

GRANGE VISITOR

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

VOL. XXI. NO. 20.

CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 500.

The Michigan Asylum for the Insane.

DR. WM. M. EDWARDS, MEDICAL SUPT.

I send herewith an abstract of the disbursements at the asylum at Kalamazoo for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. This statement shows the amount expended under each head of the classification adopted by the state. This being a charitable institution, caring for a peculiar class of people, its expenditures must, as in all asylums, be greater per capita than in some of our other state institutions. The helpless state of many of the patients either from mental disturbance or inactivity requires a larger percentage of care takers than for the sane. Many patients practically care for themselves only requiring oversight and direction, but others absorb the entire attention of one attendant and in some cases of three or more so, that the item of salaries and wages is a large one. The average number of all employes of every character is one to each five and four-tenths patients and the ratio of attendants including night nurses and watches is one to each eight and a half patients. The cost of maintaining an insane person in the asylum has steadily decreased during the last twelve years and has fallen from fifty-eight cents per diem or four dollars and six cents per week to forty-four cents per day or three dollars and eight cents per week, the present rate of maintenance. While this has been accomplished many minor repairs and improvements have been made that have properly come under the head of improvements and repairs and been paid for from the current expense fund.

The present tendency in the asylum is toward greater individualization in the treatment of cases and all hospital or sanitarium methods that promise to contribute to the cure of patients are employed. The vast majority of the patients in the asylum are old chronic cases some of whom have been in the institution thirty years and longer. Many of the recent cases are old and feeble persons in whom there is no hope of cure but who require by reason of their helplessness extra care and attention that adds disproportionately to the total cost of maintaining the asylum. The tendency of the asylum population is to constant growth. Many persons are now committed who formerly would have been regarded as only peculiar, paralyzed or broken-down by age so that in less than thirty per cent of those admitted is there any reasonable hope of cure. The district of the Michigan Asylum comprises eighteen southern and southwestern counties though a few patients have come from other counties within the year. The number from each county admitted during the two years ending June 30, 1896 is as follows: Allegan 37, Barry 23, Berrien 43, Branch 21, Calhoun 37, Cass 12, Clinton 16, Eaton 33, Hillsdale 19, Ingham 30, Ionia 15, Jackson 37, Kalamazoo 42, Kent 110, Lenawee 35, Monroe 20, Ottawa 23, St. Joseph 16, VanBuren 25, Wayne 1, Wexford 2.

Since the opening of the asylum in April 1859 there have been 6877 cases admitted to it. Of this number 2892 or forty-two per cent were farmers, farm laborers, or members of their families. It will thus be seen that the benefits of the asylum are received to a large degree by the agricultural classes and anything that improves or impairs the usefulness of the asylum has a corresponding indirect effect on the farmer.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

Table with columns: Disbts., Receipts, and various categories like Salaries and wages, Food, Clothing, Laundry Expenses, Heating, Light, Medical supplies, Stationery, postage, etc., Amusement and instruction, Household supplies, Furniture and bedding, Improvement and repairs, Tools and machinery, Farm, garden, stock and grounds, Freight and transportation, Miscellaneous expenses, Interest, Earnings (county and private).

Summary table with columns: Total, Net current expenses, Current exp. for fiscal year, Average number of inmates, Average number of officers and employes, Number of patients to each employe.

Table with columns: Number of patients to each attendant, Total days board furnished, Deduct amount furnished officers etc., Net to patients, Per capita of food per day, Per capita salaries and wages per patient, Per capita food per year, per patient, Per capita clothing per year, per patient, Per capita heating per year, per patient, Per capita other expenses per year, per patient, Total, Movement of Population, Number present June 30, 1896, males, females, Number admitted during year, males, females, Total, Number discharged during year, males, females, Remaining June 30, 1896, males, females, Total, Kalamazoo.

The Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: Our financial report for the past year would be of no value to you in your proposed discussion for this reason; the cost of running institutions of this character is based upon the daily cost per capita. Ours being an institution just opening it was necessary to make disbursements on account of current expenses, as for watchmen salary, and salaries of others fitting up some time before the institution opened. It was also necessary for some officers and employes to be maintained here before date of opening. Again, we were running with a census of 55 to 80 patients from date of opening, November 1, until January, 1 while 100 patients could have been maintained with but slight additional expense.

Our figures show that it cost the institution 79.37 cents per day for the maintenance of patients for the year ending June 30, 1896. The above explanations will show you, however, that this is not a fair showing for the institution. In addition to the explanations made above, provisions, medicines, hay, feed, etc., on hand were paid for out of the 79.37 cents.

For the month of July, the cost per capita was 53.63 cents, and for August 57.09 cents.

This, as I believe all of our state institutions are, is run with the strictest economy. The only way in which our expenses could be reduced, will be by an increased census.

Trusting the information given will suffice, I am,

Yours very truly, R. C. BRADLEY, Steward. Newberry, Mich.

"How Can the Expenses of our State Government be Reduced?"

BY EX-GOVERNOR CYRUS G. LUCE.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: Yielding to your urgent request, I venture to make a few suggestions in relation to how, when, and where state expenses may be reduced.

Nearly all who are engaged in the industrial pursuits are painfully reminded that rigid economy must be practiced or quarters secured in the poorhouse. Trusts and combinations furnish exceptions to this rule.

Hard coal and petroleum return to their producers large profits even in hard times. A large number of people with fixed incomes derived from generous salaries or from fortunate investments, see no necessity for economy. But the farmers who concededly lay the foundation for the nation's prosperity are warned on all hands that they must economize. And the same warning notes are heard by nearly all manufacturers who are unprotected by patents, trusts, or other combinations. With these as well as with the farmers economy is a matter of necessity and not always a matter of choice. But the moment it is attempted in public or private affairs some one must suffer a reduction in compensation received, and others must lose their places entirely. Neither of these alternatives is pleasant to contemplate.

In trying to point out where economy may be practiced and expenses of the state government reduced, permit me to say that no one of the elected state officers receives greater compensation than he de-

erves for a faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and several of them do not receive fair compensation. Economy must come through the acts of the legislature. The senate and house of representatives speak in the name of the people. They enact laws in their name. The positions which the members hold are high and responsible ones. Their compensation is fixed by the constitution and is certainly none too high. But the first demand for a reduction in expenses is made directly upon the legislature through the organization of the two houses. The senate of 1895 had forty employes as clerks, sergeant-at-arms, messengers, etc. The house employed sixty in the same capacity. They were paid an average of about \$3 per day for seven days in the week, making a total expense of about \$45,000. I presume there was not a member of either house who did not believe that there were double the number employed that were required to promptly discharge all the duties devolving upon them. And this has been a growing evil for years. In 1867 there were fifteen employes in the senate and nineteen in the house making thirty-four where a hundred were employed in 1895. During these twenty years there has been no increase in the membership of either house. In 1877 there were still fifteen in the senate and twenty-three in the house. In '87 there were twenty-eight in the senate and twenty-nine in the house. Eight years later in 1895 there were forty in the senate and sixty in the house. This useless expenditure of \$25,000 during the session furnishes but a small part of the mischief done.

As I have remarked we must look to the legislature to check useless expenditure not only in all departments of the state government but carefully scrutinize the management of all the state institutions and curtail expenses if it can be done without impairing their usefulness. The man or set of men who would reform the public service must themselves set an illustrious example. How can the legislature or a committee thereof urge the discharge of superfluous employes if such there be, in any institution, while their own doors are thrown wide open to the employment of double the number required?

Again expenses may be reduced by the employment of clerks in the several departments. This is conceded by all who are familiar with the system which is and has been in force for several years. A proper solution of the problem has not yet been discovered. Under the present system the head of each department is authorized to appoint as many clerks as he thinks proper. There is no law fixing the compensation of but very few of the employes in the departments. Partly because of the system long since adopted the pressure upon the various officials for place is simply terrific and the men who are elected to the various positions must be more or less human if they can always resist the appeals made to their sympathy by the best friends they have on earth. Some method should be adopted that will tend to reduce this pressure for place. I have frequently suggested a classification of the clerks under an act of the legislature. I believe under a wise provision for this purpose that the expenses of some of the departments may be materially reduced and the lives of the heads of these, less miserable. The duties of most of the clerks are not difficult—experience is there, as well as elsewhere, valuable. But clerks without experience are often employed at salaries almost equal to that paid to clerks in the same departments after years of constant employment. The labor cannot be more arduous or responsible than that of school teachers. They are required to be in the office seven hours each day and yet new clerks are paid double the salary that is paid to school teachers in most of the high schools in this state. Except under extraordinary conditions new clerks in the departments ought not to receive over \$480 for the first year. They have to be taught there as well as elsewhere how to do their work. There is no sound reason why the state should pay more than is paid on the outside by others for like services. It is frequently a down-right unkindness to give a new clerk employment at eight or ten

hundred dollars a year for a brief period and then turn him or her loose to seek positions for one-third or one-half the amount paid in the capitol.

I have no data upon which to base an estimate of the amount that may be saved by a proper classification but I do believe it to be a greater sum than the net profits on a thousand farms in this county. In the printing of books, reports, etc., there ought to be saved a very respectable sum.

I think in every county clerk's office in this state there may be found large numbers of public documents that have not been called for and never will be. A careful investigation would enable the legislature to determine what publications might be eliminated from the list and what might be reduced. It is not the public printers business to do this and I do not believe he will volunteer advice to the legislature, departments or institutions urging a reduction in this line. But somebody ought to do it in working out a reduction in state expenses. I shall not refer to the state institutions or to any reduction that may be made in the running of any of these suffice it to say that I am friendly to all of them and would not, if I could, impair the usefulness of any one of them.

Coldwater.

How Can Expenses of our State Government be Reduced?

BY HON. F. W. REDFERN.

In a recent number of the VISITOR I notice a list of questions which you rightly (in my opinion) say ought to be discussed in the several Subordinate and Pomona Granges throughout the state and also through the columns of the VISITOR.

Among others I notice the one appearing at the head of this article. In offering a few suggestions along this line of thought it is with no intention of criticising the acts of any political party, but simply to point out what I believe to be some of the ways whereby the expenses of our state government may be reduced without doing violence to the rights of any individual.

In the first place I desire to say that I believe the business of this state is as economically conducted as is the business of any other state in the Union; and also to state that I further believe that public business is never so economically managed as is the business of private individuals or firms. The question is not however as to whether we are doing as well or better in this respect than other states, but as to how we can safely and profitably effect a further curtailment of expenses.

I will follow the line of thought outlined in your question and speak first of the departments at the capitol. I shall mention those only wherein I have reason to believe a saving in expense can be readily effected. To specify, there is

THE SUPREME COURT.

There is no intention of casting reflections upon the personnel of the court, I simply wish to call attention to the salary, (\$7,000 to each member annually) which I believe to be out of all proportion to the value of the services rendered and think such salary ought to be materially reduced.

THE STATE LAND OFFICE.

This department of the state government we believe could be both profitably and safely abolished. In the earlier history of the state when there were large bodies of public lands in nearly every county, the amount of business done in this department was very great, but at the present time when the area of these lands has become very limited and their value (outside of the Agricultural College grant which is under the control of the State Board of Agriculture) in dollars would scarcely more than pay the salaries of the officials of the department for their term of office it does seem as if the business of the department should be transferred to a bureau of the Auditor General's office or that of the Department of State. By so doing a nice saving could be made and the necessary business of the office conducted with equal dispatch. It would require an amendment to the constitution to accom-

(Continued to page 5.)

Field and Stock

The Forest Problem in Michigan.

Dr. W. J. Beal, Agricultural College, at Farmers' Institutes
1896-7.

