

STRANGE VISITOR

Library Agri'l College

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

VOL. XIX, NO. 18.

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WHOLE NO. 450.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The Asylums for the Insane.

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

The Asylum System.

GOVERNMENT.

The asylums for the insane of the state are each controlled by a separate board of trustees, of six members, appointed by the governor for a term of six years. Two of each board shall reside within three miles of their respective asylums. Each board appoints a superintendent, determines salaries of officers, frames by-laws, and has general supervision of the institution. A committee of the board shall visit the asylum at least once a month, a majority once every three months, and the whole board at least once a year. The boards of each asylum hold a joint meeting at least twice a year, at the different asylums, to adjust questions of common interest.

The medical superintendent is chief officer of the asylum. With the approval of the trustees he appoints the assistant physicians and all other employes. He is required to know the condition of all patients, to keep a complete record of each admission, to give patients work so far as possible, and to enforce discipline among employes. His duties are largely administrative, although he must be a physician.

The treasurer, in addition to the usual duties, has power to compel the relatives of patients to defray the expenses of an insane person's support, when such is legal. The steward makes all purchases for the institution, and keeps a record of the cost of supporting each patient.

THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

Patients are classified as private, indigent, and pauper patients.

1. Private patients are such as are able to be supported from their own property, or by their friends. Such patients are admitted by order of the judge of probate, on certificate of insanity by two qualified physicians, and at the request of the guardian; also a \$1,000 bond must be executed by two responsible parties, agreeing to pay in advance, quarterly, for the support of the patient.

2. Indigent patients are those who have never been a county charge, but have not sufficient property to maintain them at the asylum. They are admitted on order of the judge of probate, who has previously, either personally or by jury, decided the questions of insanity (as for private patients), and of indigence. Such patients are kept at the expense of the county from which they come.

3. Pauper patients are those inmates of poorhouses who become insane. They are admitted on order of the judge of probate, and are maintained at county expense.

When any patient whose maintenance has been wholly provided for at county expense for two years, is still uncured, he becomes thereafter a state patient, and the auditor general is authorized to pay to the asylum the cost of maintenance of such patient.

TREATMENT.

When a patient arrives he is subjected to a thorough examination as to his physical health and mental condition. The results are recorded, and a history of the case is kept, showing important changes in condition. There are three grades of halls, the convalescent, the intermediate, and the violent. Patients are grouped in this way, as their condition warrants. Each hall is under the direct charge of a supervisor, with as many attendants as may be necessary, and carries out the orders of the physician. The assistant physicians are assigned to certain halls or wards, and are required to make two visits daily to each patient.

It is considered that the patient needs, more than anything else, to be built up physically. Consequently the sanitary arrangements of the buildings are made as perfect as may be, inmates are given as much recreation in the open air as possible, wholesome food is furnished, and, whenever practicable, suitable work of some sort is provided. Patients are given such

medical treatment as will tend to the same end.

The surroundings are pleasant and agreeable, every effort being made to create a homelike place. Many patients read considerably. The physicians endeavor to get acquainted with patients, and to encourage and cheer them. By chapel and other exercises moral influences are invoked.

We will now present a few notes concerning the various asylums.

The Michigan Asylum.

The Michigan asylum, located at Kalamazoo, was organized in 1859. Like all the other asylums, it occupies beautiful grounds. The main buildings, though old, are pleasant and serviceable, and accommodate about 900 patients. Two and one-half miles from these grounds is the colony farm, with three cottages for females, holding 175, and one for males, occupied by 60. The total number of patients during 1894 (year ending in June) was 1,359, with a daily average of 1,115. June 25 there were 1,154, classified as follows: Private patients, 108; county, 262; state, 784. To care for these required 85 female and 51 male attendants. The current expenses for the same year were \$241,000, and, with an expenditure of \$63,000 of special appropriations, made the total disbursements \$304,000. The cost of maintenance per patient is \$3.36 a week.

The district covered by this asylum comprises the following counties: Allegan, Barry, Branch, Berrien, Calhoun, Cass, Clinton, Eaton, Hillsdale, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lenawee, Monroe, Ottawa, St. Joseph, Van Buren.

The female attendants are paid from \$14 to \$24 a month (with board and washing), and the male attendants \$24 to \$34 a month. They are obliged to be on duty 12 to 14 hours a day, and to be in the building nearly all of the time. They are instructed personally, and in a training school, where lectures are given on medical topics, nursing, etc.

The farms raise the vegetables, and contribute the entire milk supply. These are sold to the asylum at market rates and the proceeds credited to the farm.

The following figures are taken from the report of 1892, the last in print. Cost to state, \$158,476.28.

Salaries and wages	\$45,960 93
Food	57,589 37
Clothing	11,696 90
Laundry	4,783 08
Heating	16,518 27
Light	5,103 25
Medical supplies	1,830 45
Stationery and printing	1,709 54
Amusement and instruction	384 78
Household supplies	4,691 28
Furniture and bedding	7,137 20
Improvements and repairs	14,485 89
Tools and machinery	450 38
Farms, garden, stock, and grounds	11,267 95
Freight and transportation	838 89
Miscellaneous	1,932 98
Total	\$186,668 69

Inventory of property \$950,507.60. The medical superintendent receives \$2,500; the assistant superintendent \$1,400; one assistant physician \$1,200; two, \$800 each; and one, \$600. These all receive board and washing in addition.

The Eastern Michigan Asylum.

This is located at Pontiac, and was opened for patients in 1878. It possesses a tract of land of 400 acres, 100 of which are occupied by the grounds and buildings. There is a large vegetable garden, also fruit gardens and orchard. Most of the vegetables for the institution are raised. The rest of the farm is used as a dairy farm for supplying milk to the institution. A herd of 100 grade Holsteins is kept, and they are all dehorned. There are silos having a capacity of 600 tons.

The large main building, which was partially destroyed by fire a few years ago, has been rebuilt nearly on the former plans, and no traces remain of the disaster. There are two cottages, the Vinton and Baldwin cottages, the latter recently built at a cost of \$20,000. It accommodates 70 patients, has the most modern systems of ventilation and heating, and is considered a model cottage.

About 200 of the 500 male patients are employed. There is a mattress shop, and the management desires to introduce other industries, such as broom making and tailoring. At present there are about 1,000 patients. To care for these there are some-

thing over 100 attendants and night nurses. Wages range about as at Kalamazoo. Attendants have two weeks' vacation in the year; also 20 hours a month, both with pay. Otherwise they are at the institution continuously. Male attendants may marry and live in town, being allowed to go home at night. There is a training school for attendants.

Following are some miscellaneous figures taken from the report of 1892.

Salary of Supt., residence and	\$3,000
" Asst Supt "	1,800
" " physician "	1,200
" " " " "	800
" " " " "	800
" Steward, non resident	1,500
" chief stenographer, non resident	1,000

Salaries and wages	\$40,646 64
Food	60,489 95
Clothing	9,772 74
Laundry	5,507 29
Heating	9,989 88
Light	3,720 76
Medical supplies	2,581 83
Stationery and printing	2,775 42
Amusement and instruction	528 73
Household supplies	4,743 01
Furniture and bedding	4,531 32
Improvements and repairs	17,015 91
Tools and machinery	3,710 96
Farm, garden, stock, and grounds	15,960 05
Freight and transportation	370 04
Miscellaneous	7,343 20
Repairs of damages by fire	45,473 89
Total	\$284,841 02
Cash from state treasury	123,207 88
Inventory	793,245 80

Northern Michigan Asylum.

We have not had the privilege of visiting this institution. It is located at Traverse City, in view of the bay. It was opened in 1886, and had, June 30, 1892, 810 inmates. It has a farm in connection, has a large main building, and also cottages. The number of attendants is about

Salary Supt., residence and	\$3,000
" Asst Supt "	1,500
" " physician "	1,000
" two asst physicians " each	800
" steward, non resident	1,500

Salaries and wages	\$55,838 48
Food	108,357 62
Clothing	26,529 81
Laundry	9,870 16
Heating	16,386 84
Lighting	8,537 78
Medical supplies	3,266 99
Stationery and printing	3,572 05
Amusement and instruction	370 06
Household supplies	4,833 96
Furniture and stores	17,376 48
Improvements and repairs	3,266 99
Tools and machinery	989 20
Farm, garden, stock, and grounds	18,162 91
Freight and transportation	692 84
Miscellaneous	4,556 50
Special appropriations	41,727 70
Total	\$332,858 24
Cost to state, two years	243,540 73
Inventory	650,621 13

Asylum for Dangerous and Criminal Insane.

This institution is located at Ionia, and was opened in 1885. The original building is under the shadow of the house of correction. But the "branch," as it is called, is located on the opposite side of the Grand river. Here is the farm of 110 acres, and two new cottages. This location is most beautiful, giving a view of the valley of the Grand for a dozen miles.

The classes of inmates received are as follows:

1. Convicts in the prisons who become insane while confined. They are sent by the warden. The time of sentence counts here as if in prison.

2. Persons convicted of crime, but who are adjudged insane, may be sent here by the court.

3. Persons arrested for crime, but who before trial are shown to be insane, can be sent here. If they recover they are then sent back for trial.

4. Patients in other asylums who develop homicidal tendencies. The board of corrections and charities make an examination of such cases, and on their recommendation the governor orders the transfer.

The number of inmates September 11 was 206. About 10 per cent of these were of class 4; 30 of them women; the majority of class 1.

If a patient's prison time expires while in the asylum, he can be recommitted by the judge of probate of Ionia county, and maintained at the expense of the county from which he was sent, for two years.

The cost of maintenance is \$3.29 per week.

The government of this institution was reorganized by the last legislature. The board of trustees consists of but three members, appointed by the governor for

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TAXATION IN MICHIGAN.

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

II.

A review of the distinctive features of the successive general tax laws of the state would be instructive, but, for the present, consideration will be confined to the tax law of 1893 (Act 206), which may be procured of the auditor general without cost by any taxpayer. Its first section prescribes that "all property, real and personal within the jurisdiction of this state, not expressly exempted, shall be subject to taxation." This comprehensive introductory section is a key to the revenue policy of the state. I am unable to read in it or anywhere between the lines, any warrant or excuse for the failure to list and assess much property which escapes taxation. Perhaps we may discover some of the reasons for these omissions before these papers are concluded, but it will not be from a study of the general tax law.

Real property includes "all lands within the state, and all buildings and fixtures thereon, and appurtenances thereto," and is assessable "where situated," and to the owner if known, otherwise to the occupant. If there be neither owner nor occupant it must be assessed as "owner unknown." Assessment of lands as "non-resident" is no longer recognized by the law.

TAXATION TO BE UNIFORM.

The state constitution provides that "the legislature shall provide a uniform rate of taxation, except on property paying specific taxes, and that 'all assessments shall be on property at its cash value.'" The general tax law is in harmony with these provisions, and section 27 defines the term "cash value" as "the usual selling price at the place where the property shall be at the time of assessment, being the price which could be obtained therefor at private sale, and not at forced or auction sale." These explicit provisions of law apply equally to real and personal property, and the flagrant disregard thereof by assessors is the cause of serious loss of revenue, and materially increases the rate of taxation upon such property as is assessed.

Judge Cooley defines taxes as "the enforced proportional contribution from persons and property, levied by the state by virtue of its sovereignty, for the support of the government and for all public needs. * * * The state demands and receives them from the subjects of taxation within its jurisdiction." But it is not always true that the officers of the state demand taxes that are its due, nor does the state always receive them when so demanded. [The word "state" as here used includes its political subdivisions.] Sometimes this results from mistaken legislation, but more frequently it is occasioned by lack of knowledge or diligence, erroneous interpretation, or mistaken judgment on the part of officers entrusted with the enforcement of the law.

WHERE THE FAULT LIES.

It is to be sincerely regretted that the conduct of official station is often without due regard for the law, which alone gives the officer authority, and by which his duties are defined. Our own supreme court has said, in *Sillsby vs. Stockle*, 44 Mich., 561: "It is sometimes matter for serious regret, that a court is compelled to declare a sale for taxes invalid where apparently no great injustice has been suffered; but when the necessity arises, it is commonly because tax officers persistently disregard the limitations which are imposed by express statutes upon their authority."

The loss of revenue by the setting aside of tax sales, though large in the aggregate, is, however, a small item compared with the failure to assess all that is subject to taxation, while both combined are but a fraction of the amount lost by undervaluation. So universal is the last named violation of the law that inquirers who ask "what percentage of the value of real property do you assess," are surprised

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Field and Stock.

IRRIGATION IN MICHIGAN.

PROF. H. K. VEDDER.

A summer like that just past, when weather reports for weeks and weeks are bound in truth to record that "vegetation is burned up," "all crops are suffering for want of rain," etc., is calculated to stimulate inquiry on means to guard against the evil effects of drouth. It does seem too bad not to put to better use many of the beautiful lakes and streams with which Michigan is well supplied, and which now seem, from a utilitarian point of view, quite valueless. About once in three years we are impelled to think of this, for about so often do we suffer from a period of rainless weather during the time when all growing things most need moisture. It is to supply this want, to furnish water when it is most needed, and at the least possible expenditure of money and labor, that forms a problem worthy of attack. Of course some method of irrigation is to be the solution of the problem, and it is believed that another score of years will find systematic irrigation an accepted fact in Michigan.

