

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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## OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

### The Soldiers' Home, School for the Deaf, School for the Blind, and Home for Feeble Minded.

[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 Soldiers' Home.

The Michigan home for disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines, is located at Grand Rapids, on the banks of the Grand river. The law creating this home was passed in 1885, and it was first occupied January 1, 1887.

The object of the home is to provide a refuge for honorably discharged veterans who served in Michigan regiments, or who served in other regiments, but were residents of the state prior to June 5, 1885. The following extract from the law shows the requirements for admission:

"All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, who have served in the army or navy of the United States in the late war of the rebellion, or in the Mexican war, and who are disabled by disease, wounds, or otherwise, and who have no adequate means of support, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning their living, and who would be otherwise dependent upon public or private charity, shall be entitled to be admitted to said home, subject to the rules and regulations that shall be adopted by the board of managers to govern the admission of applicants to said home: *Provided*, That no applicant shall be admitted to said home who has not been a resident of the state of Michigan for one year next preceding the passage of this act, unless he served in a Michigan regiment or was accredited to the state of Michigan."

Applications for admission must be accompanied by a physician's certificate of disability, and by an affidavit as to financial condition. If the application is properly and satisfactorily filled, transportation is sent to the applicant. He is there examined by the surgeon of the home, and his record investigated by the commandant.

#### RULES, ETC.

Each inmate is provided with a suit, which is the regular army uniform. He has comfortable quarters, good food, and no expense. In case an inmate receives a pension of less than five dollars, it is turned over to him for spending money. If more than five dollars a month, the excess is sent to such dependent relatives as he shall suggest, or if he has none, it is deposited with the commandant. When the inmate is discharged or is absent on furlough, he can draw this deposit. Thus a pensioner who does not draw enough to keep him, can come to the home, and by this method of saving accumulate enough during the winter to maintain him through the summer. There are about \$7,000 now on deposit from this source.

If an applicant is receiving more than twelve dollars a month pension, he is not usually admitted to the home. But if otherwise eligible, he will be admitted provided he pays the excess of twelve dollars a month into the treasury of the home, and for the use of the home.

There are 132 acres owned by the home. Quite a large portion of this is in woods, about twenty acres are cultivated, a few vegetables being raised, and some hay is cut from the meadows near the river. There is a main building of four stories; a dormitory for men; a hospital, and an annex for women. The capacity of main building is 700. The men occupy single beds, in rooms containing from four to twelve beds. Buildings are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The men are given large freedom, being allowed to go at will during the day. They must have a permit to be absent over night. From 15 to 20 of them are detailed each day, without pay, to work in the dining room, kitchen, cleaning floors, etc. Occasionally men are set at work on the farm. For infraction of rules men are punished by working them for 30 or 60 days. This system of detail without pay was inaugurated by the present commandant, on the recommendation of the surgeon, as being beneficial to the men in a sanitary sense, and has resulted in a decreased sick roll, besides a large saving in the pay roll.

#### WOMEN ADMITTED.

By a law of 1893, women are admitted to this home, on the same terms as the men.

The "annex" has been built for their use, and it is very finely furnished. Various G. A. R. posts and relief corps have furnished the rooms, each post furnishing a room. There are 32 women now present. The husband of a woman is not allowed to occupy the annex, but may visit his wife during the day. This arrangement is made necessary by the limited accommodations of the building. However it is said to be an agreeable one for both husbands and wives.

There is a library of 1,600 volumes; a good templar lodge of 50 members, a grand army post of 100 members, and a U. V. U. post of about 100. Church services are held Sunday, conducted by a non-resident chaplain. There is a cemetery to the home, where already there lie buried over 300 veterans.

The hospital has a capacity of about 100, and is in charge of a resident surgeon. There are not, however, any trained nurses employed.

To June 30, 1894, there had been 2,169 admitted; 1,471 of these were native born, and 698 foreign born; 1,266 of them had served in Michigan regiments. Average age of living is 62, average age of those admitted during the past year 58. The number present October 19, was 498. The attendance varies from about 350 in summer, to nearly 600 in the winter. Many spend the winters here, and go to their homes in the summer. The largest attendance was in 1890, when the list ran up to 634. The highest point reached last year was 593.