Within the recollection of some of us, most of our state was yet covered by a virgin forest such as few portions of the world ever produced. These beautiful trees could not be spared because they grew just where the farmer wanted to build his house and raise his grain. Even at this day of the state's existence, I am somewhat reluctant to speak on the forest problem. It needs considerable courage to stand before you in this capacity, when I am certain you would much rather hear others speak on some such live topics as cows and insects. These things do not interest you now. It takes a tree a long time to grow. We are inclined to leave that for our descendants to wrestle with. But I am impelled to call your attention to one phase of this topic, viz.: Forest Fires. My eyes fall on this one sentence in the *Northwestern Lumberman* for January 4, 1896: "Without question the time has come when more care than has hitherto been taken should be devoted to the preservation and better utilization of our forests." Is this statement possible—right here in western Michigan, the home of the famous white pine, numerous oaks, elms and maples? Yes; for our lumber yards are already being invaded by whitewood from Tennessee and yellow pine from Georgia. Let us use our own timber and not import it; but let us look around at our supply. Perhaps there may be something worth considering after all in this word of warning.

CUTTING THE TREES.

I have not a word to say against the man who cuts the best tree from his land—not a word. They grew to be used. It would be next to impossible to keep this timber very much longer, even if the owners wished to keep it. I am familiar with some of the perils of the lumberman. The danger on high interest on the investment, the enormous taxes put on the land owned by non-residents, induce them to log off this tract during the winter regardless of the price of lumber and get what they can out of it. Everything down to six inches in diameter goes, and the land is expected to grow up to brush, the rubbish will soon feed the flames and in many cases the land will revert to the state for unpaid taxes. What I have to say concerning the forests is said with the view to help the lumbermen and not to hinder them. We have so long been accustomed to the present mode of getting what we could out of the forests, that few persons realize that any better way is practicable, even if it were desirable. The forests have been in nearly all cases treated as a mine, to be cut off till exhausted and then use the soil for other crops or abandon the land altogether. In very many instances this should not be the case. The burden of my talk is in reference to preserving the small young trees which already have a fine start. It will not be long before such will be valuable, in fact they have a prospective value after the larger trees have been removed. No other product of the soil of the state or United States begins to compare in value with that received from our forest, and yet we are leaving the subject to the speculators or the business men who are interested in little else than getting their money out of the timber. The state is interested in the future of forest as well as in the present.

FOREST WARDENS NEEDED.

We have a set of officers to look after the protection of game in our state. We have a fish commissioner empowered to replenish the waters of our lakes with young fish. I doubt not it is a valuable investment for the state. We have laws to compel men to remove peach trees affected with the yellows or plum trees affected with the black knot or to destroy canker worms which strip the leaves from apple orchards. But what are we doing to enhance the value of the forest for the future? From one-fourth to one-third of the money value of the crops taken each year from the soil of the United States is derived from the forest. Considering its paramount importance, Michigan is doing nothing in this direction of saving the young trees, yet she is peculiarly adapted to growing timber to perfection, and, in my opinion, large areas of our state should be kept growing trees. So far as caring for their forests are concerned, other states all about us show more enterprise—true, it is scarcely more than ten years since the first one of them, New York, began systematically to organize a department for preventing forest fires.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Colorado, California, are undertaking more than Michigan in the preservation of young timber. In Pennsylvania and New York the people have organized state societies, each of which publish a very creditable sheet devoted to forestry. Several states have a system of fire wardens who are to

prevent fires or extinguish them when one is started.

In 1887 the legislature of Michigan ventured to appropriate one thousand dollars to defraying the expenses of a forest commission, but in a streak of economy (?) the legislature of 1891 repealed the act. To support a system of fire wardens would cost the state a little something. Will it pay, or had we better continue as we have been doing in the past? Shall we leave the whole to the judgment of the people in each neighborhood? Let us see if a commission could not save the state every year more than 100 times its cost. If that be the case, and I think it is folly to delay longer. It is criminal neglect to withhold the payment of a tax of one dollar, if by its use one hundred or more dollars could be saved.

COST OF FOREST FIRES.

By forest fires in 1894, the state of Wisconsin lost by estimate \$5,000,000 in trees and other property, not to mention the fearful loss of over 400 lives. To help the people in the burned districts at least \$2,500,000 was expended, making a loss of at least \$7,500,000 in one year alone. The people of Wisconsin have acted and voted means to maintain a system of fire wardens in connection with a forest commission. Minnesota, after sustaining fearful losses of trees, farm property, and human lives, decided to try what virtue there was to be derived from a forest commission. She has voted means to defray the small expenses of a few men to see if something cannot be saved from the fires. In 1894 Michigan experienced great loss from forest fires. I am sorry to say I cannot give the exact amount. It would probably reach \$2,500,000.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, and other states have likewise been fearfully devastated by forest fires. They have legislated to prevent some of these fires. Prussia and some other countries of Europe long ago passed through the stage we are now in. Their forests were burned, they organized and have succeeded in preventing most of the losses since such organization.

During ten years of experience New York has succeeded in saving many times the cost of her forest commission. H. D. Ayres, in the *Minnesota Horticulturist*, estimates to the best of his judgment and that of others, that 40 per cent of the wooded portions of Minnesota was burned over in 1894. At that time the state was making no systematic effort to prevent forest fires. Prussia, with her present system of protection, in one of the driest seasons, only permitted six-tenths of one per cent to be burned over. In estimating the loss which occurs by forest fires there are at least two other very important items left out of the account, viz.:

The destruction of young trees from one to thirty or forty years old, many of which have a fine start towards producing valuable timber, and the disastrous effect on the soil. A severe fire destroys a very large per cent of the organic matter within the soil as well as that on the surface. This valuable material, which is the result of decaying vegetation for hundreds of years, may largely be destroyed by the fire in a single day. The loss to the state by the two items last named far exceeds the loss of other things usually named. We should organize and secure means to dispel ignorance and arrest and punish the careless and the vicious.

OUR PLAIN DUTY.

Michigan, so enterprising in many other ways, should no longer remain idle in her attempts to save the young trees of the forest. Shall we stand idly by and see our young trees and other property perish by fire while in other states they are preventing much of the loss at a trifling expense? I think not, when the people fully consider the subject. Some of us must keep the subject before the people until they give an attentive ear. In some states the fire wardens are men already elected to office in the several townships, such as supervisors, constables, justices of the peace, teachers of the schools, but in any case there must be as in a department of a city an efficient head. It is now believed by students of this subject that private owners cannot perform the duty of forestry in America. We have no rich old families who, from generation to generation, have been able to set apart large tracts of land for the growth of trees.

Only the government lives long enough to plant trees extensively. The private individual is too constantly reminded of the fleeting character of life to lay out a forest for succeeding generations. The government alone can hold tracts either long enough or large enough to effect the great climatic changes involved in the preservation of our forests. A great step in this direction was taken in the laws providing for timber reservations. The cutting of timber from such reservations should be done with some system. Fires originate in a variety of ways; by sparks from smoke stacks or live coals from furnaces of railroad engines; by careless firing

of fallows or slashings, by tramps, by campers, and in other ways! The most devastating fires are fed by the tree tops and other materials left on the ground when the lumberman has taken what he wanted. Men who cut timber on a large scale seem to persist in the statement that they cannot afford to clean up this rubbish after them. They leave it, even though it endangers much property in the vicinity; but I have not time to compass the entire subject. A forest commission, with fire wardens at least for portions of our state, should systematize the work, observe the wants of the people, gather and disseminate valuable information regarding our forests. At the Agricultural College we are making some experiments along this line, and it is not improbable that some of the College lands may be set aside for experiments.

Our forests are suffering today for more persons who have a keener appreciation of nature, a love for trees in particular; persons who like to see trees, to study them, to read about them, to admire their beauty and discover their defects. We need more people who know the names and peculiarities of all our trees, the structure and uses of the wood,—in a word, a little more of botany and plant physiology, and more true patriotism.

What have I attempted to set before you? That it is unprofitable for all citizens and the state to longer withhold means to look more thoroughly after the needs of her forests.

After the reading of Dr. Beal's paper at Grand Rapids, the following resolution was offered:

RESOLVED, By the members of this Farmers' Institute, and delegates from other counties and states, that we favor a law, similar to the one enacted in 1887, providing for a State Forestry Commission, and that we pledge ourselves to see that the next legislature carry out our views on this important subject.

Dr. Beal said: I offer this resolution, not because I am fishing for a job; I have my hands full now, and more too, and consequently I am the more willing to offer it. The resolution was adopted.

Forestry Management.

There is little attempt in our country along the line of scientific forestry management. We are following the usual "happy-go-lucky" way of Americans, with no thought that our forest domain will not always last, or, if we think at all, take it for granted that with forest wealth used up, some substitute will be found to fill the gap.

There is no question but substitutes for wood are fast coming into use, but this is really a very small matter compared with the more important and far reaching influence upon our prosperity, and even our civilization of the elision of our forest area, because of the climatic modification that history certifies will be concomitant with deforestation. Several of the states and the general government are awakening to the importance of the subject and are already taking steps to secure action that will utilize the experience of other countries in forest management in connection with our own domain. The Federal government has a commission of eminent men working in the northwest. The last report of the Minnesota commission of forest is replete with valuable information concerning forest fires; and New York is recognizing the importance of protecting the Adirondacks from the ruthless destruction accompanying the movements of the lumbermen. Mr. Vanderbilt, near Ashville, North Carolina, upon his Baltimore estate, is really doing the only scientific work in forest management in this country. He proposes to spare no energy or means in giving to Americans a model forest, so managed as to produce a continuous increase above expenses for centuries and still not reduce its recuperative powers. Five thousand acres are in the area under this management, and the plan is a modification of what is known as the high forest system, combined with the selection system, as adapted better to the conditions of this estate.

That is, the forest is to be so managed that a certain area will have its native timber cut off in a short series of years, and replaced by young trees, to be followed by work in another area under like management, rotation being such as to make the cuttings on the same ground 150 years apart.

This is taking a long look ahead that should command itself to states which have lands in quantity which are suitable only for forest purposes.

In our own state we have vast areas of stump land and jack pine land that under a wise management by the State can be made to support itself, while it is growing a crop of timber that eventually will be of great value. We cannot take the preliminary steps in this matter too quickly and the coming legislature should take the subject under advisement, and, without wasting any money, make the first move toward a systematic and economical management of the state lands that today are simply a temptation to thieves who are

taking the few trees that are of value, and in a manner that the value of this trespass can rarely be recovered.

Under proper supervision this mature timber could be made to meet the entire expense of caring for our forest area, allowing the growth of young timber to gradually accumulate a value that will eventually be of great importance to the state.

If the state would recognize in its areas of forest lands a capital that should pay a reasonable income and still not become impaired in value, a plan of management would of necessity be instituted by means of which our crop of timber should succeed another, and the proceeds of the crop be continuous and never failing.

The legislature of 1897 should certainly take hold of this problem earnestly and start a movement which will eventually result in a Forestry bureau. The present department of public lands might gradually become primarily a department of forest lands, as the state grows older.

There is certainly matter for serious thought connected with this subject, and it is to be hoped that some man will be elected to the Michigan legislature this fall who has given some thought to it and will see that no time is lost in securing legislation that will be helpful.—*Michigan Fruit Grower.*

Principles of Profitable Farming.

The attention of our readers is called to a most valuable little book, entitled "Principles of Profitable Farming." We do not know of any book on the subject that gives to the farmer so much practical information in the same short space. In this book experiments are described upon different soils and crops, and the farmer is instructed how to use fertilizers properly, in order to procure the largest yields.

The reading matter is divided into three parts, as follows: Part I, describes some of the important results first obtained by Prof. Wagner, Director of the Experiment Station at Darmstadt, Germany, through green-manuring by means of potash phosphate fertilization. Part II, gives an account of the experimental farm at Southern Pines, North Carolina, which is under the auspices of the North Carolina State Horticultural Society, acting in co-operation with the state experiment station. The object of the experiments conducted at this farm is to ascertain the relative proportions of the three principle fertilizing ingredients needed by various fruit and vegetable crops, viz., potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. Part III, is a summary of many important results obtained by the use of potash in experiments conducted at experiment stations in the United States.