AN EXAMPLE.

The writer, visited early in the summer, a farming region in one of the most fertile parts of Michigan. While there he was shown one farm in particular whose owner is full of enthusiasm on the subject of limited irrigation. It would seem that the conditions are particularly favorable for an experiment there,—a supply of water in sufficient quantity, slopes great enough for velocity, and a soil fitted to receive the water and extract all its virtues. Besides, the location is most favorable. Within a short distance of a magnificent market, naturally attention has been turned largely to the production of vegetables and small fruits. Had an efficient system for watering that farm been available through this summer, it is not an exaggeration to say that there would have been returned to the proprietor in excess of his actual receipts in absence of the desired improvement, an amount equal to half the cost of the system.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

To be independent of the uncertainties of the weather, to secure a crop at the earliest possible moment and of the maximum amount are desirable in any event. The arrival of a crop at the market some days in advance of other producers means with some crops an immediately increased return in money. It is certain that maturity can be hastened and production can be increased by the application of water at the proper time. The measure of the expense that can be profitably incurred in securing the supply of water is just indicated by the increased receipts. In general it may be said that any system of irrigation will involve considerable cost, and none should be attempted without a careful study of all the controlling data. Among these are the amount of water necessary, the source of supply, the kind of conductor, the mode of distribution, and the cost of maintenance as distinguished from the cost of construction. As to source of supply it may be a lake or a river if conveniently situated, a storage reservoir in extreme cases, and under favorable circumstances wells may be utilized for limited areas. Popular notions on the capacity of wells and springs for irrigating purposes are usually considerably in error, being almost invariably largely in excess. It is a copious well indeed that can be relied on to supply a ten acre field. In any case the quantity of water necessary should never be left to guesswork, but carefully computed; then add all probable wastes, and the source of supply chosen should be one abundantly able to furnish the necessary amount. The conductor must be of course a canal or ditch or some form of conduit built of tile or pipe. For distributing there may be a choice between shallow ditches or furrows on the surface, and a system of underground pipes brought above the surface at intervals for the purpose of applying the water from an attached hose. While a system of sub-surface irrigation by means of tile conduits seems to stand in prospective favor with some who are contemplating the subject, it is the writer's opinion that tiles can hardly be used with profit for the purpose. Their legitimate function is drainage, which by the way, and strangely enough, is most often one of the first requirements of a proper irrigation system.

Whatever be the means employed, it is reasonably certain that at no distant date the artificial supply of water in dry times will become a recognized element of practical agriculture in Michigan, as it has long been in other countries and in parts of our own.

Agricultural College.

ARMOUR ON WHEAT.

P. D. Armour, the great Chicago butcher, speculator and elevator king, who has just returned from a brief trip to Europe, is re-

ported to have made the following remarks: "As to the grain situation abroad the harvests have been good. They were not through when I left, and they have had favorable weather since. At the prevailing low prices they will take a good deal of American wheat, but there is no scarcity over there. I found that wheat feeding was being a great deal resorted to and it appeared to be better understood there than it is here. Before I left Chicago we started feeding wheat to our horses—between 800 and 900 of them—and they have thrived on it. The big draft horses, which do not go out of a walk, get all wheat; the others get a mixture of one-third oats and two-thirds wheat. Our information from the northwest is that the feeders are picking up the wheat there and my elevator people tell me that they expect to get very little of the spring grade."

CUCUMBERS.

FRED HARRIS.

Highland is celebrated for its good people and its pickles. But it is not of the people I undertake to write, but of pickles, or rather cucumbers, which constitute a greater part of its pickles.

Our experience in raising cucumbers extends back for a period of thirteen years, during which time there has been marketed here annually the product of from 100 to 300 acres; generally something over 200. During this time we have had seasons of profit and otherwise, but I think we have fully learned that the cucumber crop pays better than any other crop, even though it is in very dry seasons, like this and last. When we first began raising the crop we thought that a great deal of rain was necessary to grow them to perfection, but we have learned by experience that a little moisture and warm weather is just exactly what is needed. Give us this and we cucumber raisers are happy, but cold, or even cool weather, is not calculated to improve our crop, as it makes what cucumbers do grow, crooked and nubby, and such are unsaleable.

THE PROPER SOIL.

Our soil here is sandy and sandy loam, and seems well calculated for the crop, the latter soil more especially and of course the better state of cultivation it is in the more productive it is, though frequently good fair crops are raised even in rather poor soil by our method of culture. We find that a good clover sod, turned under early, produces the best results possible and in good seasons 200 bushels and more have been raised per acre of marketable cucumbers, though 150 is more perhaps than an average crop.

FERTILIZING AND CULTIVATING.

It is necessary that the land should be fitted in as good shape as possible previous to planting, which we commence now about the 12th or 15th of June (we used to wait ten days later) and this seems early enough on account of the small striped bug that makes himself sometimes quite busy, but plaster sprinkled on the plants in time stops his ravages. We plant 5 feet apart each way, placing about 10 seeds in a hill, which will take about one and one-fourth pounds of seed to the acre. Seed furnished us by the factory for about fifty cents per pound. After planting the crop is cultivated as corn and no more trouble than corn up to the time of picking, except to thin out the plants to four or five plants to the hill, some leave six. My own experience is that four plants are better than more, yet our largest crops have been raised with six. Many hoe by hand, but it is not necessary if they are cultivated in time and properly. We generally mark the land both ways, and shovel plow one way putting a small shovel full of manure, finer the better, in each hill, spreading it a little, cover with dirt, then plant the seed, (the manure must be moist if possible) and in three or four days the plants will appear. The manure in the hill seems to start plants quickly, but the roots very soon get outside the hill, and like the tops, run all over the ground. After the plants begin to run cultivation should be very shallow. I once paid a man to spoil a crop of five acres by cultivating too late and too deep, as it disturbed the fibers of which the land was full and cut off the supply of food.

PICKING.

Picking commences about six weeks after planting and from now on there is business. And I may say that here is where the farmers object to raising cucumbers generally, because it is too steady business, day after day, for about two months, though of course they don't object to bringing in a good load of pickles each day, which sell and are contracted for at forty-five cents per bushel of fifty-four pounds. The cost of picking cannot well be estimated, as the weather has all to do with it. If it is cold and they grow slow it costs relatively more, as you have to go over the ground and find less pickles, and many then not salable. However, in good weather, it would take about one good man to keep two acres well picked. This season and last one man could pick five acres, I think, without any trouble,

because it has been so very dry. And yet the cost of picking is not so great, as sometimes it's so that this very, very dry season they have paid better than any other crop. It certainly did seem strange where the moisture came from, for after the corn, beans and potatoes were dried up the cucumbers were going ahead. And some around here have picked 130 bushels to the acre already (though they are exceptions) and now the rain has come (Sept. 10) we have a chance, where they were not too early, of getting a fair average crop, should this warm weather continue, as they are setting again quite full.

PAY FOR PICKING.

In picking care must be taken to disturb the vines as little as possible, this makes quite a difference in the yield. Also to pick clean, which is quite a job as the things will hide away under the leaves and it is hard to find them. For one can readily see that if the cucumbers are allowed to grow large it takes moisture and strength away from the plant, especially when they begin to form seeds. In picking you just simply take the thumb and finger and push the stem from the cucumber and throw into the basket. Men and women, boys and girls, all pick and get one dollar a day of ten hours if they take two rows at a time. The small ones get half price and take one row. Some pay nine shillings per day. And I may say it is a great boon to a neighborhood to have a pickle factory where so much can be earned by children and women to supply the many wants, especially in such times as these.

FARMERS RAISING MORE THAN BEFORE.

I should perhaps say that our farmers here have not patronized the business as they might have done, and consequently the pickle company have had to go away some distance to get a sufficient crop raised. I think this was caused in the first place because they hated to pay out so much for picking, not realizing exactly the net profit; secondly by trying to raise as much other crops as previously and then adding a few acres of cucumbers, and lastly because of the close attention to business required. But last year, when everything else failed, cucumbers came out ahead. And farmers this year ran after contracts as never before, and many who wanted to grow them could not as the company at present have only capacity for about 300 acres. They are so well satisfied again this year that many who have never planted will next year if they can get contracts.

Highland Station.

MOMENTS IN THE GARDEN.

In a season like the one we have just passed through all our best efforts count for nothing but defeat. But now as it is passed, and we begin to look for the reward of our labors, we are surprised to find so large an amount of the best vegetables.

Tomatoes are simply grand, 400 bu. to the acre, and such fine ones we never saw. Our plan is to pick all decayed and ripe fruit as soon as possible, throwing the strength of the plant into the remaining fruit, and you would be surprised at the result.

Look to the late cabbage, celery, and cauliflower; so far the worms have not bothered much, they are usually the worst on late cabbage and have a great liking for cauliflower. We use Persian insect powder, mixed with ten parts of wheat middlings, using about a spoonful to the head.

The celery needs your attention now. September and October are the months in which the celery does its best. Gather the onion sets now and spread them in a loft where they will be dry and they will be all right when wanted next spring. We keep fifty bushels each year in that way and suffer no loss to speak of.

Cut all the weeds and gather with the refuse of the garden, not needed for the cows and pigs, into piles and burn, which destroys all the seed. When the ground is cleared, cultivate and sow to winter rye. The look of your ground will pay for the extra work, besides the value of the rye as green manure. It also keeps back the weeds until the ground is wanted for the next crop.

Perhaps it is late in the season for weeders, but I must tell you about one we use, and it is the best I ever used. Take an old pair of sheep shears, and cut them in two at the center of the back. Sharpen all the edges and you have a knife on one end and a weeding hook on the other with a good handle in the middle. Make one this winter, and you will have the nicest and cheapest hand tool for the hot bed and garden that can be found. Let us not be discouraged but listen to the poet: "Plant! plant your best seeds—no longer doubt That beautiful fruits you may create; Fruits which, perchance, your name may enshrine, In emblems of life and beauty to shine."

WM. A. OLDS.

Okemos.

GUERNSEY COWS AS ECONOMICAL BUTTER PRODUCERS.

Perhaps no breed has so honestly won their high rank as butter producers as have the Guernseys. Never forced for large records they have always stood upon the

work they would do at the pail or the churn. It is especially gratifying to notice how they are received in the sections where they are introduced. Go into New England, down the Hudson in New York, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey, and into Wisconsin, and you will see not only fine herds of thoroughbreds, but you will notice that the dairymen of those sections have been impressed with their fine, substantial, business like appearance and golden colored products, and have drawn on the breed to grade up and improve the dairy stock of those sections. Their ability to produce butter fat and butter at a low cost demands the attention of all dairymen. At the New York experiment station several of the dairy breeds are being carefully tested. The recently issued annual report of the director gives the results of the first two periods of lactation. In both instances the Guernseys produced butter fat at the least cost, as the following shows:

COST OF BUTTER FAT PER POUND.

	1st period.	2d period.
Guernsey.....	18.4 cts.	15.6 cts.
Jersey.....	20.0 "	18.5 "
Devon.....	23.0 "	19.0 "
Ayrshire.....	24.3 "	24.8 "
Am. Holderness.....	26.3 "	24.8 "
Holstein-Friesian.....	26.3 "	26.4 "

This agrees with the work done at the New Jersey experiment station, and with the average results of the butter tests at the World's Fair.

COST PER POUND OF BUTTER PRODUCED.

	N. J.	World's Fair.
Guernsey.....	15.3 cts.	13.1 cts.
Jersey.....	17.9 "	13.3 "
Ayrshire.....	20.6 "	15.8 "
Shorthorn.....	20.8 "	15.8 "
Holstein.....	22.4 "	15.8 "

This shows the Guernseys to be the most economical producers of butter; and such golden yellow butter too! There is no mottled color to it. This true, golden, cow color is the most attractive feature on the market. It is truly said that the Guernseys have but to be tried to be appreciated.

WM. H. CALDWELL.

Peterboro, N. H.

FALL CARE OF SHEEP.

C. M. FELLOWS.

There seems to be no improvement in the wool or sheep market since the passage of the tariff bill. Some had been led to believe there would be an improvement by putting wool on the free list. Owing to the depressed condition of the sheep industry, many will not breed their flocks, and many more will feed and dispose of them in this manner. Those who breed should take more pains in selections this year than ever before; first, because first-class sires can be bought at less price than for many years; second, first-class stock will always find a better market than an inferior article; third, it costs no more to keep a good sheep than a poor one.

Cold, stormy weather will soon come, and sheep more than other stock should be protected from the fall and winter rains. The wool wet to the hide takes a long time to dry; the most of this drying process comes from animal heat; this heat is at the expense of the vitality of the animal, and must be made by extra feed, or loss of flesh or constitution will be the result. The breeders of the long wools or middle wools need to be more careful in this regard as this class of sheep show exposure more readily than any other class by the loathsome discharge from the nostrils induced by a slight cold. Keep a good lookout for flies in warm weather and don't forget to shelter the sheep in rainy weather. Good breeding and good care will tell every time.

Saline.