#### EXPENSES.

The legislature appropriates \$82,500 per year for running expenses.

For the year ending June 30, 1894, its expenses were considerably reduced, and there was about \$25,000 surplus. The cost per capita for that year was \$161.25. The lowest per capita cost in any previous year was \$165. The pay roll is about \$11,000 per year.

The home is governed by a board of six members, appointed by the governor. The administration is organized on a military basis, with commandant, adjutant, quartermaster, etc. The commandant receives \$1,200 and support of self and family, the adjutant \$1,600 and cottage; the quartermaster \$1,000 and support of self; the surgeon \$1,600 and cottage.

#### School for the Deaf.

When established at Flint in 1854, this school included the blind; the blind were removed to Lansing in 1882. As at present organized this school is governed by a board of three members. The teaching force consists of a superintendent, twenty-one teachers, and four supervisors.

This institution is essentially a school. Any resident of the state, between the ages of seven and twenty-one, who by reason of deafness cannot be taught in the public schools, is eligible to this school, under certain restrictions. Applicants either older or younger than this may be admitted at the discretion of the board. Intending pupils must be of sound mind and free from disease. Pupils are kept here entirely at the expense of the state, except for clothing, which is charged to the parents or to the county.

#### OBJECT.

The object of the school is to educate its pupils to self-support. The course is graded so that a full course would occupy about 13 years; but most of the pupils do not remain nearly so long. The most difficult part to teach is English, sometimes requiring five or six years for them to learn to use it correctly and with ease. After the pupil has acquired a good use of English, he learns readily and rapidly, and a graduate of this school has an equivalent of a high school course. Pupils learn the sign language very readily. The older pupil spends one-half day in the school room, while the other half is occupied with manual labor. Each pupil is taught some trade, so that he can take care of himself when he leaves the school. The trades taught to boys are shoemaking, tailoring, cabinet making, printing, wood carving, and baking; to girls, printing, tailoring, dress-making, and wood carving. It takes, as a rule, about five years to learn a trade. Not

many pupils are set to a trade until they are about twelve years old. Most of those who learn trades here find employment when they get out, though the school does not undertake to find positions for its pupils.

There is a regular debating society carried on by the older pupils. There are occasional socials, and frequent lectures by teachers, on important practical topics. There is a good library, well patronized.

#### STATISTICS.

At present there are 187 boys, and 176 girls in attendance. The school is more crowded than ever before in its history. The school has had about 1,300 pupils since its organization. Statistics show that in 1893 there were 465 deaf and dumb people in Michigan, under twenty-one, who have never been in school. By other authority it is estimated that there is about one deaf person to 1,500 of the population. At this ratio there must be between 1,500 and 1,600 in Michigan. The causes of deafness are various. Of 365 pupils in 1894, in 41 cases the cause was unknown; 96 were congenital; 92 resulted from spinal and brain diseases; 35 from scarlet fever; and 24 from other fevers. Congenital deafness not unfrequently occurs in children of parents who were somewhat related by blood. It is a curious fact that there are certain areas in the country where deafness is much more abundant, and where it is traced to the cause last mentioned. There is more deafness north, and more blindness south, also. Another interesting fact is that most people are dumb because they are deaf. They can't talk because they can't hear. In cases where they are dumb but not deaf, it is usually a sign of idiocy. About one-third of the pupils at the school learn to talk more or less, but it is difficult to make them do it. They are inclined to resort to the sign language.

#### COST TO STATE.

The pay roll is about \$27,000 a year. The total cost to state is about \$65,000 a year. The farm of 200 acres raises all the vegetables and supports a dairy that supplies all the milk. The superintendent receives \$1,500. Three teachers receive \$1,200, one gets \$1,000, one \$900, and the rest \$250 to \$625.

This school is the fourth in size of its kind in the world, the sixteenth in point of age in the United States, and is run at a lower per capita cost than any other in the United States, except the one in Arkansas.

