt for three years after date of patent, provided they remain the property of the patentee or his heirs. Lands owned by Indians maintaining tribal relations or patented to or owned by a "not-so-competent" Indian are exempt.

The real property owned and occupied by religious societies, or by library, benevolent, charitable, educational, and scientific institutions incorporated under the laws of this state is exempt, and so are the personal properties owned and used in connection therewith; but the proportionate value of such of the properties of such associations as may be rented for private purposes is subject to taxation. The application of

this rule would yield much revenue to the state.

It should always be remembered that statutory exemption is specific and should not be construed as exempting anything not specified. The property of an unincorporated scientific institution, the benefit of whose library, etc., is restricted to its members, is not exempt. Lands owned by a college of another state are taxable, and so is a structure erected as a house of worship but no longer occupied for that purpose, or a church not owned by an organized religious society. A diocesan residence is not exempt as a parsonage, nor a Y. M. C. A. or W. C. T. U. building as a house of public worship. There is probably not an agricultural society in the state that does not rent its horse barns and track to breeders and horse trainers, yet few assessors assess the proportionate value of such leased properties, though they should do so, as the exemption applies only to such property of the society as is used exclusively for fair purposes. I have never known an assessor to place upon his roll the proportionate value of such part of a railroad depot as is used as a hotel for the accommodation of the general public, yet I fail to find in the law any excuse for such omission.

Other real properties exempt from general taxation are the charitable homes of fraternal or secret societies, parsonages owned by religious societies of this state and occupied as such, burial grounds (including all land dedicated or acquired for burial purposes, and old cemeteries where further interments are prohibited by ordinance), land dedicated to the public and actually used as a park, and armories belonging to military organizations and not used for gain or any other purpose; but the latter are taxable as other similar properties unless used exclusively as armories. The exemption of burial grounds does not exempt the stock in a cemetery association. The halls of masonic or similar societies are not exempt except when owned by societies incorporated under the laws of this state and occupied exclusively for the purposes of the society owning them.

The only discretion given the assessor relative to what he shall list for assessment is in determining whether the owner of property is, by reason of poverty, unable to contribute toward the public charges; and even in this his opinion must be in accord with that of the board of review. If they agree that the owner of any property (real or personal) is unable, by reason of poverty, to so contribute, the property of such person must be omitted from the roll. We hear much of the taxation of the poor and the failure to tax the rich. The editor of the *Grange Visitor* has, I hope, better use for the space in his columns than to allow them to be taken up with a discussion of this or any other baseless charge which has for its sole purpose the cultivation of class prejudices. The tax law recognizes but two classes of owners of property within the jurisdiction of the state those who are unable to contribute toward the expenses of the state and those who are able to so contribute. The property of the first named class is exempt from taxation. The assessor has no authority to say how much of the property of any person shall be assessed. If in conjunction with the board of review, he believes the individual unable to contribute, the property of such person is declared by the law to be exempt; not so much of it as the assessor may think proper to omit, but all of it. Unless all of the property of any person is exempt by reason of the poverty of the owner, then it is the sworn duty of the assessor to place all of the real and personal property of such person upon the assessment roll, excepting only such property as is expressly exempted by law, and to assess it at its true cash value. The law gives the assessor no excuse for presuming to exercise an official or a personal discretion in the matter, after he has determined that the owner is not unable, by reason of poverty, to sustain his share of the burdens of taxation, and that share the law says shall be determined solely by the proportion that all his property bears to the entire taxable property within the jurisdiction of the assessor.

Lansing.

Field and Stock.

OUTLOOK FOR FEEDING STOCK.*

A. F. WOOD.

Progressive farming depends largely upon the live stock kept on the farm. What that stock should be will be decided by the soil, location, and the owner's ability to manage it. The farms of central Michigan are generally composed of good land, suitable to grow stock of almost any description. We produce a great variety of products suitable for feed, also have many good old pastures, a good variety of hay as well as general crops.

The location of one person may be such that he may be able to milk cows and get the best returns in milk for food consumed; he may dispose of the old or inferior ones for what they will fetch and replace them by buying in to take their place, or what would be still better, to raise his heifer calves from his best cows and a suitable sire to keep up his herd. Others may keep cows to raise calves to stock the farm. In such cases after the calves get started on new milk, the butter or cream may be taken, and the skim milk fed, to which may be added oil meal, oats, and the like, so they should be kept growing from the first until they go to the shambles. In other cases men buy their feeders at one and two years old, and then feed till they are ready for market, and that depends on what market they are used in.

WILL IT PAY?

Matured beefs weighing 1,600 to 1,700 pounds are now quoted at about six dollars per hundred in Chicago. There have been very few such beefs raised in Michigan of late years, and I do not believe it would be profitable to try to raise them. They are exported and should be raised where there is competition and plenty of cheap corn. Our best beef is all needed in the markets of our own state. After the veal calves, the best ages to sell must depend on what market they are to be killed in, and will run from fourteen to thirty-two months old, and should weigh from 800 to 1,400 pounds. It will seldom pay to keep till three years old. The younger you can get the same price per pound, as a rule, the more profit. But prices will vary on account of age, size, and time of year marketed. When the producer receives from three to four and one-half cents per pound live weight, the outlook for feeding is fair on good, well bred, growthy stock.

It is true we are passing through a depressed time in cheap mutton, which will have a tendency to cheapen the price of beef. On the other hand pork is high considering other products of the farm.

WHAT AND HOW TO FEED.

As a rule in years past, corn and bran with forage have been the cheapest feed to make beef and mutton, but this year will be the exception. There is much corn that can be fed in the shock that will put on growth and some fat. The time to commence is the first of October on all cattle expected to go to the shambles between this and next August. But through the winter and spring cheap wheat has got to have a place in the feed for cows and beef to be the most profitable. The time to sell must depend on the fitness of the stock and the market it is to be used in, also how a person is situated to carry them along.

Some have good rich pastures. In such cases, the better way is to keep the yearlings well growing through the winter, and add a little flesh, then turn to pasture, and sell the last of June or July, before grass beef gets ready for market. Others that are short of pasture and want to sell before going out to grass in spring, must feed higher; and the better flesh the cattle are in when coming into winter quarters, the easier and cheaper they are fitted for market. Generally beef cattle fetch the highest price by the hundred between February and July.

I have not said much about sheep, but it is my opinion that good sheep, especially lambs at present prices, must pay well to feed the coming winter. In conclusion let me say, keep good stock, feed liberally, remembering that the quick sixpence is better than the slow shilling.

Mason.

FEEDING WHEAT.

PROF. F. B. MUMFORD.

The conditions confronting the feeders during the coming winter will be unusual if present indications are to be taken as a basis for the probable prices of corn, wheat, and oats. The values of corn and oats in our leading markets are about \$20 per ton for each grain, while wheat may be purchased for from \$16 to \$18.

If wheat continues lower than either corn or oats, will it pay farmers to feed their wheat rather than sell it? or if grain is to be purchased will it be found more profitable to buy wheat than the above grains? Exact experiments with feeding wheat have not been extensively conducted in this country, but the experiment stations have

been feeding wheat during the past year to some extent, and, on the whole, the results have been favorable to wheat.

FOR GROWING ANIMALS.

For growing animals of any kind wheat will undoubtedly prove to be a more valuable food than corn. Its composition shows that it possesses more of the elements necessary for the building of bone and muscle than corn. Good practice would indicate therefore that wheat should be used largely in the ration for all classes of young animals. During the past winter some experiments were conducted at this station for the purpose of determining the value of wheat in a ration for fattening lambs. Fifteen lambs were fed all the clover hay they would eat, and a grain ration of corn and wheat mixed equal parts by weight. The length of the feeding period was fifteen weeks, during which time the animals consumed 2,228 pounds of grain (corn and wheat), and 1,677 pounds of hay. The total gain was 443 pounds.

FOR HOGS.

Wheat has proved equally valuable for feeding cattle and hogs, especially the latter. We have fed both ground and unground wheat, in connection with skim milk, to pigs, with satisfactory results. Wheat should not be fed to pigs unground and dry. It should either be ground or soaked before feeding, as experience has indicated that the dry grain is not readily digested. In general, it will pay the farmer better to feed wheat than to sell it at present prices, or to sell wheat and buy corn.

There is another reason for feeding wheat which is worthy the consideration of all wheat producers. It is commonly conceded that a general feeding of wheat throughout the country will have a marked effect on the price of that grain. Even at the present time, the board of trade speculators are anxiously watching the daily reports of the probable amounts of wheat to be employed for feeding during the coming winter. Wheat quoted at forty-five or fifty cents is a cheap food, and farmers will make no mistake in feeding it extensively to farm stock of all kinds.

Agricultural College.

A PRACTICAL NOTE.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—It may be of some interest to the farmers of Michigan to know of the Oregon method of treating wheat and other grain for the prevention of smut.

Make a solution of water 15 gallons and one pound of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol). Use a tight barrel large enough to admit a burlap sack containing one bushel of wheat. Dip into solution once, and let remain one minute, lift out and let drain back into barrel about five minutes, then empty into a dry sack, set aside twelve hours, and the grain will be dry enough to sow with drill or seeder. Add water and vitriol to your barrel of solution as fast as necessary to keep up enough to cover your sack of grain when dipped into it. Prepare solution a few hours before using so as to dissolve vitriol. One pound of vitriol is enough for ten bushels. We pay 6 to 7 cents per pound here. Have used this method thirty years with perfect success. Oats should be treated with a little stronger solution and remain longer in solution to wet the husk.

Another method is to pour the grain on the barn floor and sprinkle with solution and stir until thoroughly wet, but the first method requires less labor. You should set your drill or seeder for about ten per cent more seed as the grain will be slightly swelled.

If you provide two barrels and three or four burlap sacks you can be kept very busy and can treat a large amount of grain in a day. The solution when strong enough, will be sweet to the taste, and will deposit a coating of copper on a bright knife blade.

W. M. HILLEARY.

Turner, Oregon.

SMALLER FARMS AND BETTER FARMING.

Horace Greeley's advice, "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country," has been followed by thousands in years gone by to their own great profit, but now that there is no longer any west for them to go to and grow up with what are the young men of the present and future generations to do? Shall they continue to flock to the cities as they have been doing for the past decade under the mistaken idea that manufactures and commerce were the only roads to ease and affluence, and that only here could life be made worth the living? The vast army of the unemployed, the starving strikers and the wandering Coxeyites furnish a striking illustration of what this hegira to the cities has led to. What, then, shall be done, and where shall our young men go? The facts are we have been living under a highly artificial condition of things for thirty years past, and this is especially true of the farming community in the west generally. The farmers over the great western states are "land poor." With the great abundance and low prices of rich farming lands the early settlers have grabbed up broad acres until the very ownership, with its consequent high taxes

and slipshod methods has made them poor and the mortgages with which large areas of their lands are plastered keep the owners poor. A large proportion of these men were themselves unaccustomed to the business of farming, and this was true to a still much greater extent of the hired help upon which they depended. And now they find that, to use an expressive piece of slang, "they have bit off more than they can chew."

A REMEDY.

There is a remedy for this state of things and it must be resorted to sooner or later—and the sooner the better. The old men must divide up their farms with the boys and better methods of farming must be adopted. In a conversation which the writer hereof had not long since with a successful practical farmer who had given much thought to this subject the latter remarked: "We are all trying to do more than we can do well, and as a matter of fact nothing that we do is more than half done. We have a vast amount of capital locked up in lands that are not worked up to one-half of their capacity. I have now a farm of over 200 acres all under cultivation, but I have no hesitation in affirming that I could by more thorough cultivation and more economical methods generally realize more money each year if I confined my attention entirely to a farm of eighty acres. I know I can raise as much corn from ten acres as I now do from twenty acres, and the same is measurably true of all other crops. We have got to come to it. There is no sense in having 200 acres of land, nominally worth say \$40 an acre, when eighty acres may be made to produce just as much. We must divide up our farms with our sons and sons-in-law and keep them with us instead of turning them loose upon the towns and cities to become tramps and Coxeyites. The young men must learn to farm with brains as well as with muscle, and then we shall see what the average eighty-acre farm of the west can be made to produce."