The foregoing outline will give the reader some idea of the scope and character of this little book. All the facts are stated in clear and concise language, and the principles of profitable farming are set forth in a practical way. The book, which is full of illustrations and neatly printed and bound, is free of charge, a card addressed to the German Kali Works, 93 Nassau St., New York, N. Y., being all that is necessary to secure a copy. No intelligent farmer should be without it.

How to Get out of Debt.

The only way for farmers to get out of debt, and keep out, is for every one in the family to contribute his or her mite, and to make the land take care of them. So many farmers raise one thing, and then are forced to buy so many other things, that the ready money becomes exhausted, and bills accumulate. They should raise all of their own vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry, and meat, besides making their own butter; and the surplus of these articles should provide them with groceries and dry goods. If they will only take pains with their produce and arrange it attractively they will meet with no difficulty in disposing of it. Wives and daughters, see to this. Don't allow badly put up packages to leave the farm. I wish every woman in Oregon who lives on a place where anything is raised and sent to market would read the little book written by Mrs. Jones, "The Poor Man's Cow," and profit by the plain, wholesome advice contained in it. They would then see what a woman can do who is industrious and who has sense enough to keep posted as to the demands of trade. What has been done by one can be done by another. The same plan that makes a success of the dairy will work just as well in the orchard or poultry yard. Be painstaking, be honest, be cleanly, be sure to have the best, and be particular about the appearance of your packages.

The chief fault with the majority of farmers the world over is carelessness. One farmer in ten is successful, and it is their own fault that the number who win is so small. If goods are not first-class they will not command first-class prices. It takes just as long to make poor butter as good, just as long to raise and pack poor fruit as good, just as much expense to raise a poor cow as a good one, and it is just the same with hogs and sheep.—*Oregon Agriculturalist.*

WOMAN'S WORK.

Not Knowing.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half smiling, half reluctant to be led,
And leaves his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door.
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please
him more;
So Nature deals with us, and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently that we go,
Scarce noting if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends that we
know.

—Longfellow.

16 to 1 and other Things of Interest.

A suggestion came to me from the *Inter Ocean* that each family should possess an American flag of home manufacture. Our soldiers will remember at the time of the civil war, when a regiment was raised, the mothers and wives clubbed together and presented the flag. They did not go to a bazaar and purchase a cheap flimsy affair,—no, it was stitched and embroidered by their own hands, and with every stitch were woven prayers and hopes for the boys and for the imperilled country.

Now, it seems to me that we all lack that beautiful emblem of patriotism in our homes, and I hope, before another year passes, the Stars and Stripes will be floating on the breeze, an emblem of welcome and of holiday.

I speak to women now, let us each begin our flag, make it as durable as possible, if we cannot just now afford the banner silk, we will get a nice wool bunting, in the red, white and blue, but I think we could get the silk, embroider the stars in solid white, and make it an heir loom like the family bible. It will be an object lesson in patriotism, to be displayed on holidays, birthdays, and anniversaries.

The war department has ordered that after July 4, 1896, the forty-five stars shall be arranged in six rows. The first, third and fifth rows to have seven stars each, in a field of blue, so we will be sure to be correct.

Another thing of special interest just now, is the new branch of study for women at the Agricultural College,—household economics. This seems to me to be the most important step the management of the College has taken for some time. All of our work, both outside in the fields and within the home, is for the purpose of making comfortable, pleasant homes, resting places, centers of love and harmony, where we can rest during the evening hours, where we can receive our friends in sweet fellowship and where, when our lives have passed the meridian and we do not care for the active duties of life, we can rest in peace and content.

One of the most enjoyable things about going away is the home-coming, after an exciting holiday, after a trip to distant places—to get home to our own nest, and if that home is not properly arranged and ordered by the woman of the family, in vain is all our work. This is what our College now proposes to do, train the women for the proper care of home. You can readily see the value of the study from a brief outline of the work, as follows:

1. The home, the buildings, sanitation, light, heat, ventilation, water, drainage, etc. How to furnish for health. How to lighten labor. The expenditures.
2. The body, anatomy, physiology, the functions of the body, value of labor and rest, how to care for the body, how to meet emergencies, burns, cuts, etc., before a physician arrives.
3. The food for the body, fire food principles, chemical composition of food, the physiological effect, marketing, how to cook for children, adults and old age.
4. How to care for the body, study the clothing, how to dress for comfort and health, dressmaking artistically considered.

And all this under the supervision of a trained professor, one who has a national reputation as a mistress of household science.

There is no course of study so perfect, however, but it could be improved in some way, and I wish the curriculum of the new course could be made to include the science of a sweet disposition. Usually at the breakfast table the face of the wife and mother is an index to the brightness or gloom of the whole day. If the queen of the home appears in the early morning, bright and cheery, scattering smiles and sunshine with the postum cereal and the pancakes, the day will be one of delight to all. If on the contrary, she is gloomy, you know the look, it is said to sour the milk, full of troubles and evil prophecies, probably on the account of being bilious, or not have taken her bath lately, the whole family is over-shadowed, and life is a burden. I think it is wicked, almost as bad as breaking all the ten commandments together. But if women were trained in this new science, what a fortunate man who should obtain one for the mistress of his home.

It is a wonder that we have so many well

ordered homes, when there has been no systematic training for the work. These things are not inherited and conscientious women have only learned by hard experience.

You no doubt wonder what relation my subject has to the development of my paper, but that was simply to attract your attention and hold it in anticipation of a woman's explanation of this ratio epidemic.

I have no intention of trying to explain that most difficult problem that most people are struggling with. The down-east farmer said it means 16 pies to 1 pumpkin. The New York banker said it meant 16 fools to one wise man at the Chicago convention, but the silverite said it will mean 16 wise men to one fool at the coming November election.

MRS. BINA AYERS.

Capital Grange, No. 540.

Saving Steps.

Martha T. Adams, Grand Rapids, at Round-Up Institute at Grand Rapids.

The poet has said, "To die is to begin to live. It is to end an old, stale, weary work, and to commence a newer and a better." If by a little thought and foresight, we can devise some way to save steps, and thereby end old, stale, weary work, and commence a newer and a better, our labor will not have been in vain. Right habits should be formed early in life, and soon become second nature. Habits of early childhood cling to us. Even a baby may be taught that there are others in the world who have rights and are entitled to privileges, which they must respect. The pernicious practice of walking with a baby to get it to sleep makes weary steps for some one. Rocking a baby is tiresome to the rocker and harmful to the baby. When he is old enough to run around, if he is hungry, have him sit down till he is through eating, then, if crumbs are made, it will be but little work to brush them up. If he is given food when he is not hungry, and allowed to run around, the crumbs are scattered over the floor and many steps are taken to give the room the tidy appearance that was destroyed by the negligence of the thoughtless mother, who is unconsciously teaching her child disorderly habits, as well as to be inconsiderate of others.

Some mothers give their children scissors and paper to cut; it makes steps for some one, and an exercise of other parts of the body than the feet, to get it off from the floor. If it is fun for the children to cut it, have them think it is more to pick it up, thereby saving your steps and developing their muscles. Let a child amuse itself, get its own playthings and put them away, and never allow them to leave them for some one else to put away.

Save work by economizing in the weekly washing; plenty of clean clothing is essential to health, and there should be a needful supply, but discard tucks, ruffles, and elaborately trimmed undergarments, have them serviceable and plainly made, and use the time saved in ironing for rest and recreation.

Inconveniently arranged homes cause many extra steps. As a rule, a small kitchen, where the work can be compressed, where only ten steps are required instead of twenty to do the same work, will prove less fatiguing. Have a store room, if possible, opening from the kitchen; have the stove a convenient distance from the cistern pump, so that with a tin pipe (having a funnel at one end to pump into), the boiler or reservoir can be filled without a step being taken. Place the wash bench so the tubs can be filled the same way. Have well water piped to the kitchen. Have a woodbox in the woodhouse, with a door opening into the kitchen (two by two and one-half or three feet is a more convenient size for the door than a smaller one). Never have a step to go up or down between rooms. Have the dish cupboard open from both the dining room and kitchen. In going from one room to another, if there is anything to carry, take it with you and save steps.

Worry tires more than work. "Fret not thyself," says the Psalmist, and another has said "To a fretter everything goes wrong. The whole mechanism of society is thrown out of gear; and, instead of moving smoothly, as when lubricated by the oil of kindness and charity, its cogs clash, and its pivots all grate harshly." The spirit in which our work is done, lightens our labor or adds to its burdens. Use common sense with your labor. There is no saving in steps or time in slighting work that ought to be done well; if we do our work temporarily, we will always have temporary work to do, at a loss of both time and steps. There are some things that can and ought to be slighted, and happy is she who finds what they are. Ruskin says, "There are many little things which do admirably to waste both time and cost; and the real question is not whether we have not done a given thing as well as possible, but whether we have turned a given quantity of labor to the best account."

The home is a little universe, and to keep its sun, moon, and stars all moving in harmony, requires wisdom and foresight.

There is no place, or profession, that needs a wider range of knowledge, to be successful, than in our calling; much may be learned from skillful teachers, but some have a knack to turn off work, that others are never able to acquire. If we would profit by the experience of others who have lived before us, and those who are to follow us would profit by the experience we leave to them, all would be benefited; but, alas, for the perversity of human nature!

Economy is commendable, and a judicious housewife should be prudent, but prudence does not always consist in saving a few pennies, at the expense of health, and paying, to a doctor, dollars for the pennies saved. The law of compensation holds good in the household as well as in all other places. If one borrows strength from over-taxed nerves, it must be paid back with usury, for they are a Shylock who will demand the pound of flesh, and if the drafts are many and frequent, and the strain too great, the vital cord will break. It is a sad thought that "We'll all be forgotten a hundred years hence." "Who could choose, without a struggle, to be swept away from all remembrance, and have part no more with living men?" and yet, what does it matter, if we have done our part while here, to help build up character, and raise the standard of excellence to the point God designed. Every step in the right direction leads us one round higher in the ladder of life. Good actions and noble deeds should go with us, step by step, to the end of life's journey, that when our pilgrimage is ended we may hear the welcome words, "Well done."

Domestic Science at M. A. C.

It has been said our "After thoughts" are our best thoughts. It would seem such was the case with the M. A. C. The College has been organized for years, but only this fall has it opened its doors to women.

In one of the most beautiful spots of the campus, Abbot Hall, the women's dormitory is situated. Here domestic science is to be taught and practiced.

Perhaps the most interesting part of "The Abbey" is the laboratory kitchen. It is a large, well lighted room, with cloak room, storerooms, etc., opening from it. The kitchen is furnished with soapstone sink, around which are roomy draining boards, lockers (for caps and aprons), china closet, dressers, and two long tables, subdivided so each student has her own desk. The desks are provided with knife and fork, vegetable knife, two teaspoons, one table-spoon, pepper and salt boxes, two half-pint cups divided into one-quarter and one-third for measuring, a scrubbing brush and soap, desk board (on which all the work is done) and a pastry board.

Besides the large range, there will be individual gas stoves and an Aladdin oven.

Our work will begin with canning and preserving, the making of pickles, and jelly, followed by a thorough course in plain and fancy cooking, invalid cookery, serving of dinners, and luncheons. Special attention will be given to the preparation of 25c and 50c dinners for a family of six, and will be put into practice in the dormitory dining room.

Lectures will be given in the "ologies," chemistry, the chemistry of food, etc.

Of the chemistry of food much might be said, and because of so many questions as to what it is, and where information might be obtained regarding the same, I will endeavor to briefly explain the meaning of the term, and give the chief sources of information in regard to investigations in that line.

Some books have been written on this subject, but many more are to be a product of the future. Public sentiment has been steadily growing in this respect. Cooks, books, lectures and classes have all helped disseminate knowledge on the subject of the cooking of food.

As a result, people are gradually coming to realize that the food question is a very broad one. Thus far but two factors in regard to it have been emphasized—the preparation and the cost.