#### School for the Blind.

The school for the blind tries to do for the blind, what the school for the deaf tries to do for the deaf,—to educate them to self-support.

Applicants must be unable to attend the public schools, must be of sound mind, and in fair physical health. The ages for admission are between ten and twenty. But children will be accepted as young as six; if sufficiently mature in mind and vigorous in body. For it is considered advisable that pupils come at that age if possible. Many parents of blind children allow them to grow up helpless, and when they are sent to the school are hard to teach. Blind children should be treated as nearly like seeing children as possible. That is the theory of this school, and the advice to parents.

#### THE COURSE.

The course is practically the same as that pursued in the public schools, and the graduate has at command a high school education. The first thing taught to most pupils is the use of the hands. Kindergarten work comes into play here most admirably. As soon as practicable the Braille system of points is taught. Six points, arranged in various ways, are capable of 63 variations. The actual number of characters thus formed is 58, thus including the 26 letters of the alphabet, punctuation marks, arithmetical signs, and characters standing for short words. The alphabet method of learning to read has to be used. Arithmetic is mostly mental, and square root, cube root, and interest are conquered in this manner. Algebra is also taught, and plane geometry.

Much attention is given to music. There are three teachers. Vocal and instrumental

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## TAXATION IN MICHIGAN.

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

### V.

Having seen what is properly subject to taxation and what is exempt, the manner of making the assessment may be considered without detailed reference to sections 10 to 17 of the tax law, which are so clear as to the time of assessment and in their determination of the persons to whom assessment should be made that it seems difficult to mistake their meaning. Before considering the provisions of the tax law in this regard, the suggestion of a few general principles may be of value; and again I shall draw freely from the source indicated in the second paper of this series.

#### ASSESSMENT.

Assessment is the preparation of the list by the proper officer, the description of property within the jurisdiction and liable to the tax to be levied, and the extending of the valuation, and is a necessary preliminary to laying a charge upon property. The assessor must have been duly chosen and must have qualified, and he must then be careful to act within his authority. The property listed must be within the jurisdiction of the officer and must be subject to the tax levied upon it. The assessor has no authority except within these limitations. He should remember that the power to tax is not arbitrary but rests upon fixed principles of justice and is to have effect through established rules operating impartially. He cannot legislate, but has to do solely with administering the law; and as an officer of the county he should never forget that the county is responsible to the state for the regularity of taxes returned.

#### "CHARGED BACK" LIST.

The "charged back" list for taxes of 1892 and previous years charged the counties by the auditor general this year covers 21,152 descriptions, and the aggregate amount of taxes involved is \$137,297.80. While the amount actually charged the counties for state taxes, interest and charges was \$19,273.40, the actual loss to the counties and townships is fully \$100,000, as but little is reassessed. In fact, in many instances no attention is paid to the "charged back" list. Not infrequently the list sent the county treasurer is never laid before the supervisors; and more frequently it is not competently considered. Not long since public duties caused me to visit one of the prosperous county seat cities of the state and to call upon the prosecuting attorney. The board of supervisors were in session and had referred to their legal adviser certain papers which had been placed before them and which they did not know what to do with. That officer was very willing to assist the board, but the papers were as much of a conundrum to him as to them, and he placed them before me with a request for information. I found them to be the "charged back" lists for both 1893 and 1894, the former having been in the county for a year without attention. Investigation into a contested tax matter in another county recently developed the fact that these lists had been pigeon-holed for years as regularly as they had been received.

Of the \$7,550 of taxes returned upon lands charged back to a certain county this year, but \$277 was state taxes, and yet there was charged the county nearly \$3,200, of which over \$2,500 was for expense of advertising and sale of thousands of descriptions which were returned for an illegal tax which was afterwards set aside by the court, and which, in hundreds of cases, did not amount to more than one cent per description. The entire loss to the county was occasioned by official disregard of the limitations imposed by law upon the authority of assessors.