This farmer expressed the opinion that this subdivision of farms was inevitable in the near future, and he drew a glowing picture of the social, moral, educational, and political advantages that would ensue when eighty-acre farms became the rule instead of the exception in this country—*Breeder's Gazette.*

IRRIGATION IN MICHIGAN.

The following is clipped from the *Detroit Free Press*:

The unprecedented dry spell that Michigan has experienced during the past summer and the consequent great loss to those that depended on the soil for their living has caused many farmers to think seriously of the value of irrigation. Water is abundant throughout Michigan, and where it is applied all vegetation thrives.

Mr. M. E. Williams, of the firm of Williams Bros., of Douglas, extensive fruit growers, who have recently put in an irrigating plant, in response to a request on the part of the Free Press as to what success the firm has met with during the past season so a comparison could be made of the merits of land artificially watered and that which was not, says:

"We put in an irrigating plant during the present season. We use a centrifugal pump with a capacity of 650 gallons per minute, run by a 10-horse power threshing engine. We use 4-inch pipe for mains which we lay along a ridge that runs through the middle of the farm. There are about fifty acres set to fruit within convenient reach of this ridge which we expect to irrigate, although other lateral pipes will be necessary to carry the water to some portions of the ground. This orcharding consists of 2,500 peach, 3,500 pear, 250 apple, 750 plum, and 500 cherry trees, and 20,000 currant bushes. The soil varies from sandy to clay loam. The extremely dry weather for several years in this vicinity has affected the fruit crops and the growth of young trees so seriously that we have decided to give this method of irrigation a thorough trial. Kalamazoo river runs along one side of this farm, which will give us an abundant water supply.

"We fully intended to be ready to begin pumping as soon as the dry weather should set in, but owing to the railway strike we were unable to get our orders for material filled promptly, and it was August before we could begin operations and the drought had nearly two months the start of us.

"We commenced pumping on a young plum and cherry orchard of about eight acres, with strawberries between the tree rows and potatoes in the rows. The benefit was plainly seen. We then turned the water onto a block of about 400 young peach trees very heavily loaded with fruit, and the benefit is not so apparent, but the peaches were within three weeks of maturity when we commenced watering them.

"Even with such a late start we are fully satisfied with our pump and appliances and still expect that irrigation in Michigan, especially in fruit growing, will prove to be profitable, for there is seldom a season when a dry spell does not seriously injure some kind of fruit.

"We have made a careful comparison of

irrigated and non-irrigated peaches in the packing house with the following result: In running them through a grader set the same for both lots so as to make three grades, according to size, the irrigated peaches came out about one-fifth first grade, three-fifths second, and one-fifth third, while the non-irrigated peaches came out about half and half second and thirds, with very few first grade. The variety, culture and general conditions were about the same. This shows more of a difference in favor of irrigation than supposed from inspection of fruit on the trees."

THE FINANCES OF THE GRANGE.

The Cost of Membership.

The compulsory expenses of the Grange are the least of any known agricultural organization that has through a decade of years demonstrated its ability to live and preserve a state and national character.

So small are these requirements that the Grange is easily within the reach of every farmer and farmer's wife, every farm laborer, and every boy or girl who is otherwise eligible to membership.

At the time of joining a Subordinate Grange each man or boy pays a fee of \$1.00, and each woman or girl pays 50 cts.

All members of a Subordinate Grange pay annually the sum of \$1.20 as dues.

Of the fees paid by new members at time of joining a new Subordinate Grange, the full amount remains in the treasury of the said new Grange.

Of the fees paid by new members joining a Subordinate Grange after organization, \$1.00 for each man or boy, and 50 cts. for each woman or girl, is sent to the State Grange.

Of the annual dues that are paid by all members of every Subordinate Grange after its organization, six cents per quarter or 24 cents per year, is sent to the State Grange on account of each member.

Each State Grange pays to the National Grange, on account of each member of the Order in the state, the sum of five cents per annum.

It will be seen that to support the Subordinate, State and National Granges it costs each member the very small sum of \$1.20 per annum.

Thus is completed the essential necessary machinery to concentrate the influence and power of the Subordinate Granges all over the United States in one grand body.

This small payment of money furnishes ample funds, with judicious management to pay the expense of every Subordinate Grange, every State Grange and the National Grange.

From this fund Subordinate Granges have, after paying current expenses, bought carpets, chairs and pictures, and books to annually replenish libraries.

All who study and understand the necessity and usefulness of organization and co-operation will recognize and admit that the greatest good cannot be accomplished without this means of concentration of influence, that very many matters of legislation and public policy which affect agriculture are of a national character, and can only be reached by an organization as broad as the nation and the machinery to bring its power to bear on a single point.

All this takes money, and an organization that has by nearly thirty years of existence demonstrated to the farmers of America its ability to live and prosper, pay all its expenses and perform valuable work all along indicated, and maintain good strong treasuries, by the payment of so small an amount by each member, should in all candor commend itself to every thinking farmer who has the best interests of his profession at heart.

How combines, trusts, and powerful corporations and large individual interests get legislation favorable, and prevent that which is unfavorable to their various interests, is by carefully watching all bills introduced into our legislatures and national congress and through paid attorneys do all that is possible to be done to secure or prevent enactments into law, as the case may be, and their interests are affected thereby.

Accepting the situation and acting in accordance, the National Grange has appointed a standing committee on legislation, whose duty it is to represent the farmers' interests in all pending legislation. They have in years past done a good work in this capacity and they are doing all they can now, but their influence is not as great, and what they say before the various committees will not carry the conviction it would, if a large majority of the farmers in the country belonged to the Grange.

My farmer friend, cannot you afford \$1.20 each year for the support of an organization like the Grange? For the benefit of your home and your family, your neighborhood and your business prosperity, I ask you to earnestly consider these things.

GEORGE B. HORTON.

Now is the time to think about what you will do with your boys next fall in the way of education. If they are to remain on the farm and follow the calling of their father, will they be any worse off by reason of a scientific training?—*Practical Farmer.*

Woman's Work.

GROWING OLD.

Old—we are growing old,
Going on through a beautiful road,
Finding earth a more blessed abode;
Nobler work by our hands to be wrought,
Freer paths for our hope and thought;
Because of the beauty the years unfold,
We are cheerfully growing old.

Old—we are growing old,
Going up where the sunshine is clear;
Watching grander horizons appear
Out of clouds that enveloped our youth,
Standing firm on the mountains of truth;
Because of the glory the years unfold,
We are joyfully growing old.

Old—we are growing old,
Going into the gardens of rest
That glow through the gold of the west,
Where the rose and the amaranth blend,
And each path is the way to a friend;
Because of the peace that the years unfold,
We are thankfully growing old.

Old—are we growing old?
Life blooms as we travel on
Up the hills into fresh, lovely dawn;
We are children, who do but begin
The sweetness of living to win;
Because Heaven is in us, to bud and unfold,
We are younger, for growing old!
—Lucy Larcom, in *United Presbyterian*.

WORK AND WORKMANSHIP.

[Paper read at the Assembly held at Bawbesse Park, August 22, 1894, by Mrs. Helen Hunker of Hillsdale.]

The world's history is full of testimony to prove how much depends on industry. 'Tis said that love makes the world go around; in the same sense may it not be said the world's equipoise is maintained by work? Think of the great antiquity of work. In the old world the worth of men and principles is often judged by their claim to antiquity. The Englishman stands more firmly in his boots who can say, "my ancestors came over with William the Conqueror." And even in democratic America to be able to say one's ancestors crossed the ocean in the Mayflower is the cause of much family pride. From a like standpoint work and its votaries must be of high value, for indeed they are contemporary with the creation of man. They antedate the fall. From this remote origin work and workmen have multiplied and diversified until their name is legion. They enter into and promote all human progress; they are the broad foundation on which society is built; they are so to speak the strong root which, though to a great extent buried in obscurity, sends up and out the life sustenance into every branch of government, religion, science, and education. Every individual who deserves or would deserve the name of man or woman must be a worker of some sort. What more convincing proof can there be of human progress than the history of workmen? Slow and painful has been the process by which they have emerged from slavery into liberty.

SLAVERY.

There was a time when despotism ground them down, excluding them from all knowledge, denied them freedom of speech and property rights; neither recognized by society or protected by law, merely tools or slaves, forced to yield to task-masters, and in anguish of body and bitterness of soul, they made bricks without straw. The building of the pyramids in Egypt, those stupendous piles of practical uselessness, was only possible because human life and labor were of no value. In silent and pathetic language they tell of the misery and degradation of the workmen whose work has stood for ages, monuments of the brutality and pride of one man. Whose workmanship was it?

Taking into account the thousands of years which elapsed between the building of the pyramids and Windsor Castle we can comprehend the slow progress of improvement in the condition of workmen. That magnificent castle was built by Edward III. Hume says: His method of conducting the work may serve as a specimen of the condition of the workmen of that time. He assessed every county in England to send him a certain number of masons, tilers, and carpenters, as if he had been levying an army. These workmen were compelled to work at king's wages. The builders of the pyramids worked without wages or clothing; those who built Windsor Castle had wages indeed, but only such as their employer dictated, and however inconvenient the work or unwilling themselves they had no choice but the king's will. Some advance but how slow.

THE MASSES.

Just now we hear much of the masses. Who are they? Excluding idlers either of the upper or lower strata of society from consideration, and using the term to designate the large class of people who, either from choice or necessity, with brain and hands work for support and competence, from whatever angle of vision we regard them they present a most interesting study; not only interesting but of vital importance. They are everywhere. They build the first log house in the dense woods and the first sod house on the treeless prairie, and make way for the plowshare to turn the first furrow in the hitherto uncultivated waste; as civilization advances they and their work satisfy the

needs and necessities of country and city. Their ambition advances a nation, their recklessness checks its progress, their despair may introduce anarchy and bloodshed. They are a never failing fountain from which flow streams to bless or to curse the world. And nowhere is the truth of this exemplified more than in the United States. From the masses have come many of those to whom our country is most indebted for her free institutions, for her prosperity, and for her place foremost among nations. From the same source too have come unscrupulous, artful, aspiring spirits, who respect not virtue and hate truth. Both are known by their work and its results which constitute their workmanship.

INTELLIGENT LABOR.

There is an expression in common use, intelligent labor. What is it? The masses are still as heretofore giving their time largely to solving the problem of the ages, "what shall we eat, what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" But if their whole time is given to this question, can it be expected their nature will rise much above the animal? The system of work which cultivates the muscular nature but leaves the brain and thought undeveloped, returns a product much nearer brute than human; while the education which develops thought but has no rule for mutual development of the body is likely to result in the big head, and often little else. Two forces constitute the power of successful work, physical strength and intelligence, brain and brawn combined. Given these two in fair proportion we could readily adopt the motto of one of the wise men of Greece: Nothing is impossible to industry.

But what are the facts? A thoughtful writer recently observed that "the tragedy of our civilization consists in the fact that while knowledge has been multiplied and diffused, wealth has been multiplied and concentrated in a few hands." It must be remembered too that the horizon of the working men (and women) has greatly expanded during the present century. Manufacturers, commerce, rapid transit and modern means of communication have made all luxuries and improvements familiar to all eyes. The marvelous spread of journalism makes him acquainted with the news of the day at home and abroad; with all these aids toward advance one must be dull indeed not to feel that civilization owes the wage worker a fairer chance and a larger hope concerning the possibilities of the future.