The average woman who goes to buy clothes for her family, has a very definite idea in her mind as to the relative value of different materials, their fitness for different purposes, and their ability to meet the requirements of her individual needs. She passes from the store to the market, and in this place her purchases are determined by what the seller can persuade her to buy, and her pocketbook.

She has little knowledge concerning food principles, no definite ideas as to the amount of nutriment various kinds of food contain, and only a vague theory as to the relation between nourishment and cost. Because of this ignorance she sometimes pays an exorbitant price for nutriment which might be obtained at far less expense if the proper principles guided in the selection of food.

Prof. Atkinson says: "If it were a question of feeding horses, cows or pigs, all the necessary information could be found in almost innumerable popular treatises, magazines and agricultural papers, but if you had asked, only a little while since, how to select the right ingredients and proportions

of food nutriment of men and women, you could only be referred to some abstruse and scientific treatise. Even yet the more popular treatises of Prof. Atwater, Prof. Church and Mrs. Richards are but little known."

Another difficulty in the selection of food arises from the fact that our standards of dearness and cheapness are based upon the price per pound or quart, rather than upon the proportion of nutriments which the food contains. It is just at this point that chemistry has greatly aided in forming right conceptions in reference to the value of food.

By chemical analysis, not only the composition of food but the proportion of nutriments in food may be determined. In the very nature of the case much abstract inquiry and research along the lines of chemistry and physiology was necessary before any statements could be formulated concerning the subject. Hence the lack of popular treatises on the chemistry of food.

The Germans lead in this line of investigations. Most of the work in the United States has been done in the laboratory of Prof. Atwater, Middletown, Conn.

The Farmers' Bulletin usually has much valuable matter.—Prof. Edith F. McDermott in *M. A. C. Record*.

The Juveniles.

Sow! Sew! So!

This is the way my father sows,
As up and down the field he goes,
Walking fast, or walking slow,
Right and left the grain to throw.

Father knows,
While he goes,
That the grain thrown here and there
By and by good crops will bear.
All he loves will have a share,
If the grain he throws with care.
So he throws,
So he goes,
Sow! Sow! Sow!

This is the way my mother sews,
As up and down long seams she goes,
Working, singing soft and low,
While she's sitting there to sew.

Mother knows,
As she sews,
Jackets, trousers, aprons, too,
Johnnie's hat and baby's shoe,
Patching old, or making new,
Love runs all the stitches through.
This she knows,
So she sews,
Sew! Sew! Sew!

I can neither sow nor sew,
When I'm big, I'll learn then, though,
But while little, as I grow,
Little bits of love I'll show.

For I know,
As I go,
'Tending baby, calling Nan,
Running errands like a man,
Helping mother all I can,
Love will grow where it began.

Ah! I know,
See, 'tis so,
Little bits of love count up,
Little drops of water in a cup.
Fill it—so!
'Twill overflow!
So! So! So!

—Eva Lovett, in *The Youth's Companion*.

Self Reliance.

Henry Ward Beecher used to tell this story of the way in which his teacher of mathematics taught him to depend upon himself:

"I was sent to the blackboard, and went, uncertain, full of whimpering.

"That lesson must be learned," said my teacher, in a very quiet tone, but with intensity. All explanations and excuses he trod under foot with utter scornfulness. "I want that problem; I don't want any reason why you haven't it," he would say.

"I did study two hours."

"That's nothing to me; I want the lesson. You need not study it at all, or you may study it ten hours, just to suit yourself. I want the lesson."

"It was tough for a green boy; but it seasoned me. In less than a month I had the most intense sense of intellectual independence and courage to defend my recitations.

"One day his cold, calm voice fell upon me in the midst of a demonstration, 'No!'

"I hesitated, and then went back to the beginning, and on reaching the same point again, 'No!' uttered with the tone of conviction, barred my progress.

"The next! and I sat down in red confusion.

"He too was stopped with 'No!' but went right on, finished, and, as he sat down, was rewarded with 'Very well.'

"Why," whimpered I, "I recited it just as he did, and you said, No."

"Why didn't you say 'Yes,' and stick to it? It is not enough to know your lesson; you must know that you know it. You have learned nothing until you are sure. If all the world says 'No,' your business is to say 'Yes,' and prove it."—*Selected*.

- Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
- Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
- Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
- Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
- Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
- Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
- Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
- Ripans Tabules.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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NEXT ISSUE, NOV. 5.

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.

For Discussion.

The following are questions suggested for discussion in Subordinate Granges and in the VISITOR between now and State Grange session. We hope that Lecturers will have each one thoroughly discussed in the Grange, and brief reports of results of such discussion sent to us for news items. We also invite short, pithy articles from our readers bearing on these subjects. We have divided some of the topics so that we could arrive at details. "Come, let us reason together" and then we shall be able to know what is best for our interests and for the general welfare.

1. Are the present tax laws of Michigan just and fair to all classes? If not, why not?
2. Are the tax laws complied with in making assessments? If not, where is the blame?
3. What specific changes in our tax laws would be advantageous?
 - (a) Specific taxes.
 - (b) Inheritance tax.
 - (c) Mandatory assessment under oath.
 - (d) County boards of auditors.
 - (e) Personal property.
4. How can expenses in our state government be reduced?
 - (a) The departments at the capitol.
 - (b) The legislature.
 - (c) Miscellaneous.
5. How can expenses in our state institutions be reduced, without injuring their efficiency?
 - (a) Educational institutions.
 1. University.
 2. Agricultural College.
 3. Normal School.
 4. Mining School.
 - (b) Prisons.
 1. At Jackson.
 2. At Ionia.
 3. At Marquette.
 - (c) Asylums.
 1. At Kalamazoo.
 2. At Pontiac.
 3. At Traverse City.
 4. At Newberry.
 5. At Ionia.
 - (d) Other institutions.
 1. Industrial school for boys.
 2. " " " girls.
 3. State Public School.
 4. School for deaf.
 5. School for blind.
 6. Home for feeble minded.
 7. Soldiers' Home.
6. How can county and township expenses be reduced?
 - (a) Courts.
 - (b) Schools.
 - (c) Jails and poor houses.
 - (d) Roads and drains.
 - (e) Salaries.
 - (f) Miscellaneous.
7. How can our pure food law be strengthened?
8. What can we do for temperance?
 - (a) As to enforcing present laws.
 - (b) An investigation of the liquor traffic by a commission, or by the Board of Corrections and Charities.
 - (c) The formation of an anti-saloon league.
9. Shall free passes for state officers be prohibited?
10. Shall we have a uniform text book law?
11. Shall we have a free text book law?
12. How can we bring about the election of the United States Senators by the people?
13. Is free rural mail delivery practicable?
14. Are farm statistics valuable?
15. Can gambling in grain be prevented?
16. Shall we have state inspection of grain?
17. How improve district schools?
18. Shall women vote in Michigan?

Of Course It Doesn't.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Barden says he used your paint four years ago and has seen other buildings painted with it ten years ago and they all look fine. Your paint does not fade out like most mixed paints. J. HART LATING.
See adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.

Announcement.

We take pleasure in notifying the readers of the VISITOR and the members of the Grange throughout the state that in accordance with a contract between the Michigan State Grange and the Lawrence Publishing Company the "GRANGE VISITOR," will be consolidated with "The Michigan Farmer" on the first of January next. The Michigan Farmer will be enlarged to 20 pages and will contain a good, strong, live, instructive and thorough Grange department, under the editorial charge of our brother Keynon L. Butterfield, every week. The Lawrence Publishing Co is composed of men of long and successful experience and, being in full accord and hearty sympathy with the aims and work of the order, there remains no doubt but this arrangement will give us in the consolidated form a much stronger and better paper and *Grange Organ* than was possible in the two papers separate. All subscribers who have paid their subscription beyond January 1st will receive the Michigan Farmer in full for all due time. Those whose subscriptions expire at or previous can send one dollar at once to the Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan and receive that most excellent agricultural and *Grange Journal* every week until January 1st, 1898, getting balance of this year free.

CYRUS G. LUCE,

GEO. B. HORTON,

Special Committee.

To the Readers of the Grange Visitor.

At the session of the State Grange held in Dec. 1894, the undersigned were appointed a committee to take charge of and provide for the publication of the GRANGE VISITOR or to make such other provision as should seem to best serve the interests of the order.

In pursuance of the duties thus imposed upon us we entered into a contract with Perry & McGrath of Charlotte to publish the paper for two years. We employed our esteemed young brother, K. L. Butterfield, to do the editorial work. We believe the readers of the paper will agree that the editorial work and publishing have been well done. But the subscription list has not been large enough to cover expenses of publication. And under the authority given us we have contracted with the publishers of the *Michigan Farmer* "to unite the VISITOR" with the *Farmer*, or in other words we are to have a department in that widely circulated journal which is to be edited by Keynon L. Butterfield who has had editorial charge of the VISITOR for the last four years. This will give to Grange news and Grange doctrine a wider circulation in this state than they have ever had before. And we bespeak for the *Michigan Farmer* with its Grange department the good will and active efforts of all Patrons of Husbandry.

Fraternally yours,

CYRUS G. LUCE,

GEO. B. HORTON.

We want to call attention again to the articles in the VISITOR on the questions that we have suggested for discussion. They are educative, and ought to be read by every Patron, especially by delegates to the State Grange. We also want to hear from more Patrons on some of these topics. Sit down and write your real thoughts; if you cannot write an extensive article, remember that a brief, concise article is even better.

It is now getting the time of year when Granges begin to waken a little, and we ought to have more Grange news. Let us hear from you, Patrons, with items of news about what you are planning to do for this winter. Remember that you would like to hear from neighboring Granges, and that they are just as anxious to hear from you. Sometimes a little suggestion made in the news column is worth a great deal to some sister Grange. So do not be too modest about the value of what you can say, but let us have any news that is interesting you in your home Grange.

We publish in this issue letters from Dr. E. A. Christian of the Pontiac Asylum for the Insane, and Ex-Congressman Brewer of Pontiac, both favoring the general plan of the liquor commission, or at least an investigation, on the lines laid down by the Redfern bill. We hope that our readers will take pains to read Mr. Brewer's argument presented in the report of the congressional committee, which will be found on another page. This is an admirable presentation of the question, and we think covers the ground very thoroughly, and answers most of the objections. We have had notable articles on both sides of this question, and before State Grange we

hope to be able to sum them up editorially, and to designate what seems to us the wisest plan under the circumstances. There is one thing about this question oftentimes overlooked and its importance forgotten,—the deadly work of liquor is still going on. From a financial, as well as from a moral standpoint, it is a great question, and it is a great question also because of the difficulty in solving the problem. We can scarcely discuss it too much.

The Michigan Agricultural College offers some special winter courses, beginning January 4, in dairying, stock breeding and feeding, horticulture, winter gardening and floriculture. These courses are of six weeks each, and are very practical in their nature. The expenses will be reduced to a minimum, and it is expected that any young man can come to the College to take one of these courses, lasting six weeks, and giving a vast amount of information as well as a good deal of inspiration at an expense of not to exceed \$25 while at the College, of course not counting railroad fare coming and going. It seems to us that there ought to be several hundred young men in Michigan who would be enthusiastic about taking some one of these courses this coming winter. It is getting to be in agriculture as it is in other lines, that the man who does not keep up with the times, the man who does not use his very best faculties, is getting left in the race. Here is a chance for the young men, not to get a thorough education, but to get some definite and specific information which will be helpful to him in their every day life. The fact that times are hard is all the more reason why a young man needs to take advantage of courses like these offered. The Grange has often asked for these special courses at the College, and now that they are offered, we think that Patrons ought to urge their own sons and those of their neighbors to attend. Is it not possible that out of each Grange in the state some one young Patron cannot attend one of these short courses this winter? The College has rarely done anything, it seems to us, that any more fully touches the popular need among the farmers, and we hope that the latter will take full advantage of it. We print in full a circular recently issued by the College regarding this course:

The Michigan Agricultural College offers to young men and women who cannot spare the time or money to pursue a long college course, an opportunity to acquire special training along lines of practical farm work. Only such instruction will be given as can be put into immediate use on the student's return home. The many herds of thoroughbred cattle, the improved methods of stabling and feeding stock, the large forcing houses and greenhouses containing vegetables and flowers of many hundred varieties, together with the library, laboratories and enthusiastic and competent instructors are a few of the advantages which the College offers to young men and young women desirous of learning how to make their labor more pleasant to themselves and of a greater monetary value.