#### CUSTOM VS. LAW.

The state alone possesses the power to authorize the assessment and levy of taxes and to establish rules therefor. How often we hear some illegal act in the assessment of taxes excused by the declaration "we always do it that way." It has been said that "custom makes law," but the supreme court in *Tremble vs. Crowell* (74 Mich., 493)

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## Field and Stock.

## FEEDING WHEAT.

Letters From the Leading Stockmen of the State.

A few weeks ago we sent the following request to a number of the leading stockmen of the state:

Will you feed wheat this winter? If so, to what stock, in what proportion, and in what form? Can we have a reply for publication in the VISITOR?

In response we received the letters here given. They are of special value because they come from practical and successful men.

H. H. HINDS, STANTON: "Owing to the unprecedented drouth my corn crop, for the first time in my experience, is practically a failure,—less than a quarter of a crop. It will, therefore, be fed in the shock, as the ears are too short to pay for husking. In fact one-fourth of the crop, or say 20 acres, was fed in August and September before the rains came, which gave us an abundance of pasture. I shall therefore feed up my entire wheat crop. I am now feeding my horses oats and wheat mixed without grinding. I am feeding my hogs clear wheat soaked. I shall feed my sheep wheat and oats mixed without grinding, and my cattle wheat and oats mixed and ground. If I had ear corn, I should mix that with wheat and grind it for the cattle. For the horses, sheep, and hogs, I should mix the corn and wheat and feed without grinding. I should make the above mixtures practically half and half by measure."

GEO. W. STUART, GRAND BLANC: "I shall not feed wheat to any extent, if at all. I see no money in feeding stock for fattening purposes at present prices. I am cropping, believing that the growing of stock belongs to cheaper lands than our well cleared and drained soils. Have torn down the rail fences, and am not building any, and shall not until some change occurs to make stock growing more remunerative. There is risk enough in the first production. I don't want to blunder over two or three problems or ventures for one profit and am therefore selling 'raw material,' just what the people have been voting for, but I hope for a change."

GEO. E. BRECK, PAW PAW: "I have fed wheat more or less for the last three years and shall do so this year. I feed it to horses, cattle, and hogs, ground. For the horses I mix two parts bran to one part wheat. This mixture I attend to personally so as to be sure it is thoroughly mixed in that proportion. I then feed an equal quantity of oats with the wheat and bran thus mixed. For cattle I mix wheat and bran half and half and feed it in this form. For hogs I feed wheat, rye, and oats, ground together in equal parts, and when I have it I mix also an equal part of corn. For hogs I wish to fatten I feed it in this form, and for breeding sows and pigs I mix one part of bran to two parts of the ground mixture. I have found it an excellent feed."

"I have never fed it alone except to hogs. My experience in this respect was that they fattened too fast and became too heavy on their feet. I do not believe that wheat fed alone, either ground or unground, to any kind of stock, especially hogs, is worth 75 cents a bushel to the ordinary farmer. I think that ground or fed whole it is worth from 50 to 60 cents for carrying store hogs, and perhaps a little more to mix with other grains for hogs for any purpose. For animals that take on flesh rapidly it doesn't seem to be a practical food except as it is mixed with bran or other grain. I not only feed all the wheat I raise, but I buy wheat to feed, and I believe that as I use it at anything under 50 cents per bushel it is the cheapest grain I can get. It is an easy matter to feed stock off of their legs if given wheat exclusively. There is a large quantity of wheat being fed in this community, and I believe the present low price will teach farmers a lesson as to its value for live stock. I also believe that its value is overestimated when put above one cent per pound unless it be accompanied with other grains."

L. G. TOWNSEND, IONIA: "We raise no wheat. Must buy some grain and have talked of buying wheat at these low prices. Think it the cheapest feed. Greatest difficulty is lack of knowledge in feeding it."

EDSON WOODMAN, PAW PAW: "I shall not feed wheat to any great extent this winter, as I fortunately have considerable rye, which I have ground and mix with whole oats for my horses, and with bran for cattle and hogs. What wheat I feed I have ground and feed the same as above. I do not consider either wheat or rye as good horse feed as corn or oats, but my corn crop was almost a failure and oats only about half a crop this season."