(Continued next issue.)

INVISIBLE INFLUENCES.

[Paper read at Eaton county Pomona Grange, by Mrs. Emerson Blodgett, of Eaton Rapids.]

When asked to prepare a paper on the subject of invisible influences, I immediately felt the power of those influences stealing over me inclining me to refuse on the ground of educational inability, but after thinking about it more maturely I thought perhaps by refusing I might be exerting a bad influence and I decided to give you a few broken thoughts.

Influence may be compared to a rill, a rivulet, an ocean, and as boundless and fathomless as eternity. How often do we hear individuals remark, "I have no influence," seeming to forget the fact that every human being is a center of influences for good or ill. We read in the Bible that "None of us liveth to himself." We are continually exerting a secret, silent influence by our deeds, our words and our very thoughts, which speak out through the expressions worn upon our faces.

MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

Let us in memory go back to our childhood days and our home surroundings, where we received our first impressions, either for good or evil, which have clung to us through all the years, we cannot shake them off if we would. Many of us remember with what care our parents surrounded us with every influence calculated to inspire to a nobler manhood and womanhood. Even the infidel lives under the holy influences of a pious mother. It is said of John Randolph that he could never shake off the restraining influence of a little prayer his mother taught him when a child. It saved him from the clutches of avowed infidelity.

What wonders has the purifying influences of the Christian religion wrought in the world in breaking down idolatry and superstition, turning savage and warlike tribes into quiet, peaceable citizens, and uplifting society wherever it has gone, yet in the very midst of these elevating influences there are those of an adverse nature, those which greatly tend to lower us in the scale of being. Take for instance the liquor traffic and other kindred vices sending forth a continuous stream of poisoned influences, which are wrecking the lives of thousands of our fellow beings and bringing untold misery into the otherwise happy homes, and I can see no remedy except that which comes from the influence of religion and education, for where the two are combined there is culture and refinement.

THE SCHOOL OF LIFE.

Education is already exerting a wonder-

ful influence over nearly all classes of society, indeed life is a school in which we are all being educated in one way or another, and just as in all of our public schools there are some scholars who acquire knowledge rapidly while others are dull of comprehension and slow to learn, so in the great school of life, you will pardon me if I compare the average farmer of past years to the scholar who has been dull of comprehension and slow to learn. He has been wont to think that his only interests consisted in tilling his land and marketing his crops, neglecting the important duty of informing himself upon the current issues of the times, apparently unconscious of, and indifferent to the fact that wily politicians and shrewd business men were enacting laws detrimental to all of his interests, until those laws seemed to him unbearable and he began to cast about him for some way to rid himself of his grievances, and the only way seemed to be that of education. Educational organizations are being formed, of which the Grange stands at the head, where farmers and their families may meet together for mutual profit and pleasure as well, and today politicians are coming to realize the fact that the farmers intend their rights should be respected; and when a man like J. Sterling Morton, occupying the important position of secretary of agriculture, publicly denounces the principles of the farmers' organizations, through whose influence the office was created and his election secured, they immediately show their indignation by publicly denouncing him and petitioning him to resign his office.

When we compare the farmers of a half century ago with those of the present time, we notice a wonderful advancement along educational lines. The farmer can no longer be called stupid, neither are his sons and daughters the victims of ridicule as in former years, by those living in the cities, for they are taking their places in all of the institutions of learning side by side with those of the city, and in very many instances far surpassing them in the educational race.

Then brothers and sisters of the Grange, let us continue in the good work so well begun, and may the stream of invisible influences, set in motion by our organization, continue to deepen and widen until it shall be like a mighty torrent, sweeping away every obstacle which stands in the way of the farmer's success.

TWILIGHT.

THE PHILOSOPHER.

I have often sat, on a Sunday afternoon in autumn or early winter, and watched the day fade into night. At those seasons the twilight is the most instructive, though perhaps not the most enjoyable. I speak also of the Sunday twilight, because on that day one is more in the mood for reveries.

A glow in the west shows where the sun went down. The lengthening shadows mingle into a universal shadow that covers the landscape. The bright colored trees and bushes lose their brilliancy, and join the throng of objects rapidly growing dim to the sight. The light of day, triumphant in its rule, reluctantly retreats. The glow in the west broadens, but fades. The starry clans gather for their vigils on the walls of Heaven. The shades deepen into darkness; the day is done; night reigns.

The nan at the window thinks of the day thus closed. What has it been to him? a day of refreshing, of growth, of re-creation? Or a lazy day, a day to have drifted in, a lost day? And what of the morrow? Will that be a better or a worse day because of today's life? What is this feeling, half of chagrin and remorse? Is it not that memory serves to speak of the weakness, littleness, insignificance of a man's ambitions and plans? There is present a loneliness that comes from a realization of the vastness of the universe, and of the puny powers of a single soul.

In various ways many people dwell forever in the twilight. There are those whose reveries rarely cease. They build castles that are but bubbles. They live in the dead past or in the unknown future, never in the living present. They dream of what is to be, or of what might have been. Such live in the twilight, wishing but not winning meditating but not laboring.

There are those, too, whose faculties seem obscured in the twilight. They have no clear visions of life, no clean cut paths of endeavor. The ends of living appear to be hid from them, and they go on, pursuing phantoms, shadows, and false lights. The relations of events, of cause and effect, do not appeal to them. For them there is no life, in its best sense, merely a groping, a wandering, a floundering.

Upon some are always falling the shades of night. They walk in the valley of the shadow. The real sorrows of life oppress them to the ground. For them the sun of hope has set. To their eyes the shadows always are lengthening. Or it may be that worryings, complaints, nervousness, borrowing trouble, obscure the sun and hasten the twilight. God pity these.

But to the healthy soul there must be a period of twilight, when struggle and toil are suspended and there is opportunity for review, criticism, resolve; a time, in the cool of the day, when God walks, and when the reverent spirit gladly listens for the word of comfort and encouragement that is sure to come. So the twilight has its lessons for us.

The Juveniles.

MR. MOUSE.

So trim, and slim, and gracefully thin,
With gray fur leggings as tight as his skin,
With gray fur mittens just to his mind,
And a little gray tail hanging down behind.

So trim, and slim, and gracefully thin,
With a gray vest buttoned under his chin,
With a gray fur coat nicely trimmed and lined,
And a nice little tail hanging down behind.

There's a rap and a tap, a scuffle and din,
A tap and a rap, but he can't get in,
Though he raps, and taps, and begs on his knees
For a crumb of cake and a morsel of cheese.

For a crumb of cake if ever so small,
For his three wee babies behind the wall,
In three gray suits all trimmed and lined
And three little tails hanging down behind.

—Mrs. M. F. Butts.

MY JET.—A TRUE CAT STORY.

I am afraid Jet was a little cross at times; yes, I am sure he was, and I, one of his most intimate friends, ought to know. It was when I was a little girl that we had this cat called Jet, a great, shining, black creature. I loved Jet, oh! very much indeed! and I think he liked me a little; but he was never so fond of me as he was of my mother. I liked to hold Jet in my lap, and to smooth his soft fur, but he would soon tire of me and jump down. I never tried to hold him after he was tired, for he had a very bad habit of growling and showing his teeth.

Jet was not at all fond of company either, which troubled me greatly, because I was always pleased to have visitors come to the house. He would run away and hide, and if I tried to coax him away from his hiding place, he would growl and put up his back and say "Sex! sex!"

And if another cat came into our yard—oh! you should have seen Jet then! He did not wait to put up his back, but taking one look at the stranger, darted away in full chase after him. All the cats in the neighborhood soon learned that they must never do more than run across our back fence, and the more swiftly they could run across the better for them.

But by and by all this changed. I never understood just how the acquaintance began, but a poor forlorn old cat, with one ear gone and a part of his tail missing, came to live with Jet. Yes! Jet, who had never allowed another cat within fifty feet of our house, took this friendless stranger under his care, let him share his bread and milk, and even permitted him to sleep in the soft bed which had been made especially for Jet's own use in a box under the back porch. Little by little Jet's nature changed, until he became so gentle that he would lie sleepily on the door mat and only wink when other cats wished to cross the yard.

I used to think that as the tramp cat and Jet lay together in the sunshine, old Trumper would chat between times with his younger friend. He would tell Jet how glad he ought to be that he had always had such a good home, and that he ought to be getting wiser as he grew older; and that wise people do not like to growl and to be cross and quarrelsome. They are cheerful and happy, and like to see others have good times. I felt sure that Trumper, as I called him, used to talk in this way to Jet, although I could never catch him saying anything. Whenever I came near they would both doze or pretend to be fast asleep, or, at any rate, not talk so that I could understand. However that may be I do know Jet was better as an old cat than ever he was as a kitten, and that his growing better dated from the time when he was kind to poor friendless Trumper.

—M. V. Gillin, in *The Child's World*.

PUZZLES.

[All readers of THE GRANGE VISITOR are invited to contribute and send solutions to this department. Address all communications relating to puzzles to Thomas A. Millar, 500 12th St., Detroit, Michigan.]

Solutions to puzzles September 6.

1. Cleveland. 2. Lord, Odor, Rose, Drew. 3. Bear.

SOLVERS.

COMPLETE LISTS—Gertrude Brooks, Lapeer; Mrs. C. Thompson, Greenville; Granger, Sand Beach; Ann L. Cheney, Wood's Corners; Mrs. Fudge, Kalkaska.

INCOMPLETE—Lily May, Grace Bell, The Boy, and Tot.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Miss Gertrude Brooks of Lapeer, wins a paper novel (her list having reached us first).

No. 7.—Diamond.
1. A letter. 2. Small spot. 3. Horse hairs. 4. Blots out. 5. A prince. 6. Shaky. 7. Approaches. 8. A pen. 9. A letter. 10. Allegheny.

No. 8.—Deceptions.
Behold a weapon and have a fruit; behold again and have part of the head.

Dexter.
No. 9.—Hidden Towns and Counties.
My father drinks, new port wine.
Her pa risked his life for her.
Can Ada go to school?
Alas! Kate would not listen.

Kalkaska. MRS. A. FUDGE.

PRIZES.

For the two best lists of solutions, we will give each one cheap paper novel. Solutions must reach us by October 16.

THE MAIL BAG.

Gertrude Brooks, Granger, Mrs. Thompson, Ann Cheney, Tot, Mrs. A. Fudge, and all others have our thanks for solutions, hope you will do so regularly. Will you also send us some puzzles? Well done Granger for first attempt. Keep it up. Mrs. Fudge, and Ann L. Cheney, thanks for puzzles, will use them fast as we can. Come again. Let every reader send in puzzles and solutions.

N. W.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager.
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NEXT ISSUE OCTOBER 18.

OUR WORK.

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

OUR OBJECT

is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement Financially, Socially, Mentally, Morally.

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

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

We need Grange news.

Don't fail to read our supplement.

Are you reading our splendid articles on taxation?

Patrons, what are you doing? Tell us in postal jottings.

Patrons, we invite your attention particularly to the article in our supplement entitled "Special to Granges."

Will you help us double our circulation during the next two weeks? Big talk? Well, we can do it if you will help us. We can't do much unless you do help us, however.

The younger members of the family will be interested in the puzzles we publish each issue. They are for the "juveniles," and we hope our young friends will try to solve them.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL SALARIES.

We made an error in our statement of September 6, of the salaries paid at the State Normal School. We took the salaries from a monthly pay roll in the office of the state accountant and multiplied by 12 to get the annual salaries. But it afterward developed that the majority of the salaries were for but 10 months of the year. This is not the custom with the other state institutions, and as there was nothing on the pay roll to indicate the fact, we were naturally led into the error. We are glad to publish the corrected pay roll. This reduces the salary list by \$6,120 a year.