The following special courses will be given, commencing on January 4 and continuing six weeks:

I. COURSE IN DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

In the six weeks' course in dairy husbandry especial emphasis will be laid upon buttermaking. Three hours each day of the entire course will be spent in the dairy room studying methods of handling milk and cream, the use of the separator and of various styles of creamers, ripening cream, churning, working, salting, packing and selling butter, and finally scoring butter to acquire an accurate taste. Early in the course the student learns how to run the Babcock test and has constant practice in its use to the end of the term.

Two hours a day for three weeks are spent in judging dairy cattle and learning how to pick out the best dairy cows and bulls.

The subject of feeding cows occupies the attention of the student for one hour daily throughout the course.

The important subject of the health of the cows and the treatment of the most common diseases is discussed daily for one hour by the professor of veterinary science. A course of lectures on bacteriology and microscopic appearance of milk under varying conditions will also be given, that the student may have a rational basis for the operations of the dairy.

A course of lectures and demonstrations in dairy chemistry is also offered to explain the reasons for the various steps in the manufacture of butter.

II. SPECIAL COURSE IN LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY.

This course is offered to meet the wants of young men already engaged in the breeding and fattening of the various classes of live stock, or who intend to become stock breeders later. The dominant feature of the course is therefore stock judging, selection, breeding and management of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Three hours daily for six weeks are devoted to this topic.

Daily lectures and demonstrations with practical work at the barn are given in stock feeding, including not only the scientific side of the subject but the every day routine as well. A course of thirty lectures on the anatomy of the domestic animals, hygienic rules and suggestions as to the treatment of the common diseases is a most valuable feature of the work. One hour a day during the course is devoted to the botany and culture of grains, fodder plants and meadows, in order that the student may understand the best methods of producing and securing feed for the stock.

There will also be two special courses along horticultural lines, one of which will give attention to fruit culture and the other to floriculture and winter vegetable gardening.

III. THE COURSE IN FRUIT CULTURE

will embrace instruction in the propagation of plants from cuttings, grafts and buds, and in

the methods used in the nursery. The care and management of orchards, including the selection of the soil and the location for the different fruits, the preparation of the land, choice of trees and varieties, planting and pruning, cultivating, fertilizing, spraying, harvesting, and marketing, will be treated by means of lectures, by reference to standard authors and so far as the season will admit by actual practice.

In order to give a better knowledge of the plants with which he is to deal and the insects and diseases that are likely to attack them there will also be instruction in botany and entomology, with some attention to the chemistry of the soil, fertilizers, etc.

IV. THE INSTRUCTION IN FLORICULTURE AND WINTER VEGETABLE FORCING

will include the construction and heating of the various kinds of greenhouses and the requirements of the various crops; the propagation of plants, which will deal with the methods employed by the florist; and the growing and care of greenhouse crops. All of the leading crops grown in greenhouses, such as roses, carnations and violets, chrysanthemums, lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, tomatoes, and other vegetables will receive attention.

The botany, entomology and chemistry given in this course will be adapted to the requirements of the florist.

Aside from the instruction given by the college faculty in each of these four lines of work an effort is being made to have several courses of practical lectures delivered by some of the leading fruit growers, florists, successful stock breeders and dairymen of the state.

Opportunity will be given the students in each of these courses to make use of the College library of over 20,000 volumes and several courses of reading will be suggested and commenced.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Young men or women of good moral character and over fifteen years of age will be admitted to these classes without examination.

EXPENSES.

The only charge will be a fee of \$250 to cover incidental expenses.

Good board with heated room, etc., can be had near the College grounds or in Lansing (with which we have electric street car connection), for three dollars per week.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Total expenses: | |
| Incidental fee..... | \$250 |
| Board 6 weeks at \$3 per week..... | 18 00 |
| Street car fare if boarding in Lansing..... | 3 00 |
| | \$23 50 |

It may be well to note that this sum does not include R. R. fare from home to the College and return. There will also be a small expense for laundry, stationery, etc. There will be no outlay for text books.

Can you afford to let such an opportunity pass by? Six weeks of such instruction as will be offered amid such an environment will give a young person an inspiration that will make life worth living and at the same time will give returns a hundred-fold in a financial way.

For fuller details with reference to either of these courses address the President,

J. L. SNYDER,
Agricultural College, Mich.

Liquor Commission.

BY DR. E. A. CHRISTIAN, SUPT. EASTERN MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: Your letter, together with a copy of the GRANGE VISITOR containing a bill to provide for a State Liquor Commission, has been received.

Fully recognizing the important part played by intemperance in the causation of insanity, both in its direct action upon the individual, and indirectly by bequeathing to offspring vices of constitution which result in mental and physical degeneracy, I am naturally in sympathy with any movement which would have as its effect the restricting of the evil. At the same time, I have not given sufficient attention to the practical application of any measures which have been made trial of to make me competent to offer suggestions or criticisms bearing upon the bill in question which would have practical value. To me, however, it seems that the provisions of the bill have much merit, and I do not question that a great deal of information could be gathered covering the ground embraced in it, which would go far toward awakening a healthful public sentiment in favor of repressing intemperance by restricting the sale of liquor; and I believe that the expenditures contemplated in the bill are none too great for the results sought by it.

Pontiac.

BY EX-CONGRESSMAN M. S. BREWER.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: I have examined the bill introduced by Mr. Redfern at the last session of the legislature, looking toward the creation of a commission to examine as to the use of spirituous and intoxicating liquors in our state, and the abuses arising therefrom, for the purpose of seeking a remedy for the lessening of such uses and abuses. I have no doubt there is merit in the proposition, but I have always believed it was a matter which should be taken in charge by the general government, in order to become the most useful and effective. Believing such to be the case, I, during the session of congress in the winter of 1879-80, offered a resolution which was adopted by the lower house of congress, creating a committee known as "The Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic," and I was made a member of such committee. I, thereupon, introduced a bill for the purpose of creating such commission. It was referred to this new committee, and by the chairman thereof to a sub-committee, constituted of myself, Warner Miller of New York, since a senator, and Mr. Vance of North Carolina. The sub-committee made a favorable report upon the bill, and when it came up

for consideration before the whole committee our report was sustained (there being some members who were opposed to the bill absent), and I was instructed to prepare the report which I did, printed copy of which I send you. This report as you will see went quite largely into the constitutional power of congress to make the investigation as well as to the desirability of doing so. The senate had on several occasions previously passed a similar bill but they had always failed in the House. I tried my best to get my bill up, but a majority of the house belonged to a political party different from my own, and I was unable to get the bill up for consideration and it failed.

Now as to the proposition for having the state make the examination referred to, by a commission, I think such a measure would result in good. I know there is, very properly, a growing sentiment among our people that the state is creating altogether too many boards, commissions, and public officials. The number of such has constantly been upon the increase, and we know from personal observation, that however small such boards or commissions may be, or however you may limit their expenditures at first, they soon become independent bureaus with a large number of employees and enlarged expenditures. It would strike me, that the object sought for by Mr. Redfern might be secured by enlarging the powers of the "state board of corrections and charities," or some other board now existing, and bestowing the power to make such investigations upon such board. The bill should also be amended in other respects, as I believe, for instance, it should provide for an examination as to the workings of the prohibitory law which we had upon our statute books for so many years, in order that the people might determine as to whether such laws were more effective in the cause of temperance than our present laws taxing and regulating the sale of liquors. The duties of the commission might be further enlarged, but it is not necessary that I should go into particulars, because I apprehend you only seek to know my views touching the advisability of creating the commission and making the investigation suggested in the bill of Mr. Redfern, and not as to the particular method of making the same. I am inclined to think, if proper effort was made, the coming congress would pass a bill creating a commission to make the examination suggested, but if it failed in this, then I should favor having the investigation made under state authority. I do not think in any event that a permanent commission or board should be created for the purpose mentioned, because when the information is once obtained the further continuance of the commission would seem useless.

The report mentioned by Mr. Brewer goes into the discussion at some length of the question of the jurisdiction of congress in this case, which the committee thought was proved. The report then enters upon an argument as to the merits of the investigation itself, and it covers the ground so thoroughly that we ask for it the careful reading by every one at all interested.

Continued to page 6.

Our Pure Food Laws.

BY HON. C. E. STORRS, COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: Among the topics upon which you ask correspondence I notice this, "What shall we do to strengthen our food laws?" May I be allowed to say something on the subject from the standpoint of one who has at least had the opportunity to learn of the weaknesses of the law as it now stands? And to pave the way for that, I would like to say something of the purpose of the law and what has already been accomplished.

Primarily its object is the protection of the people against fraud. We pay for government that we may be protected in our rights. One of these is that we are given value received in our purchases whatever their nature. When we give up our money we should receive in quantity and quality the value of our money, not in name only but in substance. When we pay for goods "all wool and a yard wide" we should not have measured off to us goods with one-half or one-quarter or one-hundredth part cotton, and thirty-five and three-fourths inches in width, even though the glib tongued clerk tells us that the cotton really makes it better, or that it cuts to just as good advantage with the quarter inch less in width. If we choose to accept his valuation against our own better judgment, we have no reason to find fault, but if, not convinced by his argument, we still demand and pay the price of the genuine, and he by any means palms off on us what he tells us (and perhaps even believes) is worth just as much, then we are defrauded of our rights and entitled to recover damages.

So even though the dealer tells us, and perhaps believes, that a mixture of peas or barley with coffee is better for our health than pure coffee, and without our knowledge puts the mixture upon us for genuine coffee, he has wronged us if we

ask for and pay the price of genuine coffee. For the protection of the consumer against frauds of this kind the law was in the first instance intended. But in reality it goes, and rightly too, much farther than this. The man who buys for the purpose of selling again, whether the retailer or the jobber, is entitled to the protection of the law against the man who is in the great majority of cases the original perpetrator of the fraud. It is true undoubtedly that there are cases where the retailer does some surreptitious mixing of goods and thus becomes doubly guilty; guilty of wrong to the honest manufacturer by unauthorized degrading of his lawful product, thus injuring him in his reputation, and guilty of fraud upon his own customer. But in the great majority of cases the wrong begins with the manufacturer.

Not so often as is generally supposed does he use articles that are injurious, but something that cheapens the product. This is done of course to enable him to undersell his rival. It is not true as so often stated in answer to a demand for something that is cheap even at the expense of purity. People do want cheap goods, but at the same time pure goods. If it were true that they wanted cheapness at the expense of genuineness, there would be no need of deception; they would ask for and accept the adulterated article, if that were all. I believe it true that at least ninety-five of every hundred of purchasers will cheerfully pay the advanced price of the pure article, rather than take the impure at any price.

The real truth is, that people, whatever their condition, want and are entitled to their money's worth of the pure article of food which they call for, and should have redress, in case anything is substituted for it, and the state is bound in justice to defend them against frauds of this kind as of any other. So should the honest dealer and honest manufacturer be protected against the practices of the dishonest one. They should not be compelled by unfair competition to put their goods on the market by the side of and under the same conditions, as the man who sells an adulterated article.

Any pure food law that does not protect the honest manufacturer and dealer as against the dishonest one, as well as the consumer, comes short by just that much of fulfilling the purpose of its enactment.

Lansing, October 7, 1896.

How can County and Township Expenses be Reduced?

BY A. W. HAYDON.

I have promised myself to do my duty as a Patron by aiding in the discussion of the questions presented in the VISITOR. But as the seedling has been delayed by rains and work is pressing, I take the easy one at the head of this article. I take this question because I want to tell how the little country township of Hamilton tried to solve the problem, and what came of it.