C. L. SEELEY, LANSING: "In reply to yours will say I am feeding wheat to cows,

same in pound wheat and oats ground. Am well pleased with results."

T. D. SEELEY, PONTIAC: "I expect to feed what little wheat I have, unless the market improves materially. I am well satisfied with results obtained by feeding equal parts oats and wheat ground to horses doing heavy work, and shall use some in that way. Shall also feed some to hogs, with corn, but have not decided in what proportion."

HENRY GRINNELL, FRANKLIN: "I am feeding some wheat this fall and winter to Rambouillet sheep in proportion of one peck to about 50 head of lambs once a day. I am also feeding wheat to 20 spring pigs in proportion of two and one-half bushels per day,—that is of solid grain. The form in which I am feeding it to my pigs is by steaming it so that two and one-half bushels of solid wheat will measure when steamed about three and one-half bushels."

J. J. ENGLAND, CARO: "I do not intend to feed much wheat this winter to stock: But it is good feed for sheep to be fed whole with oats half each. It is an excellent feed for young pigs, ground, or for any age ground and mixed with whey or milk; also for milch cows."

HERBERT W. MUMFORD, MOSCOW: "Owing to ruling prices for wheat we shall feed a considerable quantity of it, principally to sheep and swine. We shall feed it whole to sheep, mixed with equal parts oats and corn for fattening sheep. For breeding ewes we may conclude to use some wheat; if so we would take equal parts wheat, oats, and bran by weight."

"For fattening hogs we are trying clear wheat cooked. For stock hogs we shall make up a ration something as follows: Wheat 50 pounds, oats 25 pounds, barley five pounds, middlings 10 pounds, the grains to be thoroughly cooked before mixing with middlings. We have fed ground wheat to swine with satisfactory results."

J. M. KNAPP, BELLEVUE: "I have fed wheat to horses and cows more or less for twenty years. In my opinion wheat ground and mixed with an equal quantity of oats has no superior as a food for a road horse or any horse that has hard work to perform. Wheat is an excellent food for cows in milk, and at present prices for wheat and butter can be fed at a profit."

THOS. WYCKOFF, WALNUT: "I have fed for three years wheat to horses, hogs, and sheep, with highly satisfactory results. I shall feed wheat liberally this winter to breeding sows. Where wheat is fed to ewes that raise lambs the young things are strong and vigorous, and lambs thrive unusually well on wheat, or wheat and oats. It should be fed in small rations to horses; and sheep should have water with little or no lime in it when fed wheat as a grain ration alone. It is better to have it ground coarse or cracked, to feed anything, as sheep often eat too fast and the grain is too hard to be perfectly digested, often passing out whole in the excrement. It should be cooked or boiled to feed hogs, and is valuable mixed with peas to make choice pork."

R. G. HART, LAPEER: "Shall feed wheat this season for the first time. I commenced the last of July, soon as I threshed. Ground wheat alone and fed in swill to my hogs; all gained finely, and results are very satisfactory. I am also grinding equal parts of wheat and oats and feeding horses and cattle. I pay 8 cents per 100 pounds here for grinding. I have three years' crops of wheat on hand and believe this to be the most profitable way to market it at present."

PROF. C. D. SMITH, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE: "During the coming winter we shall feed wheat to at least three kinds of stock—pigs, sheep, and dairy cows."

"Our experience with wheat for pigs teaches us that a farmer cannot afford to sell it as grain at present prices. When fed to growing pigs before the fattening period begins it is a very economical feed. For this purpose he may grind it or not as he chooses; our experiments do not indicate a very decided difference in profit in favor of either way of feeding. The wheat may be soaked for say twenty-four hours and then scattered thinly on a smooth floor, never fed in a trough where the pigs can gulp it down without chewing. It may also be ground and fed with swill."

"For fattening pigs I should certainly recommend that the wheat be mixed with corn. The latter grain is without an equal in value for fattening; pigs like it and no other grain can compete with it in economy of meat production pound for pound. I would therefore mix the two grains to feed to fattening pigs."