SALARY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The following is from the recent report of the attorney general of Michigan:

"The salary of the attorney general of the state of Michigan should be at least \$4,000, or equal to that paid the governor of the state. A man who is not able to make \$4,000 a year in his practice is not fit to fill the office, and there is no reason why the people of the state of Michigan should ask a man to do the legal business of the state for less money than he can make by transacting business for private parties. The people cannot expect a great deal for nothing, and the longer they work upon the theory that the public officer with a compensation so small that it is absolutely necessary for him to conduct other business in order to earn a living, will discharge his duties, the more money they will lose. It cannot be successfully contradicted that the state has lost more money by neglect through this office in the past forty years in the one item of land grants alone, than would hire ten attorney generals at a princely salary for fifty years to come.

"The attorney general who takes charge of the office January 1, 1895, will find enough work in this department to take his entire time, and the people cannot reasonably expect that he will spend that time for \$2.19 per day."

Mr. Ellis recommends that the legislature submit to the people early in the coming session the proposition to increase the salary to \$4,000 per year.

Woman's Work.

THE BRAVEST BATTLE.

The bravest battle that ever was fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not,
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is the battle field.

No marshaling troops, no bivouac song,
No banners to gleam and wave!
But oh, these battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in the endless wars;
Then silent, unseen—goes down!

O ye with banners and battle shot
And soldiers to shout and praise!
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Are fought in these silent ways.

O spotless woman in a world of shame
With splendid and silent scorn,
Go back to God as white as you came,
The kingliest warrior born!

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

[Read at Washtenaw county Grange by Mrs. W. L. Cross of Superior Grange.]

We are all familiar with the maxim "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall." Yet, justice is not done, even in this enlightened land. The disfranchisement of woman is a cruel injustice; contrary to the declaration of independence, which states that governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed;" contrary to the constitution upon which our government is based, which says: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof, and of the states in which they reside." It is contrary to the fundamental principle of a republic—"No taxation without representation." No free government can exist where this principle is not maintained.

Women are persons, therefore citizens, and as such are subject to the laws of the land. The gross injustice done in denying them a voice in the making of these laws must be manifest to all. They have a moral right to vote and should have a legal one. Men have no more right to say that women shall not vote, than women have to disfranchise men. We are far past the age in which "might makes right;" the question of equal rights has become one of the leading issues of the day, and the system of representing the nation by one-half her citizens must come to an end.

Usually we can learn much about such a question as suffrage, by looking at the class of people who oppose it. At a state convention held in Nebraska, seventy-two votes were cast with regard to a "sixteenth amendment;" and of the four who voted against it, two could neither read nor write, the third could not write his own name, and the fourth could not write his name in English.

All liquor-dealers are bitter opponents. The following resolution was passed by the National Brewers' Association at Chicago: "Resolved, That we oppose, always and everywhere, the ballot in the hands of woman, for woman's vote is the last hope of the prohibitionists."

Again, those who oppose the movement have no arguments to offer, but content themselves by picturing the dreadful social and political revolutions that would occur if women had equal rights with men. They talk about "woman's sphere," and say that it is not right for her to usurp the duties of man.

Dr. Wheeler in speaking of the question, says that if woman should be exalted from the hearthstone to the chief places of power it would destroy the "Headship of man," (spelled with a capital H). Is there any divinely ordained headship of man that conflicts with simple justice to woman? or that would be impaired by her putting a slip of paper into the ballot box, thus indicating her judgment concerning political questions?

Surely, woman does not give up her wifehood, her motherhood, or her refinement when she becomes a voter, but as a matter of course has more self-respect, and so becomes nobler and more intelligent.

Listen to the words of that noble philanthropist, Wendell Phillips: "In all great social changes, ask yourself if there be any element of right or wrong in the question, any principle of clear, natural justice that turns the scale. If so, take your part with the perfect and abstract right, and trust God to see that it will prove expedient." That this simple act of justice is expedient, has been proved beyond a doubt. Wyoming has had more than twenty years of actual experience. Not one of the dire results predicted has followed; and Gov. Hoyt wrote of the suffrage law: "Under it we have better laws, better officers, better morals, and a higher social condition, in general, than could otherwise exist." All honor to the true men and women of Wyoming! But this is

only the beginning of the end of the long subjugation of woman. It is woman's duty, as it is the duty of man, to express her views on these questions, because each one has responsibilities that can not be shouldered by the other. Some day, in the near future, the state will find out how much it loses by depriving itself of the full aid of its good women, who, if their vote could be added to the vote of the best men, would make a majority every time, and so secure the best results; for time will yet prove that a country can reach the highest and truest prosperity only when it makes the most of all its citizens.

AMERICA MY AMERICA.

[Read at Hilledale at the Tri-State Grange picnic by Miss Lucie Conklin.]

We are a crew of voyagers upon life's vast ocean. We have launched the invincible Armada, our grand old "ship of state." She is invincible, for she was bought with the prayers of pilgrims and the blood of patriots.

When England, the power that made the earth to tremble at her will, sent her armies to conquer a nation which dared to clamor for justice, she saw her generals depart with the belief that one victory would forever silence the cry of liberty. But they came not to contend with slaves, but men,—men whose every heart beat meant liberty. Men who fought, not because the sound of war was pleasing to their ears, but for a principle, so sublime, so grand, that England's soldiers were unable to comprehend its magnitude.

The great, the noble, the gallant Washington for eight years stood at the wheel, and guided our craft through the conflict which brought to us independence. He saw from the ruins of the British rule in America a glorious nation rise, bearing the impress of liberty and freedom, and floating from its domes and towers a banner free as the winds that fanned its folds. It was founded a republic and was destined to occupy the most exalted place among the nations of the earth, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It recognized all men as equal.

Turning the pages of history we find the rapid growth of American slavery, which was in opposition to all the principles of justice and equality. It took many years to accomplish the result, but when the people were aroused to their duty and public sentiment demanded it, the two opposing forces were plunged into a war which robbed America of six hundred thousands of her sons. But she liberated four millions of slaves and carried out the principle of the equality of man.

Nearly two score years have fled by us in the march of time, since the struggle ceased. It has been a time of peace and prosperity. Today there are fields of waving grain over the once bloody battle fields, and impartial hands are strewing flowers, alike on the graves of the blue and the gray. And the men of the south have come to the conclusion that the now free south is far preferable to any possibility of the old. Schools have been established, knowledge is disseminated, justice rules, and over all mercy sheds her crowning glory and reaches down the hand of love to grasp the hand of humanity, to lift that oppressed race to a higher and nobler plane of existence.

Such have been our victories of the past. But as we stand upon the threshold of the twentieth century there are problems confronting us nearly as dark as that of human slavery. What means the present turmoil? the surging mobs of our cities and the stagnation of industries?

It means that capital and labor cannot harmonize, that a few with millions of money must necessitate millions of paupers, that the few have drawn the gold from the channels of commerce, and left their weaker brothers to go in rags, and the laborer is working at the pump lest the waters of want overwhelm him.

Then again we find that the gates of our fair land have been left ajar, and there is implanted upon our soil the seeds of anarchy. The foreigner has brought with him the ideas of oppressed Europe, and the laborer, finding no redress of his grievances at the hand of his employer, accepts the principles of anarchy as his only hope. Oh, poor deluded laborer! What shall we do to gain thy confidence? For we know that the foundation of this nation depends upon the loyalty of its common people, and all that tends to dissolve that loyalty tends to destroy the nation. This is what history teaches. Then shall we as American citizens follow the course mapped out by Romans, ignorant of laws of public expenditure and of economy? or by Troy, when that land of Priam lives only in song? or by Carthage, when her tombs are as the dust they were vainly calculated to commemorate? From all the voices of the past I answer, no. America, yours was the gift of liberty! It yet remains for you to bestow that of justice and equality, and although the clouds may hang dark over our republic, yet are we strong in the faith, that

"Within the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadows,
Keeping watch above his own."

and if our times are ripe for change Providence will raise men fitted for action. It raised Washington and Hamilton, it raised our noble Lincoln, and our history in the near future may yet record the achievements of men, honest as Washington, conscientious as Lincoln, and possessing the financial ability of Hamilton.

But as has been said, and truly said, "when the future is uncertain make the most of the present."

Then as Patrons of Husbandry, inheritors of the soil of this fair land, what is our work in this grand reformation? Is it not to better educate the farmer for the duties that lie before him?

If this it be let us with untiring effort educate him for home, for pleasure, and for business, and in every good work let us work together for the upbuilding of humanity, "for united we stand divided we fall." Then will our influence be felt from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf. And as the dove which Noah sent out from the ark flew out three times ere she found a resting place, so may the dove of liberty today find rest from the troubles that confront us on the cross of Christ our Savior, and all terminate in peace and prosperity, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." Then will this nation be eternal, want unknown, then will it be, America your America, America my America, America our America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

SEEN AND SUGGESTED.

If the system of diet and cooking in practice at the Battle Creek Sanitarium could offer nothing beyond its first course of soup to be added to our ordinary bills of fare, it would still have opened a door upon rich suggestions. When one has tasted the delicately flavored vegetable soups served at the tables of that institution and learns that their nutritive properties are often three to one as compared with beef and bone soups, it strikes me as a matter of ignorance that we do not all use them more generally. Or, can it be, we are so wedded to prejudice and to practice that we cannot accept the teachings of science in our kitchens? Is nutrition or cultivated taste the dictator of every day cooking, is a question I should like to have discussed by queens of households.

A characteristic of Sanitarium soups, distinguishing them at all events from soups as commonly served, is the absence of any slices, pieces, or "chunks" of any vegetable whatever. Every material in preparation passes through a colander or strainer, and in this way is made more digestible, has better flavor and meets the requirements of a perfect soup. From Mrs. Kellogg's "Science in the Kitchen," which I know is not in all our homes, let me quote some passages and recipes that may prove helpful in enlarging and perchance improving our table fare.

She says: "Soups offer a most economical way of making use of the 'left-over' fragments which might otherwise be consigned to the refuse bucket. A pint of cold mashed potatoes, a cupful of stewed beans, a spoonful or two of boiled rice, stewed tomatoes, or other bits of vegetables and grains, are quite as good for soup purposes as fresh material, provided they have been preserved fresh and sweet. One may find some difficulty in rubbing them through the colander unless they are first moistened. Where a sufficient amount of one kind of food is left over to form the basis of a soup or to serve as a seasoning, it can be used the same as fresh material. When, however, there is but a little of various odds and ends, the general rule to be observed is to combine only such materials as harmonize in taste."

"Soups prepared from the grains, legumes, and vegetables, are so largely composed of food material that it is important that they be retained in the mouth long enough for proper insalivation; and order to insure this, it is well to serve with the soup *croutons*, prepared by cutting stale bread into small squares or cubes, and browning them thoroughly in a moderate oven. Put a spoonful or two of the *croutons* in each plate, and turn the hot soup over them. This plan also serves another purpose,—that of providing a means whereby the left-over bits of stale bread may be utilized to advantage."

THOUGHTS FOR THOSE WHO THINK.

The happiness of love is in action, its test is in what one is willing to do for others.

The thoughtful worship of the pure heart was then what it is now, and has always been, an inspired song.

While craving justice for ourselves it is never wise to be unjust to others.

To deny valor in the enemy we have conquered is to underrate our victory.

A great man is one whose life proves him to have been recognized, if not called by God.

Pride is never so loud as when in chains. Love is better and mightier than force. The divine last touch in perfecting the beautiful is animation.—Selected from Ben Hur.

The Juveniles.

THE PLANT HOUSEHOLD.

A certain household well I know,
The prettiest ever seen,
And at its head in fairest robes
There sits a dainty queen;
While all the upper servants dress
In livery of green.

The cooks and those who with them work
Are clad in dingy brown.
"No fancy dress for us!" they say,
"A sober colored gown
Is better far for work like ours
Than all the town in green.

For we must toil beneath the ground,
And hard we work indeed,
That Lady Flower and all the rest
May have the food they need,
To choosing and preparing it
We must pay the strictest heed:

"And we," the upper servants say,
"Must carry it with care
And see that every member has
A full and proper share.
Thus day by day we gladly work
To serve our Lady fair."

And Lady Flower sits up aloft
In robes of rainbow hue,
All perfumed sweet and gold be-decked
And gemmed with diamond dew.
Was never royal lady yet
More wondrous fair to view.

And yet like all her servitors
This little lady gay
Leads not a life of idleness
But works from day to day;
And in her task of making seeds
She gives her life away.

—Poulsson.

THE LITTLE WORM THAT WAS GLAD TO BE ALIVE.

Once there was a little worm about as long as the nail of my thumb, and no larger around than a big darning needle. This little worm lived in a little house that he had made for himself in the ground, just big enough to hold him when he rolled himself up like a little ball with his head sticking out. There were no windows nor doors in his house, except one on top which was his door to go in and out at and his window to look out of. When he made this house he was tired, and crawled into it and curled himself up and went to sleep and slept all night.

In the morning the sun rose and spread his beams all over the world, and one of the bright sunbeams shone into the window of the little worm's house and touched his eyes and waked him, and he popped up his head and looked out and saw that it was very pleasant in the garden, and he thought to go out to walk.

He squirmed himself up out of his hole, and, because he had no feet, he crept along the garden path. The warm beams of the sun put their arms all around his cold little body and made it as warm could be, and the sunbeams went into his little mites of eyes and filled him all full of light, and the songs of the birds went into his little mites of ears and filled him all up with music, and the sweet smell of hundreds of flowers went up that little mite of a nose and filled him up with their perfumes. And so the little worm went creeping along, as glad as he could be that he was alive.