YEARLY SALARIES, TEN MONTHS.

Principal	\$3,500
V. Principal	2,500
8 heads of Depts. @ \$2,000	16,000
1 head " " @ 1,800	1,800
2 heads " " @ 1,500	3,000
1 head " " @ 1,000	1,000
1 head " " @ 800	800
8 assistants @ \$300	2,400
1 " " @ 700	700
10 " " @ 600	6,000
2 " " @ 500	1,000
1 " " @ 500	500
2 " " @ 500	1,000
1 " " @ 400	400
EMPLOYEES, 12 MONTHS.	
1 clerk	\$800
1 librarian	800
1 assistant librarian	800
1 janitor	720
4 janitors @ \$450	1,800
Total	\$49,940

OUR REQUEST.

We enclose a supplement to the VISITOR of this issue, which contains a personal request to each reader of the paper. May we have your time a moment, to explain our wish?

We desire to increase our list largely during the next two months. We want 2,000 more names by December 1 than we now have. Usually we have offered prizes or pay of some sort. But now we ask you directly if you will not help us a little without further pay than will come to you in a better paper. You can do it with a very little trouble.

We offer the VISITOR three months for

10 cents, for a time; and our request of you is that you send us at least one name at that rate. If every reader will make it a point to do us this favor during the next few weeks, we can easily accomplish our desire.

Many of you can afford to send it to a friend, at those rates. All of you can surely secure one name as a trial subscriber. With our articles on state institutions and taxation running, each issue is worth ten cents. Now, isn't it?

We believe we can keep these trial subscribers as permanent ones, if we have a chance. All we ask of you is to help give us a chance. Will you not get *your* name for us at once?

Kindly read our supplement, and act of the suggestions there made.

DO WE TALK TOO MUCH?

As a people we are much given to criticizing the powers that be. This is a trait inherent in the race, and a prerogative guaranteed by all our declarations of freedom. Such criticism is necessary in a free government; necessary because of the makeup of human nature, and necessary because without it there is no expression of the will of the people. There should be no check upon it, except as it may come to be the expression of either avowed or practically implied anarchy. Of course no man denies that criticism of itself is insufficient. It is the preliminary thing, but it must be followed by an activity that promises to reform the object of attack. This perhaps can not be done by the critic. Some men are born to see the faults of things and to preach a better way, although they may not always be men fitted to lead in the practical movement along the better path. But as a people, we can not afford to criticize with folded hands. We must not tear down if we can not build better. There is little use in complaining of the crack in the chimney or the leak in the roof, unless we put the mason and the carpenter at work for us.

Now do we not do this very thing? Do we not complain of the burdens of taxation, without putting forth enough effort to relieve them? Do we not speak bitter words about corrupt officials, and then keep away from the places where men are made officials—the caucuses? Do we not groan under the supposed rule of the corporations, and keep electing men who we think pander to the corporations? Do we not belittle our legislatures, without using our influence in behalf of the measures we believe in? Do we not, in fine, as a people, talk too much about the evils our country is heir to, and take too little real interest in the practical reformation of those evils?

A LEGISLATIVE PANACEA.

There are medicines advertised to cure each and all of a score of different diseases. One would think that getting well were the easiest thing in the world. What educated physicians can not cure shall be cured by a compound of no one knows what, taken at random! This folly has deluded many and continues to do so. But physicians tell us that the best way to get well is to have furnished the conditions of health, and the most intelligent practitioner have more faith in pure air, exercise, diet, and pleasant surroundings, than in pills and powders.

This delusion regarding panaceas is not confined to individuals suffering from real or supposed ills, but permeates a mass of people who feel that society is hopelessly sick. Their cure-all is legislation. They believe that if they could have the making of the laws, and could give liberal dopes of their legal compounds to the patient, health would return, and the Garden of Eden be re-established in our own day and land. But such forget that the trouble lies deeper than that. Practically speaking, laws are the resultant of two currents, one a proper desire of the community to protect itself, the other a self-interest of individuals or localities that aims to gain special advantage along with the protection. We need laws because men are weak and wicked. Our laws are often inadequate and unjust, also because men are weak and wicked. If the good and wise could make the laws it might be different. But they don't, and they can't, always. If you change the law, it do not change the hearts of the law makers, your work has been

poorly done. You must get at the root of the matter. Improve the man, educate his heart and brain, and laws will take care of themselves. True, laws may be enacted that shall aid in this process. And that's why the legislation of the coming generation promises to be social rather than material in its nature. Men are coming to realize that the real man must be got at.

There is no magic power in legislation to cure social diseases. It will aid, but it is not enough. For this reason the Grange is strong. It believes that the farmer should be first improved. The farm, and laws, and the externals will then adjust themselves. The Grange goes to the bottom of things. While it believes in legislation, it recognizes that there is a work beyond of more importance and value, the work of training true, strong men and women.

THE PUBLIC LIVER.

We are told that a man's disposition and character depend in large degree upon the health of that physical organ called the liver. When the organ is not working smoothly, all the creaks and squeaks seem to distribute themselves over the whole body, entering even into the nerves, and getting a final outlet through the frets and worries of the victim. And whether or no we are just in accrediting all the fault-finding, fuming, and worrying of men to the liver, makes but little difference. For we know that there is a vast amount of fretting that is uncalled for—we explain it as well by attributing it to the liver, as in any other way.

What is true of the individual is doubtless true of a collection of individuals—"the people." There seems to be a tremendously calamitous strain in the voice of the people. We were recently glancing through a book called "Social abominations," a collection of essays on the many evils of society, written by some of our best known men and women. Undoubtedly the facts presented are true, too true; but the impression upon reading is one of intense discouragement. There would seem to be not even the ten righteous necessary to save Sodom. One feels as if there were no light in this world of sin and shame.

Great masses of the people also give voice, more especially through speakers and the press, to the same wail. Their cry is one against wealth and against the government. It is the groan of those compelled to make bricks without straw.

Partisan papers and speakers give utterance to the same sentiments. They are, most of them, the strongest "calamity howlers" in the country. Nothing is too dire for them to predict—no evil too complicated for them to trace to their opponents.

What is the reason for all of this calamity wailing? Many of these evils exist—exist in greater degree than some of us know. But is everything evil? Is there nothing that is true and strong and pure? Are we not inclined to fret about these things too much? Is not the public liver out of order? We do not argue against the portrayal of the evils that threaten us. Let that be as free and vivid as the case may require. But we do protest against an excess of disheartening complaint. Poor humanity will not be discouraged out of the slough of despond, but inspired out of it. The true psalm of life is a war note of triumph, not an alarmed cry of defeat.

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?

The farmer sows his seed in full faith that the harvest shall follow. He plants and he cultivates, believing that God giveth the increase. The process is a long one, and implies severe toil, disappointment, and frequently defeat. Yet in the main the expected reward comes in the whitening harvests. But it comes only when the farmer has obeyed the fundamental laws that govern plant growth. It is folly to expect a good crop if these conditions are not fairly complied with.

Yet is it not true that in Grange work we expect a harvest without complying with the laws of Grange growth? Aren't we inclined to prepare the ground illy, to sow the seed carelessly, and to cultivate indifferently? And then we wonder why the Grange doesn't grow! Rather might we ask, why should it grow? We can not expect success unless we fulfill the

requirements. What are these requirements?

The first requisite is fitting the soil properly. This can best be done by good thorough work in the Grange. It won't take neighbors long to discover what the Grange is really worth to its members. If substantial good comes from a subordinate Grange, those outside the gates will soon appreciate it. Then the seed must be sown. Patrons can do this by talking of Grange work, and the real good it does them. It can be done too by lecturers from the State Grange. The trouble is Grange lecturers are expected to cultivate the crop as well as sow the seed. But the cultivating must be done, continuously and persistently, by the members of the Grange. They must get the people they want—not only ask them, but get them. In these ways, and in these ways alone, can the Grange expect a satisfactory harvest. It may not come even then, but it can come in no other way.

The practical question with us is, shall we fulfill these conditions this year, that we may have the increase we desire? We venture a formula for securing Grange harvests, believing that if followed precisely, abundant crops will be secured: Prepare the ground during October and November, by genuine discussion of important topics, by holding rousing meetings, and by telling your neighbors about them. In December and January, after State Grange, sow the seed, having a care that it is good Grange seed, true to name. Cultivate as soon as the shoots appear, and at frequent intervals until the crop seems ready for harvest. Then gather and cure at once, without delay. With proper preparation, the use of good seed, and thorough cultivation you may expect to harvest at any time from February to June. But if you neglect any part of the work, you need not expect a crop at all. The preparation of the soil, coming as it does during October and November, is most apt to be neglected. But it won't pay to neglect it.

And now, what shall the harvest be?

OUR INFLUENCE: A SUGGESTION.

During the last session of the State Grange, one of the Detroit daily papers, in commenting on some action the Grange had taken, hinted that it made little difference anyway, as the Grange is so weak in numbers. This paper forgot that the Grange is an organization and that it contains some of the best brains in the state. These two factors arm even a body of small numbers with tremendous influence. For any action that the Grange may take represents not only the views of the membership of the Order, but for the reasons stated above, is pretty apt to show forth the opinion of the more intelligent masses of the farmers. In this fact there is hinted a further extension of influence possible to the Grange. The idea has been broached before in these columns; but it has not been worked out sufficiently to justify anything more than a suggestion.

If it is true that Grange action really represents the thought of the bulk of the farmers, why would it not be advantageous if everybody were made absolutely sure of this fact? Suppose, for instance, that the Grange decides to support heartily a comprehensive pure food law. It may be fairly assumed that such action is in harmony with the opinions of all the farmers of the state. But if some city legislator asks us to prove it, we can't. He may not be acquainted with the Grange. He may think it is some "crank" body that knows not what it wants. Of course men who have such an idea ought not to be in the legislature; but they are, and they vote. Now if that Grange opinion were backed up by the whole mass of farmers, definitely and unmistakably, such a man as we have noted would begin to think there was "something in it." He would know beyond question that the farmers were after those thieves who steal the poor man's substance by selling him impure food.

How can this be done? That is the practical question; and we venture only a suggestion, believing, however, that if properly begun and conducted the plan would ultimately be productive of much good. Why could not there be held, under the auspices of the subordinate Granges, large meetings of farmers, where these

important subjects would be discussed by men posted upon them? At these gatherings the best thought of the farmer could be centered upon a few leading measures of legislative interest, and some definite conclusions reached. The meeting should take action, the nature of which would be transmitted to the local member of the legislature. There would be no mistaking the meaning of such a decision. It would carry weight. But even if no conclusions could be arrived at, the educational value of the discussion would be high, and the Grange would not be the loser.

We do not expect that a perfect system could be inaugurated in one winter, but we believe that if the strongest subordinate Granges would try such a plan, on a modest scale, during the coming session of the legislature, great good would come of it. We commend the idea to the delegates to the next State Grange.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

We are fully aware that the discussion of this question involves the danger that somebody's toes will be stepped on. There will be the liability of getting into the realm of partisanship. But the question with us is, shall we permit these dangers to deter us from the discussion of a question of vital interest to us as men, citizens, farmers, and Patrons of Husbandry? And here we would remind those who may wish to discuss the question in our columns that we do not intend so much that the various theories of liquor control shall be aired, as that we meet the more immediate and practical problem of what can be done now, today, under our present laws, and with the present public sentiment,—and especially what can the farmers and Patrons do.

1. Can the farmers aid in solving the liquor question? Why not? They have probably half the votes in this state, and not unlikely many more than half of the real temperance votes. Can they aid in solving the question? Can't they rather solve it if they so wish? Why aren't they able to take the lead in the matter?