"We shall also experiment with wheat as a grain for fattening lambs, comparing it with corn and mixtures, continuing the experiments of last winter. We then found that it was more profitable to sell the wheat in the form of mutton than in the regular grain market,

although it was not as valuable pound for pound as corn."

"For dairy cows we found it a very valuable ingredient in the ration. The kernels should be rather coarsely ground and mixed with bran, cornmeal, and other feeds. Further experiments in this direction are planned for this winter."

"We have outlined an experiment to test the value of wheat in the ration of fattening steers, comparing it with corn, and if circumstances permit, we shall try to broaden our knowledge in that direction by careful trials with a sufficient number of steers to make the results valuable. We shall try feeding whole and following with pigs, although in one or two other places this method has not met with success. We shall grind the grain coarsely for another lot and try to determine, if possible, the method to recommend to the feeder."

"For poultry, wheat is a most excellent feed as all farmers know."

"This much may be taken for granted, that, until relative values greatly change, a farmer would a great deal better feed his wheat to his domestic animals than sell it in the open market, if he has well selected stock and anything like decent barns to keep them in."

## FEEDING WHEAT.

## Reported in the Crop Report.

The following statements respecting the amount of wheat that will be fed to stock are prepared from the general remarks of correspondents:

## SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

Allegan Co.—About one-fourth of the entire wheat crop will be fed to stock.

Barry Co.—About forty per cent of the crop will be fed to stock. Farmers, generally, expect to sell their corn and oats and feed the wheat.

Berrien Co.—Much will be fed to stock. It is difficult to estimate the amount. Farmers in good circumstances will feed about all their crop, while others will be compelled to sell to meet current expenses.

Branch Co.—A large quantity has already been fed and fully twenty-five per cent of this year's crop will be fed this fall and winter.

Calhoun Co.—Fully twenty-five per cent of the crop will be fed.

Cass Co.—It is a trifle early to estimate the amount. Many farmers are preparing to feed wheat quite extensively.

Clinton Co.—Much has already been fed, and the farmers are generally feeding wheat. A majority of the correspondents place the estimate at 25 per cent while some place the amount as high as seventy-five per cent.

Eaton Co.—Much has been and will be fed to stock. (One correspondent places the estimate at eighty per cent.)

Genesee Co.—Large quantities are being ground for feed. Each mill reports an average of two hundred bushels of wheat per day. Several correspondents place the estimate at ten per cent.

Hillsdale Co.—From one-fourth to three-fourths of the entire crop will be fed.

Ingham Co.—A large per cent of the entire crop will be fed to stock. The estimates range from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

Jackson Co.—Nearly every farmer is feeding wheat, more or less. Much is being ground for feed and a large quantity is being fed in the berry.

Kalamazoo Co.—A large percentage of the crop will be fed. Much is being ground for feed, mixed with other grains.

Kent Co.—Wheat is generally being fed. The amount is estimated at from ten to fifty per cent.

Lapeer Co.—Nearly every farmer is feeding wheat to stock. It is considered cheaper to feed than corn or oats. At least twenty per cent will be fed.

Lenawee Co.—The majority of correspondents estimate that fully one-half of the crop will be fed to stock. Two or three place the estimate below, while several estimate a much larger percentage.

Livingston Co.—Much wheat is being fed. One correspondent reports that most of the hogs will be fattened on wheat, rye and barley, while another correspondent reports the feeding of wheat as unprofitable. From observation he reports one farmer who fed two hundred bushels and realized but thirty cents per bushel; he also states that this is in accord with his own experience.

Macomb Co.—Twenty-five per cent is about the average report from correspondents. (One correspondent reports that there will be none fed in his township; another correspondent reports that but little will be fed in his locality owing to the fact that there is not much stock kept.)

Monroe Co.—Wheat is being fed quite generally. Some are feeding wheat on account of the shortage of corn. (In one locality 400 bushels per day is being fed.)