At a caucus of one of the political parties last spring, resolutions were introduced and carried stating in substance that as the purchasing power of official salaries had largely increased and the taxpayers' ability to pay them had correspondingly decreased, justice demanded a reduction all along the line; and believing that reform, like charity, should begin at home, it was therefore resolved that the nominees for the various township offices should be pledged to perform the duties of their several offices at a reduction of 25 per cent from statutory rates, and that the supervisor shall be required to work for a like reduction of county expenses and salaries, including the pay of members of the board of supervisors.

The opposing political party pronounced this a piece of political buncombe for the purpose of getting into power, a platform to get in on not to stand on, and averred that we did not mean to carry it out, and succeeded in keeping the faithful in line, and defeated us as usual, with the exception of highway commissioner. He is doing business at 25 per cent off this year. To him we pin our hopes of final success for our reform move.

Now, as to the possibilities of the plan. If the entire township ticket had been elected the total saving for the year would have been about \$100. This is less than an average township in the county, and if we suppose them all working upon the same plan the saving for the county may be fairly estimated at \$2,000. Suppose further that Van Buren is an average of the counties of the state, and the whole eighty or more were working upon the same plan, and we have a saving of \$160,000.

Suppose further, that the supervisors of all the townships were pledged to correspondingly reduce salaries of county officers, and by a safe estimate we would have a saving from that source of \$100,000 or more for the state, and a total of over a quarter million of dollars. And no injustice would be done, for the 75 per cent of salary remaining will buy more of the necessities of life or more of any kind of investment properties, securities excepted, than the entire salary would a few years

ago. While the taxpayer would have to sell double the amount of produce to pay it that he used to sell to pay the full amount.

The vision of the average citizen seems troubled with long-sightedness. He can see the princely salaries of high officials, the reckless extravagance in state offices and institutions, and of the legislature in voting appropriations, and he can howl there a most lustily. But he seems unable to see that like evils stalk abroad in his own county and township and school district. A glance at his state tax receipt would show him that the tax is really a small item, but the local taxes over which the people have nearly complete control, are the bulk of the bill that he has to pay.

Let no one draw the inference that I think we do not need retrenchment and economy in state affairs, because we do, and now is the time to demand and work for it if we ever hope to secure it. But our most promising field of labor is to devote our energies to instituting reforms and economies right at home, bearing constantly in mind that if local taxes and salaries and expenses are high, we are ourselves to blame for it.

Think over the Hamilton plan and see if it does not furnish a practical solution to the question.

Deatur.

The Bay View Reading Circle.

The Bay View Reading Circle is one of the successes of the last few years, and only its modesty in courting publicity is perhaps why it is not more generally known. Still it has never passed a year without doubling its membership, and today it counts its members by thousands who own to a deeper and richer life under the stimulus of its work and the wise direction of their studies. Its local circles have sprung up everywhere, and in the new class of 1900 now forming, already, nearly a month in advance of the opening of the reading year, fifteen states are represented. Briefly, the Bay View work is a short, comprehensive and systematic four year's home reading course, simple in plan but truly educational, and with a diploma crowning its completion. It has its American, German, French and English years when the history, literature and social institutions of these great modern nations, and a few associate works in popular science and art are studied. Many farmers' and literary clubs recognizing the excellence of this course have adopted it, and its transforming power is felt in scores of neighborhoods and isolated places. It provides plans which bring neighborhoods and the young people frequently together, the intellectual life is quickened, new joys spring up and social life becomes more cheerful and is elevated by superior thinking. Thousands are hungering for such an organization that will make life in the country pleasant, with some of the advantages of town and city. The central office is at Flint, Mich., where information can always be obtained. Address J. M. Hall.

The Little Farm, Well Tilled.

In the suburbs of a nice town, we found an enterprising young man working a one-acre market garden where all kinds of garden truck was being nicely and thoroughly cared for. Not a weed was to be seen. Every plant showed a remarkable thrifty growth. We remarked, "You must have lots of rain here." "Oh no," says the proprietor, "not until quite recently, but I have spent the most of my time cultivating and hoeing this patch, and sold to date (June 10) \$30 worth," and harvest had just begun. Two days later, not far from this place, we heard of a man that was running a twenty-acre garden. We were anxious to see it, and a short drive brought us to the spot. It was a big spot. Weeds were numerous all over it. The manager seemed to be in no particular hurry. His entire crop had a backward appearance, and we predict a failure for him. Now, the one-acre man will have much to say about the remarkable productiveness and great value of Dakota soil, while the twenty-acre man will curse the soil, climate, railroads, and everything else but himself. In Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado we have seen the same clearly demonstrated. These facts, coupled with what we have seen in the older eastern states, prompts us to repeat that there is no section of this great country where the intelligent, pushing, enterprising young man with a little money can get as much and as sure an income as in those states, if he will keep in mind the story of the little farm well tilled.—Dakota Farmer.

Business Sense in Farming.

I suppose by the phrase "new farmer" is meant a man who can apply the same principles to farming that a business man must apply to his business in the city to make it profitable.

Every possible and true economy must be practiced, and sanitary rules must be applied around all buildings.

A considerable sphere of knowledge is

necessary, which should be brought to our agriculturalist through an intimate relation with our experiment stations, or by a preparation at our agricultural college or other good training school.

Cultivate no more land than you can till to a profit.

Try to have some textbooks introduced into the schools of our rural districts that shall teach of those natural objects of interest that accompany life in the country. Good mental training can thus be gained, and profitable knowledge obtained.

These are some of the points to make the "new farmer," who must have energy and pluck.—Francis H. Appleton, President New England Agricultural Society.

How Can Expenses of Our State Government be Reduced.

(Continued from page 1.)

plish this result as the office was created by that instrument.

THE LEGISLATURE.

It may seem that any criticism of this body can only come with an ill grace from one who has been a member of that body. The evils (if they may be so called) are the growth of years and have become so in the past, strange as it may seem, through a desire to keep the general public informed of the doings of its servants, I refer particularly to the publication of such large numbers of departmental reports and public documents. Every court house in the state is glutted with their publications and every town clerk even decries their coming. An unsuccessful effort to stop this leak was made in the last legislature.

Then there seems to be a proneness to multiply State Institutions. All admit that the unfortunate and criminal classes must be taken care of, the first from humanitarian motives and the second as a protection to society. Sometimes a desire to secure a state institution, ostensibly for public benefit, conceals the less worthy motive of building up a town or paying off a political debt. All such efforts, as someone has, not very grammatically, but forcefully stated should "be checked in the bornin'."

As to miscellaneous opportunities for retrenchment I might suggest the employment of less help in the janitoring of the building, the taking care of the grounds and in the officering of the legislature, might be managed with a smaller force.

The disposition of nearly all State Institutions, to ask for increased appropriations should be closely watched, and if any disposition to ask for all they dare and then take what they can get (a thing not altogether unheard of) is manifested, actual investigation should be had and the appropriations be made to correspond with the necessities of the case.

In conclusion rigid economy on the part of all officers of the state and of state institutions ought to be the first thing in order. If this is practical it will tend to lift some of the burdens that are now pressing so heavily upon the erstwhile prosperous state of Michigan.

Maple Rapids.

Farm Home Reading Circle.

The recent sharp frosts remind us that the farmers' intellectual seed time is approaching. With four-fifths of the farmers the only time that they can study is in the winter. The question is, do farmers make the best use of the time? The average man, no matter how good a mind he may have, is not very apt to do a great deal of continuous and systematic study unless there is some direct object in view. The goal may not be a very important or pretentious one, but it often affords an incentive. In Michigan a goal may be found in the completion of the Farm Home Reading Circle of the Michigan Agricultural College. In addition to forming an incentive, it presents within itself a course of study that is of real and practical value. Such a course will be helpful to young men and women of the farm just as matters of information, as affording topics for study and thought along lines in which they are much interested, or should be interested. It is suited to young farmers who are just starting out and who desire to attain the very best and latest methods in agriculture; young men who wish to get to the bottom of the thing and to be as thorough and practicable as possible. Such men will profit by the Farm Home Reading Circle. And it is not unsuited to the older farmers who are getting gray in practical farming, but who feel that they do not "know it all" and that their farm still offers a rich field for study. To such men the Farm Home Reading circle will be of aid. Thus the F. H. R. C. is suited to all classes on the farm. It has progressed well during the last year, but it is doing but a mere fraction of the work that it ought to do. What it may accomplish largely depends upon the farmers for whom it is intended. Send to Mr. H. W. Mumford, Agricultural College, for circulars and full information concerning this valuable course. It costs you nothing but the price of the books, and these are secured very cheaply for you.

College and Station

Liquor Commission.

Continued from page 1.

With this short statement of the views of the committee as to the jurisdiction of congress, is it expedient to order this commission and inquiry? That the evils of intemperance are enormous, and that the use of intoxicating drinks is one of the dangers which seriously threaten our national prosperity as well as reputation, are facts which are very generally conceded. Every good citizen will give his countenance and aid to any measure which will limit and retain these evils. Many of those who have petitioned for the creation of such a commission are believers and supporters of prohibitory legislation, and they desire to extend and strengthen it every way in their power; while there are others of them who deplore the evils of intemperance and believe in the efficacy of legislation as a remedy, yet are opposed to purely prohibitory laws, but believe that all that can be accomplished by legislation must be gained by stringent laws, regulating and controlling the traffic. There is still another class of our people (and doubtless among them many who would gladly see the evils of intemperance lessened) who do not believe in legislation upon the subject in any form. They believe that the only practicable remedy is by an appeal to the individual judgment and conscience; that in no other way can men be won to habits of temperance and sobriety; that in no other way is it possible to create a public sentiment that shall be strong and efficient enough to make habits of intemperance unpopular and disgraceful, and thereby circumscribe and limit the evils of intemperance. The committee believe that the people desiring the creation of such a commission deserve the respectful attention of congress. They belong to the most respectable and intelligent class of our citizens. They have long been identified with the best interests of society and belong to the various religious organizations without distinction of denomination. They have long been engaged in a philanthropic effort which has met the commendation of some of the noblest and most gifted of American citizens as well as of other civilized nations. The committee does not now desire to discuss the best mode of meeting and combating the great evil of intemperance—whether by legislation or by bringing the power of public opinion to bear against it—but they deem a full and comprehensive knowledge of the evil essential. Those who claim that legislation is the only mode by which the traffic can be stopped or circumscribed admit equally with others the necessity of creating a right public sentiment, as no law on the subject not upheld and sustained by the popular judgment would be effective. It is with this view, in part, that this investigation is sought to be made, that by a more thorough knowledge of the evil the greater wisdom may be obtained to devise a remedy.

Your committee are unable to see how the inquiry proposed can meet with any reasonable opposition. So far as they know, there is no anti-temperance party in the country; no party that is avowedly in favor of the misery and degradation and waste of intemperance. The only issue made in the discussion of the question is as to the best method of promoting temperance reform. This commission will be required to investigate the facts as to the actual knowledge of the different forms of legislation, and ascertain, so far as possible, what remedies have, by experience, proved most efficient, and ascertain the amount of money invested in the liquor traffic; the amount of money it brings into the treasuries, national, state, and municipal, and especially from what classes of society and in what manner this revenue is derived. It is important for the people to know the influence of this traffic upon morals; its relation to crime and criminals; its relation to paupers and pauperism; its relation to industry and political economy; and its relation to health and length of life.

If such a commission should find, as a result of their labors, as your committee apprehend they may

find, that the sixty millions of revenue collected from the liquor traffic and put into the United States treasury actually cost the people of the nation, in industry, in health, in length of life, in taxes, in the maintenance of law, in provision for penitentiaries and poor-houses and hospitals, many times that amount, it may well be asked whether this is a wise economy, and whether there may not be a better way to supply the public purse.