2. But how? It is not for any one to say dictatorially that such and such methods will avail, for no one knows. Experience is wiser than the dictator. But it would appear to us that there are three evident and clear courses for temperance people to pursue. (1.) See that the present laws are enforced at all hazards. If they positively can't be enforced, either educate public sentiment to their enforcement or repeal the laws. (2.) Continue to enact such restrictive measures as shall tend to choke the liquor business. Hedge it about, limit it, hamper it, discourage it, using the motto of the "Outlook": "Anything to beat the saloon." (3.) Educate all the people, all the time, everywhere, to the terrible results of the liquor habit to the individual and to the nation. Why should not the farmers, by reason of their numbers, their intelligence, their morality, take the lead here?

3. Have the farmers any interest or duty in the matter? An interest, certainly. Because, economically, the money spent for whisky does not buy food and clothes; because the poorhouse, asylum, and prison inmates cause in large degree a direct liquor tax upon the people,—for most of them arrive at those institutions by the liquor road. Because, morally, the whole tone of the community is degraded by the saloon. We venture to say that one great reason for the superior morality which farmers delight to ascribe to rural life comes from the comparative absence of the saloon in the country.

And the duty arises from the power possessed. If farmers can change things, they should change them. Because the saloon does not seem to affect them so immediately is no excuse for neglect. Farmers can not live to themselves alone.

We trust that this question will be agitated. The saloon men are awake, and apparently gaining ground. The temperance people are asleep, and the problem grows more difficult while they sleep.

No breeding and a good horse is worth more than a good pedigree and no horse. If one aims to supply the market with ideal roadsters and breeds from good individuals of the families that produce the most speed, he is sure to produce a handsome horse with as many chances of its being a fast trotter as though he were bred for speed alone.—*Drovers' Journal.*

The Lecture Field.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

1. What salaries should be paid to our state officers, and under what limitations?
2. Can the farmers aid in solving the liquor question? If so, how? Have they any interest or duty in the matter? [See editorial].

TOPICS FOR OCTOBER.

From the National Lecturer.

OCTOBER.

- Equal taxation—how can it be approximately obtained? What are some of the causes which tend to produce the present unequal distribution of wealth? Does the west offer better inducements for a young man than the east? Of what advantages are agricultural fairs to farmers? How does the literature of the Bible compare with the standard literature of the present day? Quotations from the Bible relating to farm life. Five good farm dinners; what to have and how to cook it. What is the most profitable feed for cows in this vicinity? What is the average yearly expense of a farmer's family of six persons? Are farmers receiving a reasonable income from capital and labor invested in their farms. What are "Woman's rights"? Can farmers afford to buy commercial fertilizers to grow crops at present prices? What are the best commercial feeds for milk and butter production? Does the quality of feed given cows have any material influence in the relative per cent of butter fat in the milk? In other words does the quality of the feed in any way affect the quality of the milk? How does the income of the farmer compare with the income of other classes on the ratio of capital invested in the business? The outlook for horse-breeding. Can the business be made profitable at present prices? What is the average price per acre of farm lands in this vicinity? Is this price too high or too low on the basis of profits in farming?

NATIONAL GRANGE MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
514 F STREET, N. W.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1894.

In accordance with the provisions of its constitution and the resolutions adopted at the session of 1893, the twenty-eighth session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will be held in the city of Springfield, Illinois, commencing on "the first Wednesday after the second Monday in November" (14th), at eleven o'clock a. m.

The sessions of the Grange will be held in the senate chamber, state house.

Accommodations for the National Grange have been secured at the Hotel Palace (as headquarters), at the rate of \$1.50 and \$2 per day each, with 35 cents per room per day for fires when ordered.

By order of the executive committee.

JOHN TRIMBLE,
Secretary, National Grange.

PEACE DAY.

EDITOR VISITOR—"Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver," says the proverb. Hoping the right one may give us the "fitly spoken word," I am constrained to appeal to our Order to observe the celebration of the birthday of the poet Whittier, December 17, as Peace Day, as is proposed shall be done in the public schools. Believing, as I do, in educating the youth in the principle of brotherly love, rather than hate, it seems to me our Order should have seriously and carefully prepared programs for the celebration of this day. The startling fact that the youth of our country is being daily taught to look with envious eyes upon the honors achieved by killing their fellow men by thousands, is a sufficient reason why every organization that has for a foundation stone "the charity that suffereth long and is kind," should do all it can to destroy the effect, and emphatically protest against military drill in school and church. It seems to me 'tis an insult offered to the gentle Nazarene and a violation of much that is best in human hearts, to take the impressible mind of childhood and so fill it with cruel and false ambitions. Every Grange in Michigan ought to hear read in its meeting the stirring words of the editor of the *Arena* (for August) on the subject of "Fostering the savage in the young," and pondering well the facts presented, decide to celebrate the birthday of this greatest of American poets, who always sang of "peace and good will among men." Why not have a model program published in VISITOR for that meeting, and then have postal jottings of how it was executed?

Yours for progress,
OLIVIA J. CARPENTER.

Dimondale.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Continued from page 1.

two or three other states, prisoners, instead of gaining good time as in our state, are for good behavior released on parole, subject to return to the prison if they violate the conditions of their parole. This system claims to aid materially in the reformation of criminals, and to reduce the cost of prison maintenance. Under the present system, when a man is discharged from prison, the authorities lose sight of him entirely, unless he again commits a crime, and is resented to the same prison.

The Ionia House of Correction.

In the main it may be said that the general principles of prison management are the same in all the prisons of the state. The Ionia house of correction, however, was intended, originally, more as a reformatory for younger criminals. The inmates are quite largely of that class, though at

present there are a good many hardened criminals and desperate men. This mixture, it is thought, militates against the best reformatory work, as there will be more or less of intercourse between prisoners. This prison has a cell capacity of 624, and has but 466 inmates. There is one contract with a knitting company, and the state carries on furniture making.

Branch Prison in Upper Peninsula.

This is located at Marquette. The capacity is 312, and in 1892 it had but 112 inmates.

Detroit House of Correction.

This is not a state institution, but is organized under state laws; and females who are liable to imprisonment in the state prison are transferred to the Detroit house of correction and maintained there at state expense.

Some Figures.

The following are taken from the reports of the board of inspectors, for the year 1892:

	State Prison, Jackson.	State House of Correction, Ionia.	House of Correction and Prison U. P. Marquette.
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$40,257 71	\$29,402 55	\$18,198 99
2. Food.....	24,051 44	20,567 52	7,435 64
3. Clothing.....	7,765 00	8,744 84	1,822 17
4. Laundry expense.....	656 52	491 74	148 23
5. Heating.....	11,118 84	12,196 79	6,330 21
6. Light.....	701 01	1,745 38	143 83
7. Medical supplies.....	298 27	298 08	409 37
8. Stationery, printing, etc.....	1,050 14	570 20	487 74
9. Amusement and instruction.....	166 83	210 77	230 66
10. Household supplies.....	751 36	900 16	496 74
11. Furniture and bedding.....	177 69	130 27	670 20
12. Improvements and repairs.....	817 97	1,308 61	2,577 95
13. Tools and machinery.....	944 24	348 28	497 08
14. Farm, garden, stock, and grounds.....	834 99	1,597 32	3,076 52
15. Freight and transportation.....	1,974 44	2,278 68	906 29
16. Miscellaneous expenses.....	587 71	1,032 99	788 14
17. Industrial training.....	9,970 90	53,234 85	18,020 16
Gross current expenses.....	\$102,124 56	\$134,948 53	\$58,189 72
Less miscellaneous receipts and earnings.....	114,211 85	57,946 81	11,321 01
Net current expense.....	\$12,082 29	\$77,001 72	\$46,868 71
Current expenses for fiscal year 1891.....	\$122,742 78	\$127,049 14	\$47,632 78
Current expenses for fiscal year 1892.....	102,124 56	134,882 97	58,189 72
Average No. of inmates 1891.....	736	344	88
Average No. of inmates 1892.....	767	323	110
Average No. officers and employes 1891.....	51	58	28
Average No. officers and employes 1892.....	48	50	19
No. of inmates to each officer 1891.....	14.4	6.	3.8
No. of inmates to each officer 1892.....	16.	6.5	6.
Total No. days board furnished 1892.....	\$281,758	\$134,290	\$45,557
Deduct amt. furnished officers, etc., 1892.....	2,325	11,406	1,830
Net No. of days board to inmates 1892.....	\$279,433	\$122,884	\$43,718
Per capita of food per day, 1892.....	8.5 cts.	15.3 cts.	16.2 cts.
Total per capita cost for keeping inmates year 1891.....	\$106 90	\$348 08	\$541 28
Total per capita cost for keeping inmates year 1892.....	133 23	238 40	529 00
Per capita of salaries and wages per year, per inmate, 1892.....	\$52 45	\$91 00	\$120 00
Per capita of food per year, per inmate, 1892.....	30 32	52 27	58 71
Per capita of clothing per year, per inmate 1892.....	9 50	22 70	11 60
Per capita of heating per year, per inmate 1892.....	14 50	35 00	57 20
Per capita of all other expenses per year 1892.....	26 46	37 43	281 49
a Surplus.			

PUPILS' READING COURSE.

The committee on education recommended, at the last meeting of the State Grange, the adoption of "The graded course of reading" in use in Oceana county.

The committee submitted the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Believing that the mind of the child hungers for food, and that his rights demand that we take not from him 'Texas Jack' without substituting something more wholesome, and believing, also, that a systematic course of reading is as necessary to healthy mental and moral growth as is a systematic course in text books, it is with anxious hearts that we have searched for such a course. Having examined with care the Pupils' Reading Course as introduced by D. E. McClure and adopted by the teachers and Patrons of Oceana county, we believe that it meets our present needs.

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

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

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

One of the first results of this recom-

mendation was the adoption of the Graded Course of Reading by Hesperia Grange and school. By this act, the neighborhood about Hesperia is doing more towards the upbuilding and healthy entertainment of its young people than any other neighborhood we know anything about.

We hear of several counties and neighborhoods that have adopted this course recommended by the committee on education. This is some of the fruit ripening into a glorious harvest. The State Grange, by adopting the resolution quoted above, placed itself squarely and manfully in the front rank of educational progress.

The laboring classes have now the liberty they enjoy today through the devotion shown to higher ideals. True, the representatives of these ideals have been scorned, hung, burned at the stake, but the ideal marched on helped by a Harriet Beecher Stowe, a Wendell Phillips, a Lincoln. These patriotic Americans were the followers of a higher ideal of liberty.

What we want to teach the boys and girls is patriotism, a higher ideal of American life; we can teach this best by giving the children in school better mental environments. Every Patron in the state, or nearly every one, has a copy of the Pupils' Graded Course of Reading, and by helping just a little, a few good books may be placed in every school in Michigan.
D. E. McCLURE.

Shelby.

NORTH AMERICAN BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Quarter-Centennial meeting of this society will be held at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 10, 11 and 12, 1894. It is the first convention of the North American Association beyond the western bank of the Mississippi, and large delegations from the great west will be present. We hope the east, the north and the south will gather with them.
FRANK BENTON, Secretary.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS.

One of the best evidences of the advantages of belong to a farmers' club or a farm organization of some kind comes from Mr. George McKerron, secretary of the farmers' institutes of Wisconsin. He says that in neighborhoods where the Grange or Alliance is strong or where farmers' clubs exist, the institute workers find the farmers more ready to ask questions and the questions asked are of a more intelligent order than in neighborhoods where no organizations exist; consequently it is customary for speakers in such neighborhoods to select a higher grade of topics.