Oakland Co.—Nearly every farmer is feeding or will feed wheat. The estimate is between twenty-five and fifty per cent.

Ottawa Co.—Much wheat will be fed. The estimates of the different correspondents run from ten to seventy-five per cent.

Shiawassee Co.—Nearly every farmer is feeding wheat. The estimates run from twenty-five per cent to the whole crop after bread and seed have been taken out. (One correspondent reports the probabilities small for feeding wheat as nearly all the hogs in his neighborhood will be sold.)

St. Clair Co.—Wheat is generally being fed on account of low price. It is considered much cheaper than oats, corn or peas.

St. Joseph Co.—The short corn crop and good results from wheat, already fed, will cause much to be fed in the future. The estimates run from ten per cent to entire crop.

Van Buren Co.—Farmers are generally feeding wheat. The average estimate is that about twenty-five per cent of the crop will be fed.

Washtenaw Co.—Wheat is being generally fed to all stock, one-third of the crop will be disposed of thus.

Wayne Co.—Fully one-third of the wheat crop will be fed.

## CENTRAL COUNTIES.

Bay Co.—A large part of the wheat crop will be fed to stock if the present low price continues.

Gratiot Co.—About twenty-five per cent of the wheat crop will be fed to stock.

Huron Co.—Farmers will feed wheat quite generally, and sell their oats and peas.

Isabella Co.—In many localities much of the crop will be fed.

Mecosta Co.—From ten to twenty-five per cent will be fed.

Midland Co.—Where wheat is largely raised, the estimates of the amount to be fed to stock runs from five to sixty per cent.

Montcalm Co.—From ten to fifty per cent is the estimate placed on the amount of wheat to be fed.

Muskegon Co.—A large amount of the wheat crop will be fed. (One correspondent reports that none will be fed in his township.)

Newaygo Co.—About ten per cent of the wheat crop will be fed. Wheat has been fed here for several years and with good results.

Oceana Co.—There will not be a great amount of wheat fed to stock. The estimate averages about ten per cent.

Saginaw Co.—The percentage of wheat fed to stock is light. Will not exceed ten per cent.

Sanilac Co.—Quite a large amount of wheat will be fed in the majority of townships. In a few localities the estimate is small.

Tuscola Co.—Much wheat will be fed unless the price should go up.

## NORTHERN COUNTIES.

There are many localities where wheat has not been raised in sufficient quantities for bread, while there are some places where wheat is raised to such an extent that much will be fed. The estimate of the amount fed will fall below twenty per cent.

## FLOWERING BULBS IN WINDOW GARDENS.

U. P. HEDRICK.

Just why lovers of flowers fail to grow the more common flowering bulbs, hyacinths, tulips, and narcissi, I can hardly tell. You rarely see them in window gardens, yet they possess most of the qualities that commend flowers to window gardeners. The reason must be that people do not know how easily bulbs may be made to blossom, how cheaply they may be had, and what an amount of beauty of form, color, and verdure these flowers have. They should be grown by every one who cares for flowers. They come at the time of year when other flowers are resting or need but little attention, hence you can give them the best of care, and their brilliant colors, sweet perfume, and verdant foliage will amply repay you.

It is as easy to grow them as it is geraniums or fuchsias; their wants are few and only need to be supplied promptly and carefully in order to insure success. If the directions below are accurately followed, provided your bulbs have been obtained from a reputable seedsman, you are sure to have a profusion of flowers.

## THE SOIL.

One-half of your soil should be rich garden loam, the other half composed of equal parts of sand,—pure sand, and well rotted cow manure. Plant the bulbs in four or five inch pots and place in a dark cellar until they have rooted well, which will be in from three to five weeks. They should be well watered when placed in the cellar, and will not need more water until taken out. When well rooted place them in a moderately heated room with plenty of sunshine. In potting hyacinths press them in the soil one-half their depth; do not cover them entirely. Tulips and narcissi should be covered an inch and a half or two inches deep. Lilies should be placed in a pot half full of soil and as the stalk and roots begin to develop fill