If such commission should find, as your committee apprehend they may find, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors is destructive to morals, makes men bad citizens, unreliable and unproductive members of society, and demoralizing in their influence, makes bad husbands, bad fathers, and bad sons, breaks up families, provokes quarrels, and generates crime, is it not important that these facts should be known to the people?

If these facts should be established no individual or class could complain if local legislation should cut off gains derived from a traffic which saps the foundations of the state; which undermines the moral character of the people; which makes needful expensive appliances for its punishment. If these facts should not be established, no man's occupation is threatened or put in jeopardy by the inquiry.

It has been suggested against the authorizing of this commission that the evil complained of is already well known and well understood, and that a report of such a commission could add nothing.

It is true that every person knows individual instances, but very few know anything of the vast aggregate of the cost, crime, and suffering occasioned by its presentation. It has been said, too, that the information can be collected by state agencies and by associations of private individuals who are interested in the reform. To a certain extent this is true; but the state agency is too narrow in its scope, and the reports and statistics gathered by individual associations have no authoritative voice, and are always open to the charge that they are the partial judgment of over-zealous and fanatical reformers. The evil is national in extent and magnitude, and the whole truth of the subject ought to be shown with the guarantees of official responsibility and authority, so that, to whatever remedy it may point, no doubt shall exist as to the grounds upon which action is taken.

Your committee might point to many precedents established by congress, which would not only go far in establishing the propriety of this investigation but the jurisdiction of congress to order the same. The House is now investigating, by one of its committees, the great and important question of interstate commerce as conducted upon our railroads. Congress only seeks to legislate as to roads passing from one state to another; but we apprehend said committee is not confined in its inquiries to those roads which pass from one state to another, but seeks also to gather information as to how business is conducted on roads which may be confined to the limits of any particular state. That committee seeks to gather information as to our whole railroad system, not for the purpose of legislating on lines confined to the limits of a state, but for the purpose of gathering information which will aid them in devising intelligent legislation as to such lines of road as congress may have jurisdiction to legislate upon, in the same manner as your committee now seeks to gain information of the various systems of regulating and controlling the alcoholic liquor traffic. Congress has appropriated over half a million of dollars to investigate as to yellow fever, its prevention, and suppression. The jurisdiction of the National Board of Health is far more extended and doubtful than that which is sought to be given to the proposed commission. Your committee has no desire to belittle the investigations relating to the yellow fever, but they are of the opinion that a thorough investigation of the alcoholic liquor traffic will show that more people, directly and indirectly, lost their lives in the United States in 1878 from the use of alcohol than were lost by the yellow fever during the same time. The bill reported by your committee will insure not

only thoroughness but entire fairness in the examinations and conclusions of the commission. All members of the commission are not to be chosen from those who believe in the efficacy of prohibitory laws. The execution of the proposed law will cost but a trifle, but a thorough execution of the law, your committee believe, will be of vast importance to the American people. The committee in their recommendations have taken occasion to adopt much of the report of the House committee on the Judiciary on the same subject made in the forty-third congress.

Bro. Trimble on the Grange.

The Grange was not founded for the life tenure or the life use or the life advantage of any particular set of men and women. It is founded and built up, into its present grand and powerful proportions of usefulness and honor to the American farmers, at great and cheerful expenditure of time, of labor, of money. By whom? By you, Patrons; by you, Patrons; now more or less aged men and women; mark it, not for yourself alone, nor for your life time and life use, but for your country—for your children and your children's children. Is, then, this great organization built up as it was at an enormous cost of the time, labor and money of hundreds of thousands of intelligent and patriotic American men and women, is this great organization to become a thing of the past when this generation has been gathered to their fathers? In my Grange pilgrimages every summer, which have always been pleasant and profitable to me, I meet hundreds and hundreds of grand men and women, true Patrons, who have worked long, faithfully and laboriously in the grand cause. Many of these good brothers and sisters are, like myself, on the other side of the hill of life; and the places that know us, brothers and sisters, today, will, ere long, know you and me no more forever.

Have we worked, have we toiled, have we hoped, have we prayed for the success of this beloved order simply as an institution to exist during your and my lifetime?

Or have we held distinctly before us the thought that we were laboring and toiling and hoping and praying that it might be built up for the good of our country and of future generations? This question each Patron must answer for him or herself. Granting that the latter is the basis of our hopes and of our labors, I come to my proposition. If we expect the Grange to live and prosper, then we must induce the girls and boys to join our ranks, to learn the good, the true, and the wholesome teaching of the Grange; to make our meetings intelligent and social, enjoyable and sociable, and to qualify themselves to take up the labors and responsibilities of the parents in the Grange work. Mr. Chairman, united in this view, we stand, we live, we prosper. Divided or inactive on this question, we go into innocuous desuetude, we linger, we fall; and over our temple gate will be written:

"The Grange was, but is not." I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that I am magnifying matters. I cannot think that you, well beloved Patrons, feel that I am giving a gloomy aspect to the Order, the Order that I love so well and the cause to which I have given the best years of my life; feeble and inefficient efforts, I well know, but given in unselfish love and devotion to the Grange, and the grand cause of agriculture.

Now, my friends, never forget this thought and fact—The Grange is an American institution for the American farmer.

Of course business is not as prosperous in the country as we would like to have it, but, in my humble judgment, we are too much inclined to look at the dark side of everything that affects the nation or affects us, the people, or affects us individuals. Now, Mr. Chairman, we have advanced in civilization. We have advanced in culture. We have advanced in national prosperity. We have advanced in individual prosperity and happiness. Aye, God has been good to us as a nation and as a people, but somehow or other we don't seem to see it or appreciate it, and we groan and we grumble. Now it's the silver, now it's the tariff,

now it's sound money, now it's autonomy of the states, now it's public lands, now it's the veto power, and now it's the administration. Oh, bless the administration.

What in the world would we who have not gotten offices do if we did not have an administration to throw the blame on for every ill that flesh is heir to, for hard times, for short crops, for low selling prices, and for high buying prices. In these days of political turmoil and confusion where each party—and I understand there are several parties—where each party vigorously, fiercely (shall I say savagely?) proclaims that the other parties are inevitably and without doubt, driving our country and its glorious flag into—well, into the "bow wows," where two or three cannot meet together without discussing, and not always peaceably, the political issues. I am not finding fault with political discussions or the battling between political parties, for by these intellectual discussions of economic questions we necessarily learn much, although honestly, and between you and me, not to go any further, I sometimes think that our country and our flag would be benefited if these battles of the professional politicians should result as the historical battle of the cats is said to have ended. My suggestion is, that doing our political duties, fearlessly and independently, as American citizens, yet as Patrons and as members of a non-partisan organization, that we take for our example and encouragement, in these troublesome times, the noble Swiss patriot, as he soliloquized on his storm beaten mountain top:

"I have often laid me flat along
As gust followed gust, more furious still
As if to sweep me o'er the gaping verge,
And I have thought of other lands
Whose winter storms were summer
laws,
Compared with those of mine,
And oft have wished me there
The thought that mine was free
Hath checked that wish
And I have cried aloud amid the storm,
Blow on, blow on, this is the land of
Liberty."

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, Patrons and friends for the patient and indulgent hearing you have given me.—Secretary of National Grange, at Warner, N. H.

Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all other in coloring brown or black.

IMPROVING THE NEWSPAPER.

The newspaper has a greater opportunity than any other institution to do good. It is read and respected and appeals to people in their quieter moments, when they are least apt to reach wrong conclusions. Editors are generally progressive and wide awake, but the eternal and unceasing law of progress makes it inevitable that every paper should be zealously and vigilantly guarded and pushed. There are in some quarters too many untrustworthy statements. There are sometimes overstatements, and again careless and slovenly language. If there is a doubt about any statement, it ought to be so stated. We have two illustrations at hand. Recently a leading southern daily contained an editorial strongly condemning the proposition to increase the postage on second class matter to 4 cents per pound and saying that the movement was backed by the express companies. On inquiry as to the sources of information on which this last charge was made, reference was given to the American Publishers' association. But the association deny knowing anything about the matter.

The example of leading English journals is more striking. They insisted that there are many thousands of British voters in the disputed Venezuelan territory. On inquiry it is found that less than 200 such subjects reside there. This information is easy to get, being in the Encyclopædia Britannica. The London Chronicle showed great fairness in finally giving the facts to the English public. Let us have facts accurately and smoothly stated.

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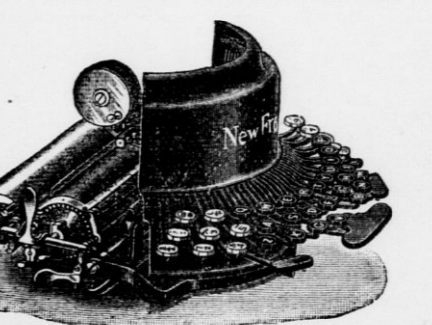
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Revised List of Grange Supplies

Kept in the office of Sec'y of the

Michigan State Grange

- And sent out post-paid on receipt of cash order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.
- Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred.....\$0 75
 - Secretary's ledger.....50
 - Secretary's record.....50
 - Treasurer's orders, bound, per hundred.....35
 - Secretary's receipts for dues, per hundred.....35
 - Treasurer's receipts for dues, per hundred.....35
 - Applications for membership, per hundred.....25
 - Withdrawal cards, per dozen.....25
 - Demits, in envelopes, single copies.....25
 - By-laws of the State Grange, single copies, 10c. per dozen.....75
 - "Glad Echoes," with music, single copies, 25c. per dozen.....3 00
 - Grange Melodies, single copy, 40c. per doz. 4 00
 - Opening Song Card, 2c. each; 75c. per 50; 100 1 35
 - Rituals, 7th edition (with combined degrees), 25c. each, per dozen.....2 75
 - Rituals, 5th degree, set of nine.....1 50
 - Rituals, Juvenile, single copy.....15
 - Notice to delinquent members, per 100.....40
 - American Manual of Parliamentary Law.....50
 - Digest of Laws and Rulings.....25
 - Roll books.....15
 - Sample package co-operative literature.....18
 - Kelley's History of the Grange.....75
- Write for prices on gold pins, badges, working tools, staff mountings, seals, ballot boxes and any other Grange supplies. Address: MISS JENNIE BUELL, Ann Arbor, Mich.



DO YOU BELIEVE IN 'TRUSTS?'

If not, then buy

The New Franklin Typewriter,

THE GREAT Anti-"Trust" Machine.

25-per cent cheaper!

Easy to learn! Simple in construction!

Five Years on the Market.

Sold on easy payments. For Samples of work, testimonials, etc., address, STATE AGENCY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hand Made Harness Co.,

Manufacturers of Horse Furnishings, and Dealers in

See what good people say of our harness and send for catalogue.

Master's Office, Michigan State Grange, Fruit Ridge, January 10, 1896.
The Hand Made Harness Co., Stanton Mich.
Dear Sirs: The five sets of harness bought of you by members of our local grange are entirely satisfactory and I can safely recommend your harness as being first-class in quality of leather and workmanship.
Geo. B. Horton.

FOR SALE

At reasonable prices, a choice selection of April and May Poland China pigs. Can furnish pairs. Pedigree with sale. O. P. C. R. Correspondence solicited and communications promptly answered.

JOHN BOWDITCH,

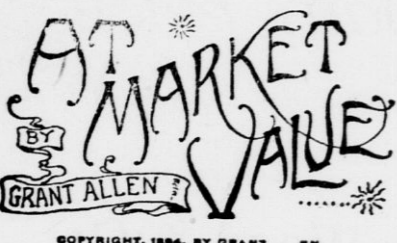
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PATRONS' PAINT WORKS.

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MICHIGAN PATRONS "Buy direct from Factory" at full wholesale prices and save all middlemen's profits.

Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints. Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints.



Kathleen Hessiegrave, a pretty young English artist, and Arnold Willoughby, a Bohemian amateur, meet casually at the Royal Academy gallery in London.

Arnold read on and on in a fever of reaction. This was glorious—magnificent! Line by line the review revived in him all his belief in himself, all his belief in the reality of his own creations.

of its kind since 'Robert Elsmere.' I confess I certainly had my doubts at first—I had my doubts, I won't deny it.