The associations, debates, discussions, comparison of ideas and experiences, etc., of the Grange or club room tend to quicken the intelligence so that it not infrequently happens that the intelligent granger can give the speaker many points on the science of farming which he was ignorant of.

Still another illustration comes from a friend of ours, a noted lecturer, who was sent out through Iowa to talk to the farmers on economic topics. On his return one of his city friends said to him: "I suppose you found it difficult to make your subject simple enough so the average Granger could comprehend it."

"Young man," said the lecturer in answer. "If ever you get a notion in your head that you want to educate the grangers, let me give you some wholesome advice; first get well posted yourself, otherwise they will twist you up in a knot so quick it will make your head swim. The average farmer is much better posted on economic questions than the average inhabitant of city or village, due undoubtedly to his associations in farm organizations."—*Western Rural.*

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Religion and science, after frowning at each other for ages, not only are becoming reconciled, but all things are being made ready for a nuptial feast in the not distant future.—*Henry Wood in Arena.*

The law now gives the money capitalist, if he is not satisfied with dividends, the right to ask for an accounting from those in charge before the courts. Why should not capital that labor invests have the same rights?—*Rev. Geo. W. Hunt.*

It is said that during the past winter the saloon-keepers have done more for the poor than any other class of persons. I do not question that assertion. But it is altogether appropriate that they should do a great deal for the poor, as all the people in the community do not do as much to make people poor as the saloon-keepers.—*Rev. W. W. Ramsay.*

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IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1894.

GOING NORTH.

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

GOING SOUTH.

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

* Sunday nights Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids only.
No. 2 has parlor car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.
No. 4 has sleeping car Mackinaw City, Potoskey and Grand Rapids to Chicago, via Kalamazoo and Michigan Central R.R., arriving in Chicago at 7:40 a. m. Parlor car Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids.
No. 6 has parlor car Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids. Sleeping car Mackinaw City to Cincinnati.
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GLANDERS.

[Bulletin Maine Station.]

This is a disease prevailing among horses and mules and transmitted from them to some other domestic animals and to man. Cattle are not subject to it. In a very general way it bears some resemblance to tuberculosis. Its presence has often been difficult and even impossible to determine. Horses are sometimes affected with it for years, and carry the disease to other horses without manifesting any symptoms that lay them open to suspicion. The disease is conveyed to man and other animals brought into contact with the diseased one chiefly through the nasal discharges and from ulcerating lymphatic glands. Recovers from glanders are probably less frequent than from tuberculosis, and when transmitted to human beings it usually assumes an acute and speedily fatal form. The glanders bacillus is the active source of this disease and this bacillus is given off from diseased animals, chiefly in the nasal discharge and in the discharge from the ulcerated lymphatic glands. Well animals contract the disease by, in some way, introducing into their systems the glanders bacilli, contained in these discharges. The disease is most prevalent where large numbers of horses and mules are found closely associated in confinement. Here the conditions are most favorable for the spread of the disease, but as horses circulate quite freely from city to country districts, public watering troughs and feed stables where transient boarders are kept also have their share in spreading the disease. Through this state cases are continually appearing in such advanced condition that they cannot be mistaken for anything else and they are killed. How many other affected animals escape detection and are not even suspected of being glandered, nobody can tell, but it must be a considerable number. In any suspected case or in the case of any animal where it is desired to know positively whether the horse is suffering from glanders we now have a sure test similar in nature to that by which we determine the presence of tuberculosis. A very small quantity of a chemical substance called mallein injected into a glandered horse causes a rise of temperature and a local swelling at the point of the injection, while if the horse is sound the small dose of mallein used apparently has no effect. The discovery of the value of mallein in diagnosing glanders followed soon after the discovery of tuberculin, and while of less importance, is nevertheless of great value. In stables where one horse among many is found to have glanders we can with mallein make sure that no obscure cases are allowed to remain.

COOKING CAULIFLOWERS.

[Bulletin Maine Station.]

The cauliflower is a vegetable highly prized by many, but it is too seldom met with in the home gardens of our state. Possessing many of the good qualities of the cabbage, it is to a certain extent lacking in the peculiar rank flavor which renders the former disagreeable to many people. The delicate qualities of the cauliflower are, however, frequently disguised or lost through failure of the housewife to familiarize herself with the best methods of serving. For this reason we send with this bulletin directions for cooking the cauliflower, condensed from material kindly furnished by Miss Anna Barrows, School of Domestic Science, Boston.

A cabbage or cauliflower, unless taken directly from the garden, is much improved if so placed that it can absorb water through its stalk for 12 to 24 hours before cooking. Soak a cauliflower, head down, in cold salted water for an hour before cooking, to draw out any insects that may be concealed. A small cauliflower may be cooked whole and should be placed in the kettle with the flowers up, as the stalk needs most thorough cooking. A large head should be divided into six or eight sections. Cook in a kettle of rapidly boiling salted water which may be added one-fourth of a level teaspoonful of soda (the soda aids in softening the woody fibre). The kettle should be skimmed occasionally

while the vegetable is cooking; or to save trouble, some prefer tying the cauliflower in a thin cloth. An agate or porcelain lined kettle is preferable to iron, which is likely to discolor the cauliflower. The odor is less noticeable if the kettle is left uncovered; the water may also be changed to dispel the odor. A cauliflower should be tender after twenty to thirty minutes of rapid boiling. If overcooked it appears soggy and water-logged.

A good cauliflower, well cooked, requires little additional flavor beside salt and good butter. Some, however, prefer the addition of grated cheese. The cauliflower may also be served as a garnish for meats, in sauces, soups, and is excellent cold as a salad. Many prefer it with a thick cream sauce. Cold boiled cauliflower is very good fried plain in butter or breaded and fried, or mashed and fried like oyster plant, with the addition of an egg and a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper.

RELATIVE VALUE OF WHEAT, PEAS, CORN AND BARLEY IN THE PRODUCTION OF PORK.

SUMMARY.

[Bulletin Utah Station.]

1. Peas mixed with bran, half and half by weight, proved to be far superior to either wheat, corn or barley mixed and fed in the same manner, both as to rapid gain and amount required for one pound of gain.

2. The wheat mixture comes second, with corn and barley following in order named.

3. The pea-mixture gave a gain of nearly 200 pounds more than the wheat mixture; 225 pounds more than the corn-mixture; and 259 pounds more than the barley-mixture.

4. While the pigs averaged the same weight, it required .86 of a pound more of the wheat-mixture, 1.41 pounds more of the corn mixture and 1.53 pounds more of the barley-mixture to produce 1 pound of gain, live weight, than of the pea-mixture.

5. Peas and wheat proved to be excellent feed, fed mixed with bran in the manner described.

6. Reckoning pork at 4 cents per pound, live weight, after deducting the cost of the bran at \$10 per ton, wheat fed in this experiment brought 89.4 cents per bushel, or \$1.49 per hundred weight; peas, \$1.70 per hundred weight; corn \$1.26 per hundred weight; and barley \$1.23 per hundred weight.

7. On the above basis peas should be worth 13 per cent more than wheat, while corn should be worth 15 per cent less, and barley 17 per cent less.

The pigs were pure-bred Berkshire; the gains were only moderately good and not excessive. Yet it is thought that the general run of pigs in the territory would not do so well.

STEER AND HEIFER BEEF.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

[Bulletin Iowa Station.]

The results and indications of this investigation may be summarized as follows:

The operation of spaying temporarily retarded growth. Three of the heifers were in calf at the time of spaying.

The average cost of feed per pound of gain, live weight, for five spayed heifers, five open heifers, and five steers, bred alike, and fed under the same conditions for eleven months, was 5.86 cents in case of the spayed heifers, 6.04 cents with the open heifers, and 5.02 cents with the steers. The average daily gain per head for eleven months feeding was 2.07 pounds by the spayed heifers; 1.99 pounds by the open heifers, and 2.44 pounds by the steers.

These cattle were marketed and sold in Chicago for \$4.75 per hundredweight for each of the heifer lots and \$5.75 for the steers. Rating the food used at current prices, and adding all expense except labor (offset by manure), the spayed heifers returned a net profit of \$13.76; the open heifers \$0.51, and the steers \$64.39. To each of these amounts should be added \$39.36, one-third of the profit realized from fifteen hogs fed in connection with the cattle.

The spayed heifers dressed 62.8 per cent of carcass to live weight; the open heifers dressed 62.4 per cent, and the steers 63.2. The highest percentages made were 65.9 by an open heifer, and 65.1 by a steer.

Both spayed and open heifers

gave about one per cent higher yield of rib and loin cuts than the steers.

At the purchase price named and the selling price of meat current at the time of killing, the spayed heifers made the packers a gross profit of \$64.84; the open heifers \$58.12, and the steers \$20.45—the returns that would have justified a purchase price of 63 cents per hundredweight higher for the spayed heifers and 57 cents higher for the open heifers than the amount here mentioned, with the same margin of profit as made by the steers.

The rib and loin cuts of the steers were valued one and a half cents a pound above those of the heifers by Chicago meat dealers, while English authorities estimated the value of heifer rib and loin cuts two cents per pound above those of steers fattened in the same manner.

SEED DISTRIBUTION.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

[U. S. Bulletin, Department of Agriculture.]

Many suggestions valuable and otherwise, have been made in the annual reports of this division relative to the methods which should be pursued in order to obtain the best results from the distribution of seed; but every one of my recent predecessors has ignored or overlooked the fact that for many years no useful purpose has been served by the continued enlargement of the quantity of seed purchased annually, and its indiscriminate distribution to those who by accident or design become the recipients of this gratuity.

The purchase, propagation, and distribution of seed were begun at a time when but a few of the now thickly populated states held within their limits a propagating garden or seed farm. The conditions, however, have changed, and in nearly every state of the union may be found large establishments built up by private industry and private capital, engaged in the business of raising new and valuable seed, and in the propagation of rare plants, trees, and flowers.

In this industry, which is no longer an "infant industry," many thousands of acres of land are annually cultivated, giving employment to thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers. The proprietors and managers in order to advance their interests are ever on the alert for new and valuable seeds, giving to their propagation as much care and attention as a loving mother gives to her offspring, and if their efforts bear fruit and something new is produced the discovery is made public through the medium of the trade journals and catalogues, and the public may receive the benefits by purchasing the product at the usual market price instead of waiting two or more years for this division to drop a package of the new discovery in their postoffice boxes.

In view of these facts does it not appear that the seed division has outlived its usefulness, and that its further continuance is an infringement of the rights of citizens engaged in legitimate trade pursuits, in which they have invested their capital, and upon which the maintenance of their families and their employes depends.

Instead of recommending an increase in the capacity of the building now occupied by this division, as is customary in the annual report, it would seem to me more proper to urge the retirement of the department from the seed business, and that the building now occupied for that purpose be devoted to some useful pursuit, more in keeping with the spirit of our institutions.

READ OUR SUPPLEMENT.

ARE YOU OPPOSED TO TRUSTS?
Will you Back those that Fight them?
Every Farmer says Yes.

Then buy your
Harrows and Cultivators!
of the manufacturer that has spent thousands of dollars fighting combines.
THE WHIPPLE HARROW CO.,
St. Johns, Mich.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Officers National Grange. MASTER—J. H. BRIGHAM, Delta, Ohio. OVERSEER—E. W. DAVIS, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Executive Committee. LEONARD RHONE, Center Hall, Pennsylvania. R. E. HUTCHINSON, Virginia.

Officers Michigan State Grange. MASTER—G. B. HORTON, Fruit Ridge.

Executive Committee. J. G. RAMSDELL, Chn., Traverse City. H. D. PLATT, Ypsilanti.

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

General Deputy Lecturers. MARY A. MAYO, Battle Creek. HON. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.