Now in the house that stood in that garden lived a little boy about four years old, and when the morning came, the sunbeams had gone into the window of his nursery and waked him, and he was washed and dressed, and had his breakfast of bread and milk, and then his mamma took him to the door that lead down the steps of the piazza into the garden, and told him he might go down the path and have a good run to make himself warm. So down he ran.

Now if that little boy should put his foot on that dear little worm, it would break him all to pieces; but that little boy would not do such a cruel thing for the world! He saw the little worm creeping along so glad to be alive, and he ran on the other side of the path; and the little worm nibbled a blade of grass and drank a little dew for his breakfast, and then he felt tired and went creeping back, full of good food, to the little hole that was his home, and curled himself up like a little ball and went to sleep.—Elizabeth P. Peabody.

PUZZLES.

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

No. 4. Crossword.

In hot not in warm;
In lot not in farm;
In read not in spell;
In listen not in tell;
In tame, not in kind;
Now an animal find.

Wyandotte, Mich.

ARSENAL.

No. 5. Rebus.

T.

Detroit.

UNION.

No. 6. Numerical.

My 1 to 28 was written by Thomas Jefferson. My 1 to 3 is an article. My 4 to 14 is a motion. My 15 and 16 is a preposition. My 17 to 28 is freedom.

Vassar, Mich.

J. E. D.

PRIZE.

For the best list (complete or incomplete) of solutions received we will give a book. Answers must reach us by October 13.

MAIL BAG.

Let every reader of this paper send in their efforts,

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Published on the first and third Thursdays of every month.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager.

LANSING, MICH.

To whom all exchanges, communications, advertising business and subscriptions should be sent.

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NEXT ISSUE OCTOBER 4.

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.

Read, study, think.

We are ready for Grange news.

We must have the young men and women in the Grange.

Why do so many folks think that the Grange is dead?

The saloon is responsible for a great share of our labor troubles.

Why shouldn't the farmers and the laboring men join forces?

What sort of a man are you going to help elect to the next legislature?

The farmers' club topic for October is the prospect for feeding stock the coming winter. We have been promised an article on this topic for an early issue, by one who is in the business.

Economy is going to be the great cry in the next legislature. We suggest now that parsimony is not economy. We also suggest that public office should not be a private sinecure.

Don't be superficial in your work. Go to the heart of things. Improve the man, —his body, mind, and heart, and all these serious questions that so perplex us will begin to settle themselves.

Any Grange wishing to begin an active campaign would do well to secure a few copies of "Our Work" edition of the VISITOR for distribution. A state lecturer writes us that it is the best collection of Grange articles he has ever seen.

DELEGATES TO STATE GRANGE.

Perhaps it is not necessary to mention it, but it may not be amiss for us to urge counties to send the very best material they have as delegates to State Grange. The next session of that body, coming as it does just before the legislature convenes, will be an important gathering. To accomplish results, its actions must be strong and wise. The brainiest, the most level headed, and the most devoted Patrons will be needed to insure this strong and wise action. Do not fail to elect your best Patrons as delegates.

F. H. R. C.

The Farm Home Reading Circle is not making much noise, but it is growing constantly. Already several have taken examinations. Orders for books are received every week, and inquiries almost daily. We again print the course of study, that no Patron need fail to read in the course for lack of information regarding it.

This course is a child of the Grange, and ought to receive wide patronage among members of the Order. We hope a great

many of the younger Patrons especially, will avail themselves of this splendid opportunity to gain information and power.

We were talking with a brainy farmer the other day, and asked him if it is practicable for a farmer to study in the winter season. He replied that it is perfectly practicable. He carried the idea that it is better to make a business of it while at it, however, and not dally with it. The reading course is a great help to those who expect to make a business of learning all they can.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

We hear frequent complaints about the extravagance and inefficiency of office holders. There is a popular and widespread feeling that the so-called "servants" of the people serve themselves better than they serve anyone else. After every legislature has adjourned it is common to hear severe criticisms of its work.

From listening to this volume of complaint, one would be led to think that public officers are for some reason of much less moral worth and mental weight than most other people. Possibly it is true. And if true, who is responsible for the fact that such men hold the offices? Are you?

Perhaps we shall discuss this query in the future.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

We do not refer to the campaign of the political parties; that will take care of itself. We mean the Grange campaign. You've heard of such a thing? Of course. Well, are you going to have one in your Grange this fall? If not, why not? Why not make a few definite, simple plans for getting back old members, gaining new ones, and doing good work, and then go to work at once to carry out these plans? Don't go to work without a plan. You'll wander all over the Grange field if you do. Don't plan without working hard to carry out the plan. You'll get discouraged if you do.

Sometimes it seems as if the Grange lacks strength just where it professes to be strong—in organization. Why not, now, organize a campaign for the purpose of building up your Grange, and resolve to work your very best for the next six months? And if you don't? Why, you'll be just as sleepy a year from now as you are today.

FRESH AIR WORK.

This new feature of Grange work has proved itself worthy of earnest consideration by our State Grange. The work the present summer, thanks to the devotion and labor of the woman's work committee, has far exceeded the boundaries suggested by the resolution passed at the last State Grange. Not only have members of the Grange been interested, but the humane and philanthropic people of the cities have become intensely interested in the work and are anxious to see it enlarged.

To some it may seem that this is not exactly Grange work. But the Grange should not be selfish. It should help the farmers first of all, but if it can it should help the needy everywhere. And to say nothing of the merit of such a course, the value of it to the Grange will be hard to estimate. People will gain a new idea of the Grange and its work; members of the Order will be brought into contact with the sufferings of other classes; they will meet with other true workers for humanity. All this will be broadening and educative. On these grounds alone could the fresh air work be justified. But when there is added the argument of its humaneness and unselfishness, there is absolutely no reason why it is not proper Grange work.

We shall have more to say of this work in the future.

THE QUESTION OF SALARIES.

Doubtless the legislature and people will this next winter be called upon to decide as to whether the salaries of certain state officers shall be increased. What do you think about it? and why do you think so?

For ourselves, it would seem wise that such increase be made, and these are some of the reasons:

1. It would be just. We do not endorse the idea advanced by some who advocate that a public official should be paid what he can earn in his private business. That is not the proper standard. But we do believe in a fair compensation. At present

three of our state officers receive less than most of the clerks in the capitol, and a trifle more than the janitors, while one receives the same as the majority of the clerks. That is unjust. It is ludicrous. Then, too, the salaries are not uniform. The attorney general gets \$800, the auditor general \$3,000. The heads of bureaus who are appointed by the governor get \$2,000 and \$2,500, the other elective officers \$800 and \$1,000, except the governor. This is not just.

2. It would be sensible. No matter what the people expect, they can rarely find men who will spend all their time at Lansing for the salaries now paid. Yet the present system of employing a high priced deputy to do the work is not sensible. It will, however, probably prevail as long as salaries remain as they are.

3. It would be economical. We of course agree with those who urge that the salaries should be raised with certain limitations; that officials should be required to live in Lansing, and that the high salaries of deputies should be abolished. In this way the actual expenditure for salaries will not be increased, possibly diminished, and there will be several less employes. We shall also have the direct supervision of the man who was elected to perform such supervision.

These reasons seem to us ample. We believe it will be good policy to make a new adjustment of salaries, and we hope the Grange will discuss the question thoroughly.

FROM THE MASTER.

Referring to the record of the last State Grange, I find that section 6 of article 4 of the by-laws of the State Grange was amended to read as follows:

"At a county or district convention called for the purpose of electing representatives to the State Grange, six delegates shall constitute a quorum. Failing to have said quorum present, the convention shall after organization adjourn to a fixed time and place and send a notice of such time and place to all unrepresented Granges. The delegates present at the adjourned meeting shall have power to elect representatives to the State Grange."

I sincerely hope that much interest will be shown in the county and district conventions. Regularly elected delegates only have voice in electing representatives to the State Grange, but after the regular work is disposed of much good can be accomplished for the Order. The convention should fully realize the importance of their coming together, and the representatives to the State Grange should be selected from the most active, thoughtful, and progressive members. The coming session of the State Grange should be one of marked importance in the history of Grange work in Michigan. Questions vital to the best interests of the Order will be presented and will call for careful yet earnest consideration.

In reviewing the grand work of the Grange in the past, with its many noble achievements, I fully concluded that at no time during this history have there been greater opportunities for successful work all along the line marked out by our declaration of purposes. We need the very best men and women the Order affords at the coming session of the State Grange so that the work performed will be characterized by prudence and wisdom, and will add new laurels to the good name of the Order. Grange workers should all attend these county conventions and assist in general discussion of questions to be submitted to the State Grange, and then follow with their presentation and discussion at your subordinate Grange meetings. At the county convention you could also lay plans for a general campaign for Grange extension in your county. This work should commence now. The county convention is a good place to set the ball rolling.

G. B. HORTON.

NOTICE.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept., 15, 1894.

The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the county convention to be held on Tuesday, October 2, 1894 by virtue of section 3, article IV, by-laws of Michigan State Grange.

Allegan—2 Representatives, 37, 53, 154, 248, 296, 338, 390, 407, 520, 609.
Antrim—1 Rep., 470, 676.
Barry—1 Rep., 127, 145, 250, 424, 425, 472, 648.
Benzie—1 Rep., 503.
Berrien—2 Rep., 14, 43, 80, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 123, 194, 382, 700.
Branch—2 Rep., 88, 95, 96, 97, 136, 137, 152, 400.
Calhoun—1 Rep., 66, 85, 129, 200, 292.
Cass—1 Rep., 42, 291, 695.
Clinton—1 Rep., 202, 225, 228, 358, 439, 456, 459.
Charlevoix—1 Rep., 689.
Eaton—1 Rep., 67, 124, 360, 619.
Genesee—1 Rep., 387, 694.
Grand Traverse—1 Rep., 379, 469, 663.
Grafton—1 Rep., 307, 391, 500.
Hillsdale—2 Rep., 106, 107, 108, 133, 182, 289, 273, 274, 286.
Huron—1 Rep., 666, 667, 678, 668, 680, 699.
Ingham—1 Rep., 115, 241, 262, 289, 347, 540.
Ionia—2 Rep., 175, 174, 185, 186, 190, 192, 207, 272, 640.
Jackson—1 Rep., 45, 698.
Kalamazoo—1 Rep., 674, 964, 976, 962.
Kalamazoo—1 Rep., 16, 24, 49.
Kent—2 Rep., 19, 63, 110, 118, 170, 219, 222, 337, 340, 348, 563, 684.

Lapeer—1 Rep., 246, 443, 549, 607.
Lansing—2 Rep., 167, 212, 278, 277, 279, 280, 333, 384, 509.
Livingston—1 Rep., 386, 613.
Macomb—1 Rep., 637.
Manistee—1 Rep., 557.
Mecosta—1 Rep., 862.
Montcalm—1 Rep., 318, 440, 441, 650.
Muskegon—1 Rep., 373, 373, 546, 585.
Newaygo—1 Rep., 494, 495, 544, 545.
Oceana—1 Rep., 393, 406.
Oakland—1 Rep., 141, 245, 257, 259, 267, 283, 445.
Ottawa—1 Rep., 30, 112, 313, 421, 438, 639, 652.
Oshtemo—1 Rep., 682.
St. Clair—1 Rep., 528.
St. Joseph—1 Rep., 22, 178, 215, 286, 303.
Saginaw—1 Rep., 574.
Sanilac—1 Rep., 417, 566, 654.
Shiawassee—1 Rep., 160, 252, 688.
Van Buren—2 Rep., 10, 32, 60, 158, 159, 346, 355, 610.
Washtenaw—1 Rep., 52, 56, 68, 92.
Wayne—1 Rep., 367, 389, 398, 639, 618.
Wexford—1 Rep., 638.

By the neglect of some secretaries, quite a number of Granges stand now upon our books disfranchised.

For the purpose of securing representatives to all delinquent Granges we shall add to the list all that may report up to the last moment practicable, and delegates duly elected, who at the convention show a receipt for dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1894, on which is endorsed, "Entitled to representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the convention.

The following Granges are delinquent for the quarter ending March 31, 1894—36, 39, 55, 65, 74, 76, 162, 188, 275, 389, 624, 662, 677.

The following are delinquent for the quarter ending December 31, 1893—40, 78, 168, 230, 247, 268, 332, 370, 395, 403, 463, 491, 521, 582, 669, 690.

JENNIE BUELL,
Secretary.

AN OUTING.

II.

A Few Impressions.

The following are meagre notes of impressions made on a trip that daily opened a new world to the untravelled. Space and time forbid more than the merest hints of what was seen and of impressions made. There is no pretension of doing justice to the cities, people, or scenes. But what is given must suffice.

TORONTO.

Toronto is an American city with a touch of the "English, doncherknow." American in appearance, enterprise, spirit; English in some of the traditional habits and manners of the people that every Canadian inhabitant possesses. It is a clean city, trimly built, with miles of comfortable homes. Indeed, this characteristic is the most noticeable of any. There are not many grand dwellings, nor many hovels, but there are a multitude of pleasant, comfortable, and artistic homes. Toronto is a well governed city, in some respects being a model that our American cities might with profit imitate.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

There is so much in a name, that we often expect a famous scene to yield us more than really comes from a first impression. This explains a slight feeling of disappointment that was experienced when we had seen the last of the Thousand Islands. We had expected too much. Not that the scenes were not beautiful, but we had formed visions of beauty too paradisaical for even this beautiful spot to fulfill. But we are certain that, could we linger among the islands, float lazily from one scene to another instead of rushing by them, we would begin to appreciate this famous group of islands.