I do wish the world could only have known how brave and how strong you are, and how much you have gone through for the sake of principle.

CHAPTER XXX. WHAT ALWAYS HAPPENS. When Arnold reached Kathleen's rooms, he found Mrs. Irving quietly seated there before him.



She flung her arms around him and kissed him fervently.

ter he going to look after some errands. No, dear, I can't possibly stop any longer, and I dare say you and Mr. Willoughby will have lots of things now to talk over quietly with one another.

"I don't feel quite sure whether a man can hold himself justified to the rest of his kind in living in the produce of labor like that as he might if he were a sailor, now, or a shoemaker, or a miner."

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Mail Ex., Day Ex., 11, 1, 3, 23, 5, 33, P.M., M'd, Tr'n.

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500,000 FRUIT TREES

must be sold this year—Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach.

MILLIONS OF PLANTS.

Hardy Michigan Varieties of Peach: Kalamazoo, Gold Drop, Lewis, New Prolific, Fitzgerald, Sneed, Triumph, Etc.

WEST MICHIGAN NURSERIES

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The COAST LINE to MACKINAC



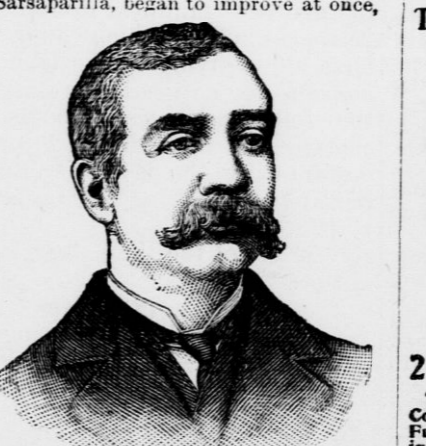
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2 New Steel Passenger Steamers. The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service.

Toledo, Detroit & Mackinac. PETOSKEY, 'THE SOO,' MARQUETTE, AND DULUTH.

Between Detroit and Cleveland. Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.

The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.



and gradually increased my weight from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred pounds. Since then, I and my family have used this medicine when needed, and we are all in the best of health.

Ayer's THE ONLY Sarsaparilla

RECEIVING MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR. AYER'S Pills Save Doctor's Bills.

Notices of Meetings.

The next meeting of Huron County Pomona Grange will be held with Verona Mills Grange, October 15. MRS. B. NUGENT, Secretary.

A union Grange meeting will be held on Friday, October 23, at Fraternity Grange hall. There will be a literary program and discussion of the following questions: "How can expenses in our state institutions and county offices be reduced without impairing their efficiency?" Hall open at 10 a. m. and dinner at 11:30 a. m., followed by program. LECTURER.

INGHAM COUNTY POMONA GRANGE MEETS WITH CAPITOL GRANGE.

Friday, October 23, 2 P. M.

Opened with form in fourth degree. Instrumental music by Capitol Grange. Report of Granges. Election of officers. Election of delegate to state convention. Remarks for good of Order.

Saturday October 24, 9:30 A. M.

Instrumental music by Miss Ripzab Narris; prayer by Chaplain; address of welcome by A. J. Champion; response by F. W. Havens; song by first grade pupils under direction of Miss Jennie Tibbetts; recitation, "The Soldier's Reprieve," by Miss Lizzie Schooley; "Ladies' Course at M. A. C.," Prof. Edith McDermott; discussion led by Miss Hannah McHenry; solo by Miss Dayton; recitation by Charlie Foster; "Boy's Course at M. A. C.," Mr. Van-Norman; song by second grade pupils under direction of Miss Edith Bower. DINNER.

Saturday, 1:30 P. M.

Mother's Meeting in North Hall.

Address by Mrs. Mary Mayo: "Temperament of Children" by Miss Jennie Tibbetts; Discussion.

General Section in South Hall.

Solo, "Only Me," Miss Lizzie Schooley; "Transportation," by John R. Potter; discussion led by R. H. Hewitt; recitation, "How to Keep Apples for Winter and Spring Use" by Amos Lawrence; discussion led by O. C. Wheeler; "Signs of the Times" by Mrs. A. Ayres; solo by Miss Bertha Wright.

Saturday sessions are open to the public and all are invited to take part in the discussions.

All members of the order are requested to be present Friday, p. m., as there is important business to transact.

Hall opposite Hotel Downey, Lansing. E. A. HOLDEN, Lecturer.

Grange News.

WESTERN POMONA GRANGE

met with Lisbon Grange, at their hall in Lisbon, Thursday and Friday, October 8 and 9, and were given a most cordial welcome. The weather being most beautiful there was a goodly number in attendance, and a spirit of fraternal love manifested itself in the warm clasping of hands and friendly greeting among the brothers and sisters assembled.

The afternoon and evening sessions were open to the public, and were devoted wholly to the program.

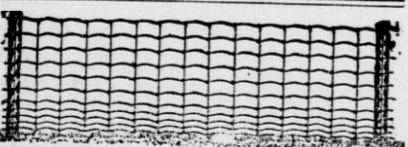
The following proved very interesting subjects and were well discussed: "Lessons gained from the past season," "Is not the tendency of the times towards too much newspaper reading to the exclusion of other reading?" "How can we winter our stock at the least expense?" And "What is the Grange doing to advance the cause of education?"

The Grange was highly entertained by brother George Chubb, a fine elocutionist of Lisbon Grange, who rendered three charming recitations. Music and recitations by others were also interesting features of the program.

Friday morning's session was devoted to the business of the meeting. Among other things a project was set on foot to have a series of lectures delivered throughout the jurisdiction of Pomona some time during the coming winter. SECRETARY.

At a meeting of delegates at Portage Grange hall, October 6, Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Matteson were elected representatives to the State Grange. This being accomplished in the forenoon, a bountiful feast was spread in the basement, where some 75 members from Scotts, Vicksburg, and Parkville, St. Jo county, and visitors, sat down to dinner prepared by the ladies of Portage Grange No. 16.

The afternoon was an open meeting, the exercises commencing by singing the "Red, White and Blue," declamations, music, both instrumental and vocal, with discussions, fully occupied our time until 5 o'clock. Space will not admit giving a full program, but the following resolution was passed



IT'S UNCERTAINTY THAT HURTS!

That's what the business men claim, and why not consider that feature when figuring on the fence problem. With an unproved device, you are never sure that your stock and crops are safe. We are selling Fence to men who have tested it over ten years. They're not experimenting.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE

unanimously and ordered to be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR, viz.,

RESOLVED: That it is the sense of this Grange meeting that the salaries of our state and county officers are too high; that they are out of all proportion with all farm products, and prices generally; and that in justice to all classes these salaries should be reduced at least one-third. That the secretary of Portage Grange be requested to present this resolution to the board of supervisors of Kalamazoo county at their meeting in October, 1896, as to the lowering of our county officers fees; and that our representatives to the State Grange present them before that body, and labor for such justifiable reduction as to the salaries of our state officers.

Patrons of the order; we hope this resolution will be sanctioned by each Grange in the state of Michigan to the end that every representative to the State Grange which meets at Lansing in December next, will be in hearty sympathy with this sentiment, and, that a resolution may go up from our State Grange to our next legislature most emphatic for this much needed reform. GEO. T. HALL, Secretary.

Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

Fall Crops

like wheat, rye, barley and oats, require a well balanced fertilizer, and a well balanced fertilizer is always rich in

Potash.

Soils deficient in Potash cannot produce large crops of these cereals.

All about fertilizers—how and when to apply them, and how much Potash they should contain—is told in our illustrated pamphlets. We will gladly send them free of cost to all farmers who will write for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 123 Nassau St., New York.

BINDER TWINE

The Season's at hand.

We're the largest sellers in the world.

1000 TONS, bought and paid for, for this season's sales. Two kinds Sisal and Manilla. Quality the best. Prices the lowest. There's just one wise way to buy Binder Twine. That's by sample. Take the sample in your hand. TEST IT. Look the price in the eye. There you are, fully posted.

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James Hamilton, President. William Hamilton, Treasurer. Chas. G. Shane, Secretary. We are prepared to fill all Grange orders at lowest wholesale rates.

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Our Marvelous New GRAPE. Best and most valuable. Highest commendation from highest authorities. Hardy, healthy, vigorous, very productive. Early or late. Largest clusters, finest quality, not foxy. Seeds need not be swallowed. Sold by many reputable Nurserymen. None genuine without our seals. We guarantee safe arrival by mail. Largest stock of grape vines in the world. Small fruits. Introducer of unrivalled Red Jacket Gooseberry and Fay Currant. Catalogue free. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, New York.

A Year's Grange Work.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: From and including October 1, 1895, to and including September 30, 1896, being the Grange year just closed, the following new Granges were organized: Colo., 1; Conn., 3; Ills., 5; Ind., 3; Iowa, 2; Kans., 2; Me., 8; Mass., 5; Mich., 12; Minn., 1; N. H., 20; N. J., 2; Ohio, 33; Oreg., 11; Pa., 18; R. I., 1; S. C., 4; Vt., 9; Wis., 2; N. Y., 27; Total, 169.

During the Grange year, ending September 30, 1895, there were organized ninety-two (92) new Granges.

Total number of Granges organized since the foundation of the Grange, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-nine, (27,379).

Faithfully Yours,

JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary National Grange. Washington, D. C., September 30, 1896.

The National Grange.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: In accordance with the provisions of its constitution and the resolution adopted at the session of 1895, the thirtieth session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will be held in the City of Washington, D.C., commencing on "the first Wednesday after the second Monday in November" (11th) at eleven o'clock a. m.

Accommodations for the National Grange have been secured at the National Hotel (as headquarters) at the rate of \$2 per day, including heat and light.

Members of the Order visiting Washington during the session, and friends accompanying them, will be entitled to the above hotel rates on presenting a certified card to the hotel officials from the secretary of the National Grange.

Arrangements have also been made for visiting Patrons and their friends, who prefer to stop in private families or on the European plan, which they can have by applying by letter in advance to the national secretary, at the following rates: Rooms, 50 cents; each meal, from 20 to 50 cents; or by the day or week, in private families, for \$1.25 a day or \$6 per week.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary National Grange. Washington, D. C., September 24, 1896.

Press Notes.

The October number of the North American Review may be fitly called a campaign number. It contains articles on campaign subjects by speaker Reed, The Secretary of the Navy, Andrew Carnegie, Bishop Merrill of the M. E. church, Louis Windmuller, and Judge Walter Clark of the supreme court of North Carolina. Judge Clark's article is specially interesting as being an authoritative outline of the changes which he and other advocates of free silver would make in the constitution if Mr. Bryan is elected.

The Midland Monthly for October is an interesting number, containing an excellent portrait of Ulysses S. Grant as a frontispiece, and an illustrated article on his life in the west and his Mississippi Valley campaigns. In its "Club Notes" department which is a regular feature of this excellent magazine is an article on "A Group of Michigan Women Writers" which contains portraits and brief sketches of eleven Michigan women who have written more or less for the public print.

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You'll pay too much if you do, unless you consult OUR MAMMOTH CATALOGUE for Fall and Winter of 1896 and 1897. You will be amazed at the prices we quote on everything.

NEVER BEFORE WERE PRICES SO LOW.

We have thoroughly revised every department and quote the lowest prices in Dry Goods, Laces, Ribbons, Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Shawls, Corsets, Notions, Curtains, Wall Paper, Underwear, Cloaks, Carpets, Furs, Clothing, Mackintoshes, Millinery, Hats, Shoes, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Books, Rubber Goods, Musical Instruments, Saddles, Harness, Tents, Brushes, Toys, Pipes, Guns, and Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Seines, Crockery, Tinware, Stoves, Hardware, Tools, Baby Carriages, Trunks, Buggies, Wagons, Blacksmith Tools, Scales, Pumps, Agricultural Implements, etc., etc.

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