County Deputies. D. H. STEBBINS, Atwood, Antrim C.

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

Farms in Isabella County. Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards.

THE HISTORY OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. BY O. H. KELLEY.

Price per Copy, 75 Cents. On receipt of the above price, a copy will be sent by mail to the party ordering.

JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary, 512 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

A PANIC STORM HOUSE.

More dangerous than cyclones are our money panics, confirmed political habits, and the "voting for men," instead of for laws as we should.

Under partyism some people, parrot like, look down upon the utterances of logical principles with "fear" or as empty words.

One plebeian aspirant, warped by dire thirst for something, "Would issue paper money, three dollars for each dollar of coin," etc., or anything else to cater to a nomination.

To get the wonderful name, to be first heard at the primary poorly attended, calls for vigilance, haste, and two or three active friends.

Under such a process we get office seekers and oppressive laws, not servants of the people in practice, only in theory.

Just now we are having ideal autumn weather, which is good for the fairs. The western New York fair is under way this week at Rochester.

Michigan farmers who are trying to "raise that mortgage" by growing wheat to sell at 45 cents per bushel should come east and see how the farmers here grow a variety of crops.

September 13 was a big day for Fairport. Neighboring fire companies and boards were invited to help celebrate fireman's day.

The statistics of "Our Country" are simply appalling in their magnitude, and afford a fruitful field of figures to one looking up our national resources.

Of immigration, Dr. Strong says: "Political optimism is one of the vices of the American people. There is a popular faith that God takes care of children, fools and the United States."

The following is extracted from a report of the Berrien county Grange picnic, made by the editor of the Benton Harbor Banner-Register.

The Pomona Grange reunion and picnic for Berrien county, held at Mars' Grove last Friday and Saturday, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, was in every sense a success.

Friday was called woman's day. In the forenoon, aside from nicely rendered selections in reading, recitations and songs from the Hives of Lady Maccabees of Eau Claire and Berrien Center, there was given an able paper in behalf

of the League of Honor of Berrien Springs, by Mrs. J. H. Royce, of Baroda, who, in well chosen language, showed the benefits of an institution which had been organized for the protection of home and loved ones.

Mrs. Royce, who is not only one of the leaders in Grange work throughout the county, but who is also a member of the state committee on woman's work, presided during the exercises.

Saturday was designated as Grange day. A recitation by Mrs. Harvey Cady was well received, after which Mrs. Doane, in her witty style, spoke on woman's day.

Little Emma Bridgman gave a recitation very prettily. E. A. Blakeslee was then called to the stand, and in his eloquent manner gave utterance to such sentiments of patriotism as should find lodgment in every true American heart.

He reviewed the many free institutions, schools, churches, charitable institutions, republican form of government, etc., looking upon them as legacies left us by our fathers, legacies we are in duty bound to preserve.

The afternoon exercises were opened by several recitations, after which the National Grange lecturer, Mr. Alpha Messer, gave a sound address to the farmers, laying stress upon education as the key to a farmer's success.

The gentleman pleased the farmers very much. He is himself a good, honest farmer with a good healthy brain, keen thought and a full toned voice that holds an audience well.

Jason Woodman, of Paw Paw, gave a very pointed talk to the farmers about voting for lawyers for office instead of farmers. The farmer has as good judgment on public matters, but hasn't the glib tongue of the lawyer.

He gave a resume of the work of the Grange and gave reasons for its being a secret organization. Thus ended a very delightful and doubtless profitable gathering.

We called attention to Dr. Strong's writings in our last issue and advised our readers to study them if possible. Of his book, "Our Country," Prof. Austin Phelps says: "Every day has been a day of crisis. Every hour has been an hour of splendid destiny."

Every minute has been the "nick of time." And this is the lesson which this volume emphasizes by an accumulated array of facts and testimonies and corollaries from them, the force of which can scarcely be overstated.

On account of the highly respectable class of people who settled there it was not difficult to keep liquor out. There were no factories or workshops to attract the working class.

rains early in September started the late potatoes, and they were making a fine growth. The greatest loss will come to the tomato growers, who will lose heavily, as a large part of the crop was in an unripe condition.

The canning factories, of which Fairport has two, are doing a rushing business, and give employment to a small army of men and women, boys and girls.

Thousands of bushels of sweet corn are received daily at the Cobb canning factory, 140 tons being shipped in one day from Macedon.

And it is reported that the same factory has purchased 60,000 bushels of apples. In Hamlin the farmers have raised 100,000 tomato plants for the Brockport canning factory, while here the amount of pears, plums, peaches, tomatoes, beans, etc., that are put up and shipped all over the union, is something enormous, and must bring a large amount of money into the hands of the farmers.

Cabbages bring about \$10 per ton to ship away and there are thousands of acres of potatoes for the market this fall.

Wheat is not a profitable crop and not much is grown, but some rye. Wheat and rye are both looking finely, the recent heavy rains giving them a quick start.

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There were no factories or workshops to attract the working class. As the town grew, however, the problem became more and more difficult, and now that La Grange has reached the size of a small city with 5,000 population the ordinary efforts failed.

It is a lamentable fact known to every resident of La Grange that fifteen 'blind pigs' are established and doing business, and they are fast corrupting the morals of the town.

At night young men, some of the best families of the town, can be seen reeling along the streets in an intoxicated condition.

Sunday people going to church can hear noises of debauchery and high revelry in the saloons. Undisturbed for some time the proprietors of these places have assumed a boldness that challenges the authority of the village trustees to close them up.

"These 'blind pigs' are located in private houses, in basements, and in other places. From the outside appearance the liquor selling inside would not be suspected. But the drunken men and boys which they turn out tell the tale. Every night brewery wagons loaded with beer drive into La Grange with the supply for the next day's consumption." H. VOORHEES.

BIGGLE HORSE BOOK. Biggle Horse Book is number one of the Biggle Farm Library, edited by Judge Jacob Biggle, a long time and popular contributor to the Farm Journal of Philadelphia.

The publishers of this series of books are aiming to treat in a concise, practical, and interesting manner the many interests of farm life. They will be bound in pleasing style, carefully printed on good paper, and with numerous handsome and well executed illustrations, so that the series of ten books, which will ultimately compose the library, will make a valuable and attractive compendium of farm information.

Biggle Horse Book contains 128 pages, bound in cloth, with 50 illustrations. Price 50 cents by mail.

This book gives a concise account of the different breeds of horses, with chapters on feeding and watering, in the stable and at work, whims and vices, harness hints, ailments and remedies, doctoring, mare and colt, the colt's education, the foot, shoeing. Everything is short, concise, practical. It is a little book, check full. If you want it send 50 cents to the Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia.

Of intemperance, he writes:—The very progress of civilization renders men the easier victims of intemperance. We have also seen that under regulation the liquor traffic increases more rapidly than

the population. The alternative, then, seems simple, clear, certain that civilization must destroy the liquor traffic or be destroyed by it. Even here in the east, this death struggle is desperate, and no man looks for an easy victory over the dragon. What, then, of the far west, where the relative power of the saloon is two and a half times greater?"

"There are two things," said D'Alembert, "that can reach the top of the pyramid—the eagle and the reptile." Dr. Strong remarks:—"Under the run government of our cities, the reptile climbs. Our cities are growing much more rapidly than the whole population, as is the liquor power also. If this power continues to keep the cities under its heel, what of the nation when the city dominates the country?"

THE LICENSE SYSTEM. In the last VISITOR Mr. Davis challenges any one to give a single good reason for the present license system.

Here is a specimen case from a daily paper of the whole history of prohibition for forty years, no matter if it is tried in a whole state, town or nation. The "Blind pigs" will get in to answer the great human want.

Notices of Meetings.

BERRIEN POMONA.

Berrien county Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting with Sodus Grange, October 9 and 10. It is hoped that Patrons will turn out in force to this meeting, enjoy a harvest feast, and plan wisely and well for the good of the Order for the coming winter.

W. L. KANE, Secretary.

KENT POMONA.

The next session of Kent county Grange will be held with Whitneyville Grange on Wednesday, October 17, at 10 o'clock a. m. The morning session will be devoted to Grange work.

The afternoon session will be an open meeting to which the public are cordially invited.

PROGRAM.

Music, Whitneyville Grange. "Does the farmer need to be educated?" S. C. Petersen, I. D. Davis, Sister Martha Edison, and Peet. Recitation or select reading, Sister Dean. "The city vs. the farm," Brother Peet and Campau. Song. The question, "Strikes and strikers," will be continued from last meeting by request of the Grange.

Will those who were absent from last meeting please respond at this one, and all present will be invited to take part in the discussions.

WM. T. ADAMS, Lecturer.

WESTERN POMONA.

The next regular meeting of Western Pomona Grange will be held with Georgetown Grange, October 11 and 12. Fourth degree members invited.

PROGRAM.

"What can we best do to keep up an interest in the Grange?" H. C. Tuttle. "Has love of money more influence upon mankind than education?" Joe. Lowing. "Do we as farmers give our boys all the privileges we should?" Mrs. T. Wilde. "Is alcohol considered in respect to its various uses, more injurious than beneficial to mankind?" Charles Cook. "Which is subject to the greater hardship, the farmer or professional man?" Robert Alward. "How much and what should the farmer read?" W. M. Jacquis. "How to make money and how to save it," Mr. Fellows. "Has novel reading a moral tendency?" Mrs. Alice Jacquis.

MRS. E. A. GILLET, Lecturer.

Grange News.

Correspondents, and all Patrons indeed, are requested to send us postal cards giving some news jottings,—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 VISITOR.

1. How is your Grange prospering?
2. Have you many young people?
3. What do outsiders think of your Grange and its work?
4. What difficulties do you meet?
5. What are your prospects?
6. What is most needed in Grange work in your vicinity?
7. In what way are your members most benefited by belonging to the Grange?

OBITUARY.

Another honored member of the Patrons of Husbandry has gone home. Samuel H. Angevine, of Parkville Grange, No. 22, recently passed away. The Grange passed appropriate resolutions expressing their sense of personal loss and earnest sympathy with the bereaved family.

"He taught us how to live; and (oh! too high the price for Knowledge) taught us how to die."

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Send us some jottings.

Brother Wallace E. Wright met with an unfortunate accident recently, sustaining a severe fall in his barn. It was a serious injury, but at last accounts he was improving.

Atwood Grange, No. 691, Antrim county, has been reorganized by D. H. Stebbins, deputy for that county, with Theo. Guyer as Master and D. H. Stebbins as secretary. They have 19 members with promise of more.

Union Grange sends 16 names for 6 months each, as a result of a GRANGE VISITOR ice cream social held last summer. In Union there is strength!

CAPITAL GRANGE FAIR.

Capital Grange, No. 549, held their annual fair in their newly rented hall in Lansing, Sept. 27. It was not anticipated that so large an exhibit would be made, and consequently hardly room enough had been provided. The Agricultural College brought down a large exhibit, consisting of wax fruits, potatoes, weeds, and weed seeds, fruits of trees, etc. The exhibitors from the Grange, while not many in number, brought in a display of fruits and vegetables that was considered remarkably good for this season.

An ample dinner was served, of course, to everybody present, and there were also informal discussions concerning many of the exhibits. Vocal and instrumental music by friends of the Grange, and a recitation, "The Debating Society," given by Brother Geo. Heck, in his inimitable style, closed the fair.

It was voted a huge success all around. Many old members were present and declared their intention of again resuming their attendance at the Grange.

The Grange has recently moved into new quarters in the central portion of Lansing, and prospects for a healthy growth seem good.