MONTREAL.

Montreal is partly English, partly French. The mayor is a Frenchman, and many of our newspaper friends were of similar descent. In the business portion of the city the English apparently predominates. Occasionally, perhaps frequently, one sees the signs painted in both French and English, side by side. Farther out towards the suburbs the French signs are the more numerous, on some streets almost all being in French.

Montreal is a metropolitan city, an ocean port, busy and progressive. It is eminently a commercial city, but possesses the adornments of magnificent churches, hospitals, and palatial residences. It is peculiarly a tenement city.

QUEBEC.

A month might profitably be spent in and about Quebec, and even a tyro could fill a volume with descriptions and impressions. Quebec is externally a seventeenth century French town. Five-sixths of the people are French, and French is the language. But the people and the language are not modern French.

Everything in Quebec is either quaint or picturesque, or both. The natural scenery is romantic, and man has built in harmony therewith. The commercial traveler shuns Quebec. The intelligent tourist will linger here, growing more and more in love with the site, the buildings, the people, everything. The people seem to have a pride in these quaint characteristics of their sleepy town. And indeed they are the only claims to distinction. Montreal has stolen the commercial prestige, the lumber and fur trades are of the past. The more enterprising citizens are, however,

anxiously awaiting the outcome of the attempt to establish a line of fast passenger steamers between Quebec and Liverpool. It is claimed that the time from Chicago to Liverpool can be shortened by one day by this route. We sincerely trust that, whatever of increased material prosperity may come to Quebec, those features that render her so charming will not be sacrificed to the spirit of gain.

THE CANADIAN FARMS.

The scenery from Port Huron to Toronto exhibits many of the characteristics of the average Michigan rural landscape. The season was a little later than with us, in the same latitude, and crops were looking light. There appeared to be little clover, and the timothy was exceedingly light. At that date, July 17, apparently not over half the hay had been cut. Wheat was about half cut, and was light. Barley is grown considerably and looked fairly well. At Guelph we caught a glimpse of the buildings of the Ontario Agricultural College. The country about here is very fine. One noticeable feature of lower Canada is the good roads. Below the Thousand Islands there are good farms lining the banks of the river. We had no opportunity to see the country by daylight again until we were near Quebec, south of the St. Lawrence river. Here it is poor and new. A view from the heights of Montreal and Quebec, however, showed what seemed to be good farming lands lying back from the cities and along the river. From Hamilton to Chatham, on our return, we passed through the garden of Canada. It is a section hard to beat anywhere.

THE CANADIAN PEOPLE.

The Canadians are great lovers of sport. That is evidenced by all the guides they try to sell you, which invariably devote much space to the athletics of Canada. They are always ready for an outing, especially if the attraction is some stirring game of strength or skill.

They are extremely patriotic. At least they love to talk of Canada, her history, her men, her women, her advantages, her prospects. After listening to them, one wonders why so many of their countrymen have come over into Uncle Sam's country in preference to remaining in their own grand dominion.

The French Canadians retain the characteristics of their forefathers, as reported by history and tradition. Jolly, convivial, companionable, excitable, friendly, polite, brilliant; you seem to catch, through them, glimpses of the old *voyageurs* who paddled their way to the western wilderness of long ago.

THE MOUNTAINS.

There is always something inspiring about mountain scenery, especially to one unaccustomed to it. The petty, trivial things of life, that so often grow to great importance, shrink to their true proportions. The great, silent peaks seem personified into grand, serene beings. They tell only of the greater things of life, and of eternity. Through them, to the reverent soul, God speaks.

The White mountains are not of that rugged, bare, tremendous nature that prevails among the western mountains. They are not so awe inspiring. But the peaks are high enough, and the ravines deep enough, and the sides steep enough, to be decidedly interesting. And a view from their summits revealing an expanse of mountain peaks, wooded slopes, deep valleys, fertile plains, is one difficult to describe but never to be forgotten.

The mountain resorts are not so fashionable as they were a number of years ago, but the new generation of tourists can still find plenty of opportunity for a glorious outing, at moderate expense. For people who love nature, who are attracted by the names of those famous scenes to be found in these mountains, and who are not affected by those arbitrary notions that proclaim this place or that fashionable, there is scarcely a more satisfying section of country in all our land.

PORTLAND.

Portland is a typical old seaport, slow but substantial, dirty but wealthy. The wharves are lined with establishments of sailmakers, salt dealers, fish packers, provision houses. There are some things of historical interest in Portland, and the neighboring islands furnish pleasant resorts.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

Old Orchard Beach is in its dotage as a fashionable resort, but it's probably as pretty a beach as it ever was. One gets a good idea of the ocean and of ocean bathing here, and a notion of what sort of people flock hither, and of how they spend their money and their time.

BOSTON.

One perhaps may have obtained an impression that Boston is slow. You may have thought that the Bostonese can not take the time from the pursuit of culture to indulge in the pushing work of modern city life. But that is not true. Boston is a rushing, busy, growing city,—a great

city. If it has culture, it has pauperism. If it glories in its libraries, it supports abject slums. All the elements of a modern city prevail. Rich in historic associations and memorials, posing as the center of our best American culture, it still partakes of the commercial spirit, and incessantly pushes forward into a greater material prosperity.

The Lecture Field.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

We venture once more to suggest topics for discussion by the Granges of Michigan. In doing this we want Patrons to feel that we are not trying to tell Granges what they ought to talk about. But the topics which we shall suggest are those that are of practical importance to the farmers of the state; questions upon which the Granges of Michigan should be united. We do not ask you to discuss them because we suggest them, but because in the near future you will probably be called upon to cast your influence in settling them.

It would seem that if each Grange in the state would discuss these topics from time to time, great good would come in the way of uniting the Grange more solidly for or against certain measures. We commend to lecturers the plan of having each topic fully discussed in Grange. As topics are suggested the VISITOR will give editorial comments. We hope also that the questions will be discussed through the VISITOR.

1. What salaries should be paid to our state officers, and under what limitations? [See editorial].

F. H. R. G.

MOTTO—"Begin; keep at it."

THE COURSE.

Five classes are offered: Soils and Crops, Live Stock, Garden and Orchard, Home Making, and Political Science. These classes were outlined by men prominent in their special lines, and so far as it is possible, are arranged progressively. It is urged that the course be taken up as recommended, and finished. However, if for any reason, books further along in the course are desired, they may be ordered and credit will be given for their completion. No requirement is made as to the order in which classes shall be taken up. The classes are as follows:

CLASS I.—SOILS AND CROPS.	
1. First Principles of Agriculture.—Mills & Shaw. (pp. 1-116).....	\$0 50
2. Soils and Crops.—Morrow & Hunt.....	75
3. Talks on Manures.—Harris.....	1 16
4. Silos and Silage.—Cook.....	15
5. Land Drainage.—Miles.....	67
CLASS II.—LIVE STOCK.	
1. First Principles of Agriculture.—Mills & Shaw. (pp. 116-250).....	\$0 50
2. Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.—Curtis.....	1 75
3. Stock Breeding.—Miles.....	1 13
4. Feeding Animals.—Stewart.....	1 47
5. * Dairyman's Manual.—Stewart.....	1 32
Shepherd's Manual.—Stewart.....	1 00
Harris on the Pig.—Harris.....	1 00
Horse Breeding.—Saunders.....	1 46
CLASS III.—GARDEN AND ORCHARD.	
1. Practical Fruit Grower.—Maynard.....	\$0 30
2. How the Garden Pays.—Greiner.....	1 16
3. Ornamental Gardening.—Long.....	1 34
4. Insects and Insecticides.—Weed.....	91
5. * Gardening for Pleasure.—Henderson.....	1 34
Winter Greenhouses.—Johnson.....	67
Propagation of Plants.—Fuller.....	1 00
Home Floriculture.—Rexford.....	1 13
CLASS IV.—HOME MAKING.	
1. Helps for Home Makers.....	\$0 60
2. Anna Maria's Housekeeping.....	60
3. How to Win.—Willard.....	75
4. The New Womanhood.—F. C. Fernald.....	95
5. How the Other Half Lives.....	1 25
CLASS V.—POLITICAL SCIENCE.	
1. Elements of Political Economy.—Ely.....	\$1 00
2. Political Economy.—Walker.....	1 20
3. American Commonwealth.—Bryce. (2 vols.).....	2 70

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Continued from page 1.
six years. In the main, however, the organization is similar to the other asylums. The cost to state for two years, 1891-2, was \$92,732.36. The superintendent receives \$2,000, the assistant \$900, the matron \$300,—all with board and washing for family, in addition.

Upper Peninsula Asylum.
The last legislature appropriated \$75,000 for establishing an asylum for the insane in the upper peninsula. It was located at Newberry, and will be ready for occupancy some time next year.

Wayne County Insane Asylum.
The Wayne county insane asylum is allowed to receive patients who are a charge against that county, and after two years, to support them there at state expense, provided the charge is not more than \$3.00 per week. There are now about 68 county patients, and 200 state patients in this

asylum. In 1893 it cost the state \$24,742.52 for the support of state patients at this asylum. The state board of corrections and charities examine this institution, and can order the transfer of patients to the state asylums.

TAXATION IN MICHIGAN.

Continued from page 2.
when the answer is above sixty per cent, while it is frequently as low as thirty-five or even less.

COURT DECLARATIONS INEFFECTIVE AS A REMEDY.

So positive a declaration as that made by the supreme court in *Walters vs. Lapeer*, 40 Mich., 624, when it held that assessments upon anything but the true cash value of property are illegal and in violation of the assessor's oath, appears to have no more effect in effecting a correction of the practice of almost universal under-valuation than had the opinion in *Corry vs. East Saginaw*, 44 Mich., 587, upon the abuse of authority by the over-valuation of the property of non-residents, when it was held that the constitutional requirement of assessments at true cash value is as much designed for securing against over-valuation as under-valuation. The rule of uniformity of taxation and assessment at true cash value applies equally to the assessable property of residents and non-residents, and disregard thereof is sure to occasion loss.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NON-RESIDENTS.

I cannot more concisely refer to the important question of discrimination against non-residents than I have already done in "Wright's Assessor's Manual," from which I shall glean at pleasure and usually without credit, it being my own work. On page 10 of that book I said: "There is a manifest tendency in many assessment districts to put upon the property of non-residents an undue proportion of the burden of taxation. By doing this the assessor very frequently lays the foundation for a contest which is sure to result either in the property assessed escaping taxation entirely or in an expense attending the enforcement of payment which is equal to or in excess of the tax levied. By the Ordinance of 1836 it was provided that 'in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.' The enactment of this provision was one of the conditions upon which Michigan gained statehood. It has never been repealed and never can be. More than this, it is a righteous enactment, and the endeavor to evade its provisions has cost the State dearly. It has also done serious injury to many localities by causing the withdrawal of investments and by retarding development."
Lansing.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Crosby, Mich., August 6, 1894.
EDITOR VISITOR—What is the opinion of the Patrons of Michigan in regard to the "liquor question?" You asked this question several weeks ago. There were but three replies to the query; all favored the principle of prohibition. By their silence all other Patrons endorse this principle. A person would suppose that when all were of one mind on so important a question, that there would be resolutions of no uncertain sound adopted by the representatives in the State Grange. But we look in vain for such action.

How can the situation be explained? Only by saying that the real opinion of the majority does not accord with their actions. Do we not all know many self-styled good Patrons who are continually supporting by their ballots the principle of license? Why do they not also support it with their pens when requested to do so?

There is not an intelligent person in the state who can not give a dozen reasons why the principle of prohibition is right.

Who can give one valid reason why the license system is right? My license voting brethren, why will you not inform the "deluded prohibition cranks" of the error of their way of thinking? They are yet capable of listening to reason. It looks very much as though you were afraid to argue the question? I am aware that charity is the greatest of the three virtues, but I cannot respect a man who will vote for a principle which he dare not defend before his brothers.

A lady prohibitionist was once asked, what would be done with the grain which is made into liquor, if no liquor was made? She said: "It might be made into paste to apply to the backbone of some temperance people." I believe there are many members of our Order who would be benefited by a good thick plaster of this kind on their spinal column.

I am but a common farmer, not learned in the science of debate, but I boldly challenge any reader of this article to prove that the system of license is not "vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy."

Hoping that this may "beard the lion in his den," and also that there will be some decided action taken by our State Grange in regard to the matter I remain,
Fraternally yours,
J. L. DAVIS.

THE IMPERATIVE DUTY OF LAWYERS.

I wish to call attention to an obligation resting upon members of the legal profession, and which I think goes quite beyond that which under the same state of facts would rest upon citizens in general. When, as we have lately seen, so-called "industrial armies" dissolve into roving vagabonds and beggars, the absurdity of their claims and pretences makes them the subject of contempt and ridicule; but if their mischievous doctrines have taken root among any class of our people, and their demoralizing raids upon the industry of the country are likely to be repeated by themselves or by others, it is not by a thoughtless and contemptuous word that the mention of them can be wisely dismissed. Especially is this the case as regards the members of the legal profession. A special duty rests upon them to give active and effective aid to established institutions whenever revolutionary doctrines are brought forward, or when the fundamental rights we had supposed were made secure under constitutional guarantees are invaded or appear to be put in peril. The lawyer may very often more effectually support the constitution and laws by assisting to build up a public sentiment that shall continue an impregnable bulwark against those who through malice or ignorance or with revolutionary purpose assail them, than it would be possible for him to do by personal service as a soldier, or by aid in the suppression of rebellion or of domestic disorder. It is a low and very unworthy view any lawyer takes of his office, when he assumes that he has nothing to do with public ignorance of the duty of subordination or with breach of law existing or threatened to the institutions of organized society, except as he may be called upon to prosecute or defend in the courts for a compensation to be paid him.—Hon. Thos. M. Cooley, in the September Forum.

SEEN AND SUGGESTED.

[By an error in "making up" the following portion of the article with the above title, printed on page 3, was omitted. It appears below.]

The great variety of vegetable soups that may be prepared will suggest themselves, adapted after the following recipes:

"Bean and Tomato Soup"—Take one pint of boiled or a little less of mashed beans, one pint of stewed tomatoes, and rub together through a colander. Add salt, a cup of thin cream, one-half cup of nicely steamed rice, and sufficient boiling water to make a soup of the proper consistency. Reheat and serve.

"Kornlet Soup"—Kornlet or canned green corn pulp, may be made into a most appetizing soup in a few minutes by adding to a pint of kornlet an equal quantity of rich milk, heating to boiling, and thickening it with a teaspoonful of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk.

"Celery Soup"—Chop quite fine enough fresh celery to make a pint, and cook it until tender in a very little boiling water. When done, heat three cupfuls of rich milk, part cream, to boiling, add the celery, salt to season and thicken the whole with a table spoonful of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk; or add to the milk before heating a cupful of mashed potato, turn through a colander to remove lumps, reheat, add salt and the celery and serve.

Of soups in general she says: "If any particular flavor, as of onion or celery, is desired, it may be imparted to the soup by adding to it a slice of onion or a few stalks of celery, allowing them to remain during the reheating."

May the race of vegetable soup makers increase!
J. B.

Farming is largely experimental, and must be so, so long as soils differ. We learn successful cropping in part from others' experience, but largely from our own. Where such a course brings profitable results we know that is good practice.—*Maine Farmer*.

Our public roads, railroads, canals and careless neighbors are the great disseminators of weeds. But in spite of them, we may keep our acres in a presentable condition if we do not trust too much to the moon or almanac, but rely upon common sense. But in vain may we hope for the time to come when no weeds shall grow, even if the poet, Dr. Watts, does sing, "Joy to the world the Lord has come. No more thorns and thistles shall infest the ground."
—*A Shiner*.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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College and Station.

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

RESULTS OF SUBSOIL PLOWING.

The following letter, giving the results of experiments with subsoil plowing, was recently received by the Secretary of Agriculture from Mr. Peter Youngers, Jr., of Youngers & Co., Geneva, Nebraska, and is deemed of sufficient interest to warrant its communication to the agricultural press.

Mr. Youngers writes as follows: Having practiced subsoil plowing extensively on our nursery grounds near Geneva in growing fruit and ornamental trees with gratifying results, we concluded to experiment with grain and vegetables.

The ground was prepared by subsoil plowing in the fall of 1892, and the crop of 1893 consisted of corn and potatoes. Corn that year being only a very moderate crop in this vicinity (maximum forty bushels per acre, and the average not exceeding twenty bushels), we harvested a crop of seventy-five bushels per acre from a strip of ground that had been subsoiled. The potato crop was practically a failure in this vicinity; the result of our experiment was a good crop—about 125 bushels per acre.

This season (1894) the crop consists of rye, oats, corn, and potatoes. Rye harvested indicates a yield of thirty-five bushels per acre, while rye in an adjoining field—the same seed, planting and harvest, but not subsoiled—will yield ten bushels per acre.

Oats on land subsoil plowed in fall of 1893 will yield forty to forty-five bushels per acre; oats on land subsoil plowed in fall of 1892 will yield thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre; oats on land adjoining, under ordinary cultivation, will yield ten to fifteen bushels per acre (the average crop under the adverse conditions that prevailed), in each instance the seed, soil, and planting being the same.

The superiority of subsoil cultivation is especially conspicuous in the length of straw and stand on the ground.

The results of experiments with this year's corn and potatoes cannot at this time be determined. With a continuation of the present favorable conditions we will have the largest yield of corn we have ever had. Even under these favorable conditions the corn on subsoil plowed ground seems to possess a special element of strength that will, in all probability, exert its influence in demonstrating the value of subsoil cultivation.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

[Bulletin New Jersey Station.]

Crimson clover is an annual plant, hardy for the whole state; it has been successfully grown in every county from Cape May to Sussex. It is adapted for a wide variety of conditions, both in reference to character of soil, and method and time of seeding, though not as a substitute for red clover.

Its best use is probably derived when seeded in the summer or fall for an early spring crop, either for pasture forage or green manure. The time of seeding may extend from July 15 to September 15, depending upon the character of the season and the seed bed; good results have been secured when seeded later than September 15.

The value of a spring seeding for a summer crop, either upon raw ground or with oats, has not been thoroughly tested in the state; experiments are now in progress here to study this point.

It is the experience of growers that the seed takes better when lightly covered. Failures to secure a good stand from good seed are reported as due chiefly to hot, dry weather after the sprouting of the seed, and to heavy rains immediately after seeding.

Crimson clover may be seeded in orchards, berry patches, corn, to-

matoes, etc., and upon raw ground following after potatoes, tomatoes, melons or other crops harvested before September. It is not adapted for seeding with wheat or rye.

Crimson clover in average seasons provides a soiling crop excellent both in yield and quality of product; it is satisfactory for the purpose for about twenty days, and at a time when other forage crops are not abundant.

On the basis of the yield of digestible food secured in the experiments—2,934 pounds per acre—it will provide sufficient for ten cows in full flow of milk for twenty days, worth at present prices of feed, at least, \$25 per acre.

The composition and digestibility of this plant show it to be superior to red clover, and when seasons are favorable for early hay-making, the product thus secured is not excelled by any of our farm crops as a feed for all purposes.

The advantages derived from the crop when used solely as a green manure are but slightly reduced when the crop is used for food, provided the resulting manure is properly saved and applied.

WILL IT PAY TO SOAK CORN?

[Bulletin Kansas Station.]

Whether the answer to this question will be a *yes* or a *no* will depend upon circumstances. The foregoing facts prove that steers get more out of soaked corn than they do of dry corn, and that the reverse is true of the hogs which follow. It will not pay to soak corn whenever it is necessary to take the precaution against freezing that we were obliged to take in this experiment, nor is it likely to pay if it involves more extra labor than can be done by the regular force in charge of the cattle. But when a feeder is so situated that the corn can be soaked at slight expense, this experiment would indicate that it is a profitable practice, at least during mild weather.

In conclusion, the facts brought to light by this experiment may be summarized as follows:

1. The five steers fed on soaked shelled corn gained a total of 1,632 pounds in 150 days on 282 bushels of corn, while the five steers fed on dry corn gained a total of only 1,468 pounds on 290 bushels of corn.

2. The steers fed on soaked corn, owing to their better condition, brought a higher price in the market than the steers fed on dry corn. Balancing both cost of feed and market value of the two lots, there is a difference of \$25.50 in favor of the soaking of the corn.

3. The hogs following the steers fed on soaked corn made a total gain of 635 pounds, while the hogs following the dry-corn steers made a total gain of 747 pounds. This makes a difference of 112 pounds gain in favor of the dry corn, and the market value showed a difference of \$5.58 in favor of the hogs following the dry-corn steers.

4. Based on the foregoing figures, it will pay to soak corn if it can be soaked for six cents, or less, a bushel.

ROADS AND ROAD MAKING.

[Bulletin Virginia Station.]

We notice a constant attempt to repair without first removing the cause of the trouble. A mud hole, for instance, is often filled with stone, or possibly with earth, without the slightest thought of how the depression came there. It was very likely due to lack of drainage. In most walks of life we are advised to "climb to the top," but in road making the watchword should be, get into the gutter. It is impossible to make a track that will stand if the drainage is bad. We have seen, and on one of the most traveled roads, the water run for half a mile in the wheel and horse tracks, when perhaps the taking out of a stump or one blast of rock would remove all obstructions and allow good gutters. Water must be kept out of the roads at all hazards, this must first, last, and always be by the conduits at each side.

Remember water never runs up hill. Often the gutters are sufficiently good in every respect except that the slope is in the wrong direction. The eye is not always a true evidence of slope of ground; the topography of the land may be such that the fall is more apparent than real. If no level can be obtained it is well to go carefully over such portions as have been repaired, note necessary alterations and make same as soon as the road is dry enough.

Whenever a mud hole is formed in an earth road (and they will come however much care may be taken) do not fill with a lot of stones. This is almost certain to make two mud holes instead of one. When the road dries and settles the rocks appear above the surrounding soil and the next time it becomes moistened the wheels in passing over drop from the rocks to the earth, each time going deeper and deeper, until two holes are formed. Instead, first remove the mud and water from the puddle, and then take earth as nearly of the same nature as road bed as possible, and tramp this into the hole firmly, so that wagons may pass over at once without sinking into it. It should be filled somewhat higher than surrounding portions to allow for settling.

Give the road bed the proper shape. Never allow it to be flat, or lower in the middle than at the sides. A section of road, should, if cut transversely, present an arc in shape, sloping from the center to each side. This, of course, is to prevent water from standing on the surface.

Do not make roads either too wide or too narrow. If too wide they become very expensive to keep in repair, and if too narrow the gutters become obstructed from wagons running into them.

PLANTING POPLARS.

L. H. Bailey in bulletin Cornell Station.

Landscape gardening is the embellishment of grounds in such manner as to secure landscapes or nature-like effects. The style of planting, therefore, should be free and easy, devoid of all formalisms and unusual or forced effects. There should be broad open spaces of greensward, and heavy masses, or groups, of trees and bushes; and the heaviest plantings should be about the borders of the place. Scattered planting of individual trees and bushes is fatal to good effects. Trees which are simply odd or curious introduce irrelevant and jarring effects, and they should never be made emphatic or prominent features of a place. Trees of very unusual or striking character, as the Lombardy and Bolle poplars, must, likewise, be used with the greatest caution, and above all, their formality and strangeness should not be enforced by planting them in rows, in rural places.

The poplars are examples of trees which should be used only for secondary or incidental effects in landscape gardening, and never to construct the body or main features of the planting. Cheap trees produce cheap effects.

The Lombardy poplar may be used to advantage now and then in a group of trees to add spirit and vigor; but it should rarely be seen as an isolated specimen. The tree is used indiscriminately, because it grows rapidly in all situations and because its oddity pleases many people. It is so much abused that its legitimate value is obscured.

The varieties of the white poplar or abele are, in general, even less desirable than the Lombardy. As ordinarily planted, they are immodest and ugly trees, especially the whitest varieties, and their use in farm yards, country cemeteries and all small places should be discouraged.

Poplars which should be encouraged for ornamental planting are the common cottonwood, the common wild aspen, the normal or erect form of the large-toothed aspen, the Certinensis poplar, *Populus elegans* of the nurseries, and the European aspen.



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GOING NORTH.

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

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

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

GOING SOUTH.

	No. 6	No. 4	No. 2	No. 10
Mackinaw City	A. M. 8 30	P. M. 3 00	A. M. 9 15	
Potoskey	A. M. 12 25	A. M. 4 15	P. M. 10 35	
Traverse City	A. M. 10 40	P. M. 6 05	P. M. 6 00	
Cadillac	P. M. 1 25	P. M. 8 00	P. M. 7 35	P. M. 2 25
Cadillac	P. M. 1 25	P. M. 8 00	P. M. 7 35	P. M. 2 25
Reed City	P. M. 2 35	P. M. 8 50	P. M. 8 45	P. M. 3 35
Big Rapids	P. M. 3 05	P. M. 9 17	P. M. 9 20	P. M. 4 05
Howard City	P. M. 3 50	P. M. 9 55	P. M. 10 20	P. M. 4 55
Grand Rapids, Ar	P. M. 5 15	P. M. 11 00	P. M. 11 40	P. M. 6 15
Grand Rapids, Lv	P. M. 5 40	P. M. 11 40	P. M. 2 30	P. M. 7 00
Kalamazoo	P. M. 7 45	P. M. 1 35	P. M. 4 25	P. M. 8 45
Sturgis	P. M. 9 10	P. M. 3 05	P. M. 5 43	P. M. 8 58
Fort Wayne	P. M. 11 25	P. M. 5 05	P. M. 7 45	P. M. 12 15
Fort Wayne	P. M. 11 45	P. M. 5 45	P. M. 8 15	P. M. 12 35
Richmond	P. M. 3 20	P. M. 9 15		P. M. 3 45
Cincinnati	P. M. 6 55	P. M. 12 01		P. M. 6 30
Chicago	A. M. 7 10	P. M. 9 00		P. M. 2 00
Detroit	P. M. 10 35	P. M. 7 10		

* Sunday nights Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids only.

No. 2 has parlor car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.

No. 4 has sleeping car Mackinaw City, Potoskey and Grand Rapids to Chicago, via Kalamazoo and Michigan Central R. R., arriving in Chicago at 7:10 a. m. Parlor car Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids.

No. 6 has parlor car Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids. Sleeping car Mackinaw City to Cincinnati.

No. 8 has buffet parlor car Grand Rapids to Chicago via Kalamazoo, arriving in Chicago at 9 p. m.

Sunday night train from Mackinaw City has sleeping car from Mackinaw City and Potoskey to Grand Rapids.

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Revised List of Grange Supplies

Table listing various supplies and their prices, including Porcelain ballot marbles, Secretary's ledger, Treasurer's orders, and various books.

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THE HISTORY OF THE Patrons of Husbandry.

BY O. H. KELLEY. The Executive Committee of the National Grange has placed a limited supply of the above work, in this office, for sale. The book contains 441 pages, is printed on good paper, well bound and has several illustrations. It is a history of the Order from 1885 to 1873.

Price per Copy, 75 Cents. On receipt of the above price, a copy will be sent by mail to the party ordering. Address JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary, 512 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE GRANGE AND THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

[Speech by John Trimble, Secretary of National Grange, at Williams' Grove, Pa., August 30, 1894.]

Mr. Chairman and Patrons: I will dwell, for a very brief space, on a subject that is near and dear to my heart.

The Grange, if it expects to live and grow in strength, in usefulness, and in the love and confidence of the American people, must take more active and more earnest measures, than it has taken in the past, to bring inside of our Grange gates the boys and girls, the sons and daughters of our members.

Beloved Patrons, that is my subject, and the only one that I will bring to your attention.

I'll greatly regret, Mr. Chairman and Patrons, if you conclude that I am a crank on this subject, or that I overestimate its importance to agriculture and the farmer, but, Patrons, on my conscience, I will not hesitate to hold to my convictions of the vital importance of this subject. Aye, more than that, I will not hesitate to express these convictions, in the most earnest thoughts that I can give language to; I know you will give me a patient hearing.

The Grange, Mr. Chairman and Patrons, was not founded for the life tenure or the life use, or the life advantage of any particular set of men and women. It was 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, but, and mark it, not for yourselves alone, nor for your life time and life use, but for your country, for your children, and for 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 pilgrimages to Williams' Grove, 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, my brothers and sisters to-day, 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 life time? 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 back to my proposition. If we expect the Grange to live and prosper, then we must induce the boys and girls to join our ranks, to learn the good, the true and wholesome teachings 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 insufficient efforts, I well know, but given in unselfish love and devotion to the Grange and the grand cause of agriculture.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it was not and is not my intention to enter into any extended argument on this question. I see before me, as I have proudly seen on several oc-

casions in Williams' Grove, a body of as intelligent men and women as can be assembled in any place in this broad land. Before me are fathers and mothers. To you, fathers and mothers, I appeal. I have stated the proposition. Think it over and act upon it.

ORIGINAL THOUGHT IN GRANGE WORK.

There will no doubt always be a difference of opinion as to the best methods of work in our Order; or in other words, what constitutes a popular and progressive Grange. There may be some who think it best to follow out the older methods according to established rules, but no good Granger will believe in or continue to adopt it because it is old. If we would become popular and progressive, we must introduce newer methods and rise to higher ideals. The doctrine that the old is best because it is old is a bar to all progress. We should not only refuse the methods that others have thought out, but rather prefer to do our own thinking, and find our own way. As we thus begin to think and put our thoughts into action, the study of the principles of our Order will stimulate the better side of our nature and tell us what to think about. Original thought will not only stimulate, but also vitalize our hidden forces, and lead into more complete and larger lines of labor; and these of necessity will take root and become fruitful in resources.

WANT OF THOUGHT.

What is it that constitutes darkness in the individual or the age? What is it that has handed down innumerable errors from generation to generation? The want of thought, strong thought. What was it that burst the chains of religious bondage, and gave to Europe and the Western World moral freedom? What is it that has spread before our vision so many natural truths, that has opened so wide the path of discovery, has crowded it with so many anxious inquiries, and is preparing the way for the general education of the human race? We answer, thought.

As an Order, while we allow to others freedom of thought, we should put our own thoughts into circulation, and the stronger and deeper the thought, the more vigorous the action. But our actions should spring from thought rather than feeling. For we know that society is in a dangerous condition when it is guided by the exercise of feelings, without the guidance of the intellect. There must be thought before there can be action; and unity of thought before there can be unity of action. Now, in order to better our condition, we should begin as soon as possible to do our own thinking, and thus prepare the way to do our own work. We should not take truth second hand, but mine the truth for ourselves and get it fresh from the mint; and the benefits thus derived would exceed our most sanguine expectation. Thought would add larger power and infuse renewed life and energy throughout all lines of Grange work. It makes a great impression and produces a powerful influence upon the hearts and lives of men, and yields a bountiful harvest when planted in a fertile soil.

THE VALUE OF THOUGHT.

We repeat, thought is one of the grandest faculties of the human mind; it is as natural to think as for the sparks to fly upward. Every well regulated mind is a swarming city of thoughts. The greatest power in the world today is thought. The great difference between the human and the brute is thought, and the power to put thought into action. The question is often asked, from whence comes thought and what is the power that produces it? There is as clear evidence that the mind was made to think, as that the feet were made to walk. The brain is no doubt the seat of creative thought, but the heart is the seat or the image of creative energy; and in the economy of God high achievement issues only from thoughtful and commanding mind. No great enterprise was ever begun and carried forward to completion without thought. One of our greatest thinkers has truthfully said, it is not criminal to strive for perfection and fail; but it is criminal to refuse or even neglect to strive for perfection. We had indorsed the senti-

ment long before we saw it in print. There is a trite saying that nothing succeeds like success.

WE LOVE THE GRANGE.

I am sure we all love the Grange, and her prosperity will fill our hearts with joy and gladness—like the gladness of the flower cup in which the dewdrops are impearled—or the gladness of the rainbow that tells both of the sun and the rain. It is the divine order that there shall be progress leading to perfection, and life is too grand for anything less than perfection, as it is too short for anything less than love. And so long as the world stands there will be room for progress, and so long as there is room for progress, so long the stir and stress and struggle will go on and will form the real life of men. We cannot get anything good without labor and pain. Below the surface pleasure is the surface pain and below them both is the eternal order and strength and serenity; in these are the pathway of life and security. As an order, self sacrifice should be the law of our being, and sympathy for others the inspiration of our life. Our Grange should be the gate of gifts, but let them be gifts of grace and love.

The ideal standard adopted by the Grange should be studied not only that we may understand it, but that we may revise it. A creed that does not change is a dead creed, as a tree that does not grow is a dead tree. As we train the mind to fresh and original thought, it will make discoveries that will lead to new lines of action, and it will come as an inspiration. We know the events of daily life have an influence upon the mind, but thought is the source of all power, the foundation of all knowledge, and the inspiration of all action. A newer life and larger power will come from the consciousness that we ourselves have created it from the consciousness that our actions are thoughts vitalized by being put into motion. To raise a crop of weeds or brambles we need neither plow nor sow. To cease to think is to cease to act—simply to neglect the soil is to abandon it to the possession of all that is unlovely.

WE MUST ADVANCE.

It is not enough to hold the ground we have taken. We have come to the most critical time in our history, and the duties of the hour are pressing. We have passed the period of youth, we have already come to the parting of the ways. The past is ours no longer, but the future is as certainly ours as it comes. It may be the duty of the Grange to teach facts, but is it not more clearly her mission to teach principles? Then it should be ours to read and study the moral precepts in our constitution, and give them a more practical and wider interpretation. And as progress without Christianity is always a failure, it will be ours to gather up the tangled threads of life, and weave them into beautiful garments of faith, hope, and love. And if the Grange of the future would have influence and power, then it will continue to emphasize the teaching of the golden rule, will seek to stimulate all sides of man's moral nature—will keep with firmer grasp its hold on the popular mind; and while it lives within the limits of its chosen field of labor, will keep its banner floating before the world, and thus draw to its fold men of mark and win their approval. It must do more. It must enter upon new fields of labor—break up the fallow ground, and plow deep the furrows. The inexorable law is from a lower to a higher order, and this is evolution, growth, progress. We see evolution and progress breaking forth on every hand; it is all around us, and has come to stay. It ripples in every rill, and brings a message on every breeze. The very air is budding with the impulse of a brighter hope, which creates the longing for a larger life.

We believe the opportune time is come to enlarge our borders, strengthen the stakes, and with renewed energy, seek to lengthen the silken cords of love.

The performance of these duties will give large experience, and prepare the way for entering upon larger and finer fields of labor. We have confidence in the success of our Order; partly perhaps, because we are one of those happy men who see in the Grange and

throughout the world, perpetual improvement.

SAMUEL TROTMAN.

SOME GOOD BOOKS.

For the Young People.

There is nothing that young people more enjoy than the observation of outdoor life. The flowers of spring, the birds, the squirrels, the myriad insects have wonderful charms for the young mind. They become romantic creatures and aid the fancy of youth in its varied flights. But there is scarcely any line of knowledge in which so little pains is taken to teach the child to observe accurately and fully as among these outdoor friends he loves so well to watch.

A book that gives accurate information regarding the insect world, while at the same time it puts it in such a form that everybody can understand it and enjoy reading it, is called "The Romance of the Insect World." It will well repay any one interested in nature to procure this accurate and interesting book. It is published by McMillan & Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York, and sells for \$1.25.

Two "Strong" Books.

We are in receipt of two books written by Dr. Josiah Strong. One, "Our Country," was issued several years ago and attracted considerable attention at that time, to the perils that threaten our nation and the difficulties that confront us in meeting them. This work has been revised for the present volume and published with a companion book which reads like a sequel or continuation. The later work is "The New Era," and both deal with vital topics of immigration, of cooperation, of popular discontent, of the increase of population in cities, and the decrease of population in the country, and of the necessity of dealing with this condition of affairs with new methods.

We commend these books to all who are thinking along these lines, and especially to those in charge of Grange programs for the help they have to offer. Brother Mortimer Whitehead, who also recommends Dr. Strong's books, says: "We call the Grange a school; then let us get these books written by eminent writers, thinkers, and students, and with them study the question of the problem of our country and other great questions of the day." We shall, in subsequent issues, quote quite freely from these books.

["Our Country" and "The New Era," 35 cts. each, in paper covers. The Baker and Taylor Co. Publishers, 740 & 742 Broadway, N. Y.]

Fungi and Fungicides.

A practical manual concerning the fungus diseases of cultivated plants and means of preventing their ravages. By Clarence M. Weed, D. S. C., Professor of Zoölogy and Botany, New Hampshire Agricultural College. New York: Orange Judd Company. 222 pp., 90 illus., 12mo., cloth, \$1, paper 50 cents.

Who has not suffered great loss from the attacks of the various smuts, blights and rots that injure crops? Until within a few years no practical remedy was known for most of them. In a practical manual, Professor Weed has now brought together in easily accessible form, the essential facts concerning the injuries, life histories, characteristics and preventatives of plant diseases. The book describes in simple but accurate terms, that any one can understand, what fungi are, and shows how they are propagated and destroyed. Formulas are given for every mixture the application of which, by spraying or otherwise, has proved helpful, and exact directions are furnished for applying these fungicides either alone or in combination with insecticides. Between the covers of this book will be found a comprehensive digest of all that is known on the subject. The work is illustrated with nearly 100 original illustrations true to life. Sold by Orange Judd Company, New York. Price, postpaid, bound in cloth, \$1.00; paper covers, 50 cents.

Dix—Your wife must have confidence in you to leave you alone while she goes up north. Hicks—Oh! she takes the precaution to keep me broke.—Puck.

Puck: Mrs. Brown—Since they have become engaged they just sit in the parlor and not a word passes between them.—Brown—Perhaps there is no room for it to do so.

Notices of Meetings.

INGHAM COUNTY POMONA.

Will meet with Alameda Grange September 21 and 22. Friday evening there will be held memorial services in honor of Brother J. H. Forster.

WESTERN POMONA.

The regular meeting of Western Pomona Grange will be held with Georgetown Grange October 11 and 12. All fourth degree members are invited.

Mrs. E. A. Gillett, Lect.

NEWAYGO COUNTY POMONA GRANGE.

Holds its next session with Ensey Grange on the Tuesday and Wednesday of October 2 and 3, next. Open to the public both days. All parties having work upon old programs please come prepared to respond.

NEW PROGRAM.

"Symptoms of peach yellows," Frank Hillman and G. A. Whitbeck.
"Municipal ownership of industries," Neil McCallum; discussion led by S. V. Walker.
"Maintaining the fertility of the soil," M. Thompson.
"Proper management of county and local fairs," J. B. King and J. H. Haskins.
"Woman's true ideal," Mrs. Mary Robertson.
"Man's true ideal," A. L. Scott.
"Education of the heart," Rev. E. C. Herrington.
"Cheese as an article of food," J. W. McNabb.
"Good nature," Mrs. Mary Stuart.
"Useful economical household receipts," Sisters Sarah Collineen, J. B. King, and L. F. Kinny.
"Apples dropping," Wm. Hillman.
"Notes from garden and field," H. W. Crawford.
"Mental and social culture," M. W. Scott.
"Wives entitled to confidence," Mrs. M. E. Lewes.
"What shall be the substitute for clover?" A. Flynn.
"Treatment of cows during short pasture," W. C. Stuart.
"Preparing the soil and proper cultivation for corn," E. R. Clark.
"Strikes and strikers," S. V. Walker; discussion led by E. C. Herrington.
"How shall we improve our present system of school work?" C. T. Haskins.

The young people are requested to come prepared with volunteer recitations.

W. W. Carter, Lecturer.

FREE LECTURE.

Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, of Battle Creek, will speak at Ashland Grange hall on Tuesday evening, September 25, 1894.

Mrs. Mayo is a very interesting speaker, and she can tell you many things you ought to know. Everybody come and listen to a good speech.

ALLEGAN COUNTY POMONA.

Will hold its next session with Hopkins Grange, October 18. A good program is in preparation, a profitable meeting is expected, and a large attendance is hoped for.

By order of committee.

Mrs. S. Felton, Lecturer.

GRANGE AND EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

Bell Branch, Saturday, October 6, 1894, under the auspices of the Redford Grange and the county Teachers' Association. All teachers are considered members and are welcome. Come.

PROGRAM.

Address of welcome, Master of Grange.
Response, Wm. Lightbody, Principal of school, Woodmere.
"Vitalization of school law," J. A. Sinclair, County Commissioner of schools, Wayne county.
"What may be done with reading books?" Edna Dunning, Delray school.
"Fruit culture," F. R. Ward, Yew.
"Relations in arithmetic," Gertrude Alexander, Livonia.

DINNER.

"Home, school, and state," A. J. Crosby, State Grange Lecturer.
"What and how in geography," Supt. Barbour, Highland Park.
"Primary methods in public schools," Myrtle Derrich, Ecorse school.
"The school teacher as a peace conservator," Supt. Curtis, Plymouth.

Grange News.

Correspondents, and all Patrons indeed, are requested to send us postal cards giving some news jotting, anything of interest to you. It will interest others. Please also send short answers to some or all of the following questions. Help us to make this the most valuable column in the VISITOR.

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

OBITUARY.

Sister Harriet Northrup of Lawrence Grange, No. 32, died August 15, 1894, aged 66 years. While in health Sister Northrup was a faithful and true member of the Grange.

A. U. Barnes.

Brother Chester Baker, a worthy and honored member of Montcalm Grange, No. 318, died at his home July 19, 1894.

The Grange has lost a faithful and pleasant worker. We, the members of this Order, present this tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother.

COMMITTEE.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Not seeing anything from this section for some time I send you a few notes. Hesperia Grange is alive and doing well. We are building a barn 38x50 feet, and intend building a hall in the near future. So you see we are alive yet. We secured Brother Mortimer Whitehead for four lectures in this section, and we predict much good to grow out of it. He spoke to a large gathering August 28, at Hesperia.

S. V. W.

And what is a pneumatic tire?

You asked me once before, It is the name that, without blame, They now give to a bore.

—Judge.

Haughty Lady (who has just purchased a stamp)—Must I put it on myself? Post-office Assistant (very politely)—Not necessarily, madam; it will probably accomplish more if you put it on the letter.

Minnie—She was engaged but there was a cruel misunderstanding. May—What was it? Minnie—He understood her father had money.—Puck.

WESTERN POMONA.

Western Pomona Grange met with Olive Center Grange, August 23 and 24. Thursday, after dinner, which was thoroughly enjoyed by as dusty, tired, and hungry a set of Grangers as you ever saw, meeting was called to order with words of welcome by the overseer of Olive Center Grange. First on the program was reading by Mrs. Levi Fellows, a good article, and nicely read.

The first subject for discussion, "Which is the best source of knowledge for the farmer, reading or observation?" was introduced by C. L. Waffle. In this discussion the crimson clover question was brought forward. If there are any readers of this paper who have had experience with this clover, please let us hear from you.

Mr. A. R. Robinson read a paper entitled "Have men of thought been of more use to the world than men of action?" This led to a short talk, followed by a paper read by Mrs. Stauffer, "Is card playing a safe and justifiable amusement?" There were talkers enough for this subject, and some pretty earnest ones. Music and recitations between questions made the afternoon pass quickly and pleasantly.

In the evening Mrs. Jaques read a paper on "Where there is a will there is a way." This subject needed no discussion, her essay proving the truth of the old adage. Mr. Jaques gave us an address on "Wastefulness." He told us some broad truths, and we should profit by them. We had an address by Henry Soerheide on "Political economy." Mr. Soerheide is a pupil of the Lansing blind school, and his address was one of the best of the many treats of this meeting.

The last subject was "Is there any limit to improvement in agriculture?" by Mr. Wilde. It was so late when this subject was started, there was not much said on it.

The next morning's meeting was of business and general information, for the benefit of members. The Granges of the jurisdiction were all represented except two. This speaks well for the interest of the Grange when we consider that some of us drove about thirty-five miles in the heat and dust.

Mrs. H. J. Austin, Secretary.

PATRONS AND TEACHERS' PICNIC, OCEANA.

Saturday morning, Sept. 8, came clear, sweet, refreshing, beautiful to the Patrons and teachers who were found early upon the road leading to Olinder's Grove, the place selected for the picnic and exercises.

The choir, under the leadership of W. F. Taylor, soon drew the crowd to the grand stand. After prayer, R. H. Taylor, master of Sylvan Grange, in well chosen words welcomed all to the feast "of sociability, literary exercises, viands, and good cheer." Neil McCallum, of Hesperia Grange, responded in a happy manner.

Robert Walton responded to the sentiment "The farmer and the farmer's boy," saying: "The founders, preservers, makers of this great nation were farmers; its future life depends on the farmer, who must teach his boys to love the farm, the home, and the school."

After a recitation by Miss Tillie Schmidt, and some good music by the choir, dinner was announced. All repaired to the groaning tables and partook of a most delicious and abundant feast.

The first topic on the program in the afternoon was "Patriotism, and its relation to education." This subject was well treated by Hon. R. P. Bishop of Ludington, who said: "Love of country is the cement of true education." Capt. Farnsworth of Shelby, further discussed the subject, after which Hon. Henry R. Pattengill took the stand and delivered an admirable address on "The farmer and teacher." Back of the speaker, stretched between the great trees, was "Old Glory"—a beautiful picture having for its background the stars and stripes, its canopy the tossing boughs of the beautiful grove through whose leaves fell the warm clinging sunlight, recalling Bryant's words, "The groves were God's first temples." Something of this spirit caught the glowing

imagination of the expectant crowd as Superintendent Pattengill fronted them. Mr. Pattengill said:

1. Other nations commenced hundreds of years before ours with as good natural advantages. Those nations today were ruled by superstition, ignorance, anarchism. This was not true of America because the little red school house, the log farm house, the teacher, had formed a trinity whose motto has always been forward.

2. That where brain, heart, and hand were united in building up civilization, there God made his tabernacle.

3. That we needed an intelligent head, a warm heart, and a ready hand to direct our civilization.

Brother W. F. Taylor followed Mr. Pattengill, taking for his subject "The unwritten poetry of country life." Mr. Taylor made an eloquent plea for country life. "What we call vulgar conditions of country life are conditions of a people whose poetry has not yet been written, but which, with home and school working together, you shall presently make as sweet as any. The country Union soldiers wrote the sweetest poem of liberty with their hearts' blood on the heights of Gettysburg."

The meeting was a grand one, cementing the ties that bind home and school, teacher and Patron with a thong of love.

The next meeting of the Newaygo and Oceana Grange and Teachers' Association will be held at Hesperia, next February.

D. E. McClure.

THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION AMONG FARMERS.

[Read at farmers' institute at Alto, by Brother Arthur Clarke of Bowne.]

Why do farmers need to organize? Because all other classes of men are organized, and we must meet organization with organization; for united we stand divided we fall. It is an oft repeated saying that the farmers are at the mercy of the merchants. Why so? Because the merchants are organized and the farmers are not. Why are farmers so slow to organize? I have received various answers to this question. Some say the Grange doesn't amount to anything. How do they know that when they never belonged to it? Others say its of no use to organize for the farmers will not hang together. But we think if farmers were just as determined to hang together as they are determined not to, they could do it just as well as other men. Others say, those that go to lodge don't go to church. That answer set me to watching, and I noticed that those who said that did not go to church often enough to find out whether the other fellows went or not. Others say, it costs something. Well, what if it does, we don't expect to get something for nothing. For my part I believe that I get better returns for the money I pay into the Order than any other money that I spend. Others say there is no money in it. Perhaps not, but next to organization comes cooperation, and who will say there is no money in that? One object of organization is to show to farmers that there is something worth living for besides making money. By staying at home and attending to the one object of making money, we become selfish and narrow minded. On the other hand by joining an organization and becoming active members we get our minds enlarged, we learn to see things as other men see them, and we get other peoples' ideas. The business men are organized, the laboring men are organized, and the farmer attempts to sit between the two stools and he sits on the ground.

I believe it to be the duty of every farmer to join an organization. But it is not enough to join, he should become an active member—"Be ye doers and not hearers only," and we should take our wives and children with us. It is very necessary for the young folks to learn to express their ideas in public audiences, for we know not what the future has in store for them. So, farmers, organize, for the benefit of yourselves, for the benefit of your families, and for the welfare of your country. Some say our fathers did not organize, and they got along. And I say they did not have mowing machines and binders and they got along. Organization is in the line of improvement and advancement, it produces better manhood and better womanhood. So

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are largely increased and the soil is positively enriched.

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GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

the farmers must and will continue to organize even with Secretary Morton to the contrary. Farmers' organizations have done a great deal of good in the past, but they have more to do in the future. So come over and help us. We are too indifferent about these things, we show too much of a disposition to paddle our own canoe. In conclusion I must say organize, and if you ask what organization should I join, my reply is these gentlemen around you have joined the Grange, and I say unto you go thou and do likewise.

The Welfare Problem Solved.

BY LEONIDAS CONNELL, CHICAGO.

The author finds that if government and industry are based on work, the divine command can be realized and poverty can be abolished. Therefore, work is made the basis of an industrial system; work is made the basis of a land system; work is made the basis of a money system; work is made the basis of a taxation system. All the evils of government and industry are thus destroyed. One hundred and fifty-three pages; price, 25 cents. Address L. Connell, 319 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THIS IS A GOOD SIGN.

George H. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill., manufacturer of the well-known Excelsior Incubator, has found it necessary, owing to the rapid growth of his business, to seek new and larger quarters where his capacity will be equal to the increasing demand. The new plant will be five stories high, giving a floor space of 35,000 square feet. It will be thoroughly equipped with the latest appliances, operated by electricity, and capable of producing, if necessary, a hundred incubators a day. That there is a reason for such a step as this during these dull times will be apparent to every thoughtful reader. It means, on one hand, that the poultry business must be in a comparatively healthy condition; on the other hand, it reflects the greatest credit on Geo. H. Stahl and his business methods.

EVERLASTING.

Orleans Co., N. Y., Aug. 13, 1894.

MR. O. W. INGERSOLL:

DEAR SIR—Six years ago I painted my house with one coat of your Liquid Rubber Paint; I usually painted it once in four years with a coat of Brooklyn white lead and finished it off with a coat of French white zinc.

I think of applying another coat of your paint this fall, although the building looks like new, a great deal better than it did after four years' wear with the other paints.

Yours respectfully,

J. PETER R. CLUTE.

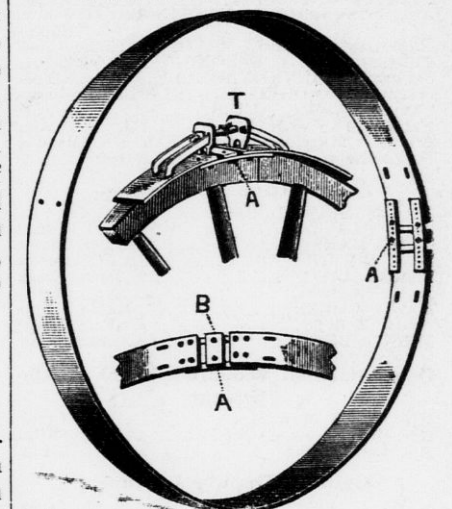
[See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—ED.]

Old Lady—Poor man; so you've been living on water for three days. Here's a quarter. Rollingstone—Yes'm, I was workin' me way on a canal boat.—Philadelphia Record.

The difference between "meddling" and "investigation" is that you always investigate while it is the other person who meddles.—Fourth Estate.

Tommy—Say, paw. Mr. Figg—Now what do you want? Tommy—What is the difference between the sea horse and the navy plug?—Indianapolis Journal.

WHIPPLE'S SUPPLEMENTARY Adjustable Wide Tire FOR FARM WAGONS.



\$10.00 buys a complete set (including the tightener T) of STEEL TIRES 4 1/2 inches wide, warranted to carry 4,000 lbs., that can be put onto the wheels of any farm wagon over the narrow tire, and can be attached or detached by one man in twenty minutes. In ordering give diameter of wheels. Address

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