Verona Mills Grange, No. 667, is in a prosperous condition. We held our meetings through the busy season with a very good attendance. We held our open meeting August 25. After the literary program was gone through with, lunch was served, and a social time was enjoyed by all. Sept. 22, Sister Beckie Burk (Ceres), conducted the meeting. The hall was tastefully decorated. In the center of the hall was an arch composed of standing corn and grain, tastefully arranged. This, with vases of grain and flowers, presented a pleasing appearance, and did credit to Ceres. The program, consisted of recitations, readings, and singing, all of which were appropriate

for the occasion. Another pleasant feature of the evening was the distribution of some new badges, lately purchased.

MRS. LAURA HUNT, Lecturer.

INGHAM COUNTY POMONA GRANGE

Met with Alaedon Grange Sept. 21-22. The afternoon meeting was called to order at 2:30 but adjourned to evening. In the evening a letter was read from Brother R. L. Hewitt, stating the ill health of himself and daughter and regrets at his absence. All the space in the hall was occupied and Grange was called to order by the Overseer. Miss Grace Olds led with the prelude.

Biographical sketch of Brother Forster, Miss Mary Webb.

"Farewell," Mrs. O. B. Stillman, and George H. Procter. Music, "Only remembered." The altar and chaplain's desk were draped in crape. Every part of the service was well carried out in memory of our departed brother and chaplain, Hon. J. H. Forster. After a short recess the Grange was called to order by Master, and then followed the further program of music. Welcome address, Wm. A. Olds; Response, A. T. Stevens, and reports of subordinate Granges. Master George Procter extended an invitation to Pomona to meet with White Oak Grange in October. The invitation was accepted.

Saturday at 9:30 a. m., the following program was given: Papers were read by Miss Mary E. Webb, and Mrs. O. B. Stillman. J. W. Gifford gave an interesting talk on life on a Texas cattle range in '72. Master Stevens gave a short talk on the Babcock test as an aid to butter makers. Recitations were given by Annie Thomas, Mrs. Clara King, Miss Grace Olds, Loa Uerill, Ethel Francisco, and Ray Wiley. Hattie and Mamie Gilbert gave some fine vocal music during the day. Only a small amount of fruit was shown, it being a new feature of the meeting. Twenty-six varieties of vegetables were shown by the "Rocky comfort farm." All in all the meeting was the best so far this year, which is saying a good deal.

We will meet with White Oak October 26-27, 1894.

Election of delegates to State Grange and of officers for 1895, will be a special order for the next meeting.

WM. A. OLDS, Lecturer and Sec'y pro tem.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The October number of the *Forum* comes with an uncommonly interesting table of contents. President Eliot, of Harvard University, leads with the most profound and suggestive article that he has ever written, on "Reasons Why the Republic May Endure," in which he enumerates all the principal forces and tendencies in our civilization, with an effort to point out those that make for permanence; ex-Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, writes, with interesting reminiscences of our great orators, on "Has Oratory Declined?" He makes an analysis of such changes as have affected oratory in our life, since the period of Webster and Clay, and Phillips, and Beecher; Dr. Geffcken, the well known German publicist, asks, "Is the British Empire Stable?" and argues that its stability depends wholly on its ability to maintain its naval supremacy; Professor Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, who was recently "tried" for economic heresy, states briefly his views relating to some of the fundamental sociological problems of our time and country; and Professor Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, wholly disagrees with Prof. Ely's views, and criticises his latest book, "Socialism and Social Reform."

The complete novel in the October number of *Lippincott's* is "A Question of Courage," by Francis Lynde. It deals with a feud in the mountains of Tennessee, and the question of the northern hero's courage, after sundry doubts and adventures, is settled to the hero's own satisfaction and that of the heroine. Mr. Lynde is a recently "discovered" author, but he knows how to tell a story.

The vigor with which Mrs. Deland brings her novel "Phillip and his Wife" to an end gives unusual importance to the October *Atlantic*. "The Retrospect of an Octogenarian," by the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, stands second in the number, and will command the earnest attention of the many listeners Dr. Ellis won for himself long ago, not only as a clergyman, but as an antiquarian. A paper of rare historical value is the Hon. Henry L. Dawes' "Recollections of Stanton under Johnson." It presents an intimate inside view of a period of government life at Washington which of course was quite without parallel, and can never lose its interest and significance.

B. O. Flower, the Editor of the *Arena*, writes a strong paper in the October number on the increase of the military spirit in the United States. On the question of militarism Mr. Flower is a Quaker and he would like to see in our American Democracy a resort to arbitration and reason for the settlement of all domestic and foreign troubles. He believes with Hosea Biglow, "As for war, I call it murder;" and he views the increase of militarism in our schools and the multiplication of armories our cities as a discouraging sign that there still lurk depths of barbarism beneath the drama of civilization even in America, and that, as Saint Beuve pointed out, we are but twenty-four hours from savagery and carnage. It is an interesting paper.

The recent decision of the apostolic Delegate Mgr. Satolli, affecting liquor dealers has caused so much comment that an article on the subject which appears in the October number of the *North American Review*, entitled "The Catholic Church and the Saloon," is certain to attract wide attention, especially as it is written by Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, who has taken a more prominent part in the temperance movement than any other member of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States.

"Progress of the world," the editorial department of the October *Review of Reviews*, covers the following topics of national and international interest: "The Bryant anni-

versary," "The Elmira reformatory," "Education for the bar," "American explorers in ancient fields," "Our Arctic parties," "The Northwestern forest fires," "Drouth and irrigation in the west," "The struggle over Corea," "Nicaragua and the Mosquito coast," "Venezuela and British Aggression," "The Nicaragua ship canal," "Mr. Depew on the state of Europe," "Postmaster Dayton on the British Postal service," "Mayor Gilroy on municipal government abroad," "The movement against Tammany," "The elections and the reactionary drift," "The New York Republicans," "Peace, war, and Christianity," "Industrial warfare," "A wet harvest in England," "The lords and the Irish," "Another Irish land bill," "Perils of the Rosebery ministry," "Labor and liberalism," "The eight hours day in England," "Continental politics," "British holiday parliaments," "Enfranchised women in New Zealand," "Australian 'Notions,' Political, Agrarian, and Industrial," and the deaths of the Count of Paris and Prof. von Helmholtz.

WEEDS.

At a session of Onsted Grange, No. 279, held August 19, 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

In view of the fact that our highways are a seed bed for all kinds of noxious weeds, and that individual farmers neglect to clean the roads adjacent to their lands, it being an enormous piece of work; and

WHEREAS, The law provides that every pathmaster shall attend to this matter; therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of Onsted Grange No. 279, for our own protection, and the protection of all farmers, do pledge ourselves to enforce the law relative to noxious weeds;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the master of the State Grange and of county Granges, asking for their cooperation;

Resolved, That we ask for the cooperation of all farmers throughout the state.

JULIA A. REED, Secretary.

THE LAW.

The following is the law regarding the destruction of noxious weeds:

Howell § 1419. SEC. 8. Every overseer shall cause the noxious weeds within the limits of the highways within his district to be cut down and destroyed twice each year, once before the first day of July, and again before the first day of September, and the requisite labor shall be considered highway work. Any overseer who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required by this section shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

PUPILS' READING COURSE.

As adopted in Berrien County.

At a recent meeting of the Berrien county Grange a committee was appointed to meet with a committee of teachers, appointed by the county commissioner, to prepare a graded course of reading for our common schools. Following are the names of the committees appointed:

GRANGE—Clark, J. H. Royce, Mrs. John Clark, Mr. R. V. Clark, Mr. H. Merry.

TEACHERS—Mr. E. P. Clark, Mr. C. B. Groat, Mr. R. H. Stuble, Miss Rachel Tate.

This library committee held several meetings and prepared and adopted a course of reading, which will be printed in pamphlet form with full explanations and directions.

This course differs in some respects but not in essentials from Brother McClure's course, recommended by the last State Grange. Anyone desiring a full description of the course can probably obtain it by addressing Mrs. J. H. Royce Baroda, Mich. The following suggestions are made to teachers and Patrons:

HOW TO START A LIBRARY.

The new law gives any district the power to establish a school library. Will the school patrons of every district at the coming annual meetings remember this fact and vote to give your boys and girls the advantages of good serviceable libraries? The course of reading before mentioned should be purchased first for supplementary school work. To be of much service to the school the books should be in the school room and a neat case provided for them. If the people will vote for the library and appropriate \$5, \$10 or \$15 as a nucleus, teachers and pupils will be glad to add to the fund in other ways.

WHAT CAN TEACHERS AND PUPILS DO?

Very much, by creating a sentiment in favor of this important move, and by raising money with which to buy books.

LIBRARY DAY.

The commissioner has appointed

Potash Produces Large Crops.

Fertilizers containing a high percentage of potash produce largest yields and best quality of

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats,

and all winter crops.

Send for our pamphlets on the use of potash on the farm.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

Friday, October 19, as library day. Be sure to observe this day by devoting your energies to plans for securing funds for books. You can hold an experience meeting; sell tickets; have an evening social or an exhibition. The energetic teacher will be fertile in resources for securing money for so laudable an undertaking, and parents will always be found ready to support a movement that will prove such a decided benefit to their schools.

MIXED FERTILIZERS.

The common impression among some farmers that the mixed fertilizer which smells worst is for that reason the best, has led in states where the laws governing the sale of these articles is not strict, to the use of cheap forms of organic nitrogen, that in practice give poor results. And in these fertilizers which are compounded with honest effort to have the best, the proportions of the various ingredients are seldom the best.

The New England manufacturers of high reputation, all put up special fertilizers for various crops, and as available nitrogen is that which gives the most apparent effect to the casual observer in the growing crop the temptation is to make its proportions excessive and thus largely increase the cost of the article, while not increasing the productive effect. Dr. Whitcher in the N. H. Bulletin No. 12, after comparing a number of these prepared fertilizers and giving their effects on crops says: "The conclusion is fully warranted that more potash is needed than the prepared fertilizers furnish," and that for New Hampshire the average composition of complete fertilizers should be 9% to 11% Phosphoric Acid, 9% to 15% Potash and 2% to 4% of Nitrogen, while the average of the prepared fertilizers on the market there only give 2½% of Potash. As Nitrogen is the most expensive element in a commercial fertilizer, costing more than three times what the Potash does, it is easy to see that a small decrease in the proportion of Nitrogen would add a larger per cent of Potash and make a more effective manure, even if the smell was not so strong.

This same bulletin discusses the question as to whether artificial fertilizers can take the place of home made manure and shows the deficiency of home manure in the essential Potash. It shows that one dollar invested in stable manure gave only an increase of \$3.60 while the commercial mixtures usually sold gave an increase of \$4.20 per \$1.00 invested, and a mixture in which the proper proportion of potash was used gave an increase of \$7.00 for each \$1.00 invested.—W. F. Massey.

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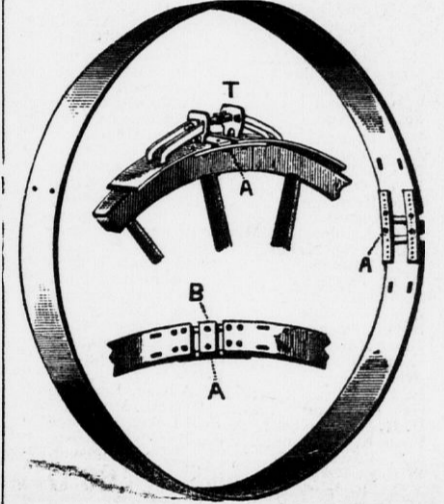
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The Honey Creek Grange Nurseries have been under contract with the State Grange of Ohio for over ten years, and have dealt extensively in Indiana and Michigan also. Special prices sent to anyone under seal of the Grange. Give us a trial. We can save you money. Address Isaac Freeman & Son, Rex, Ohio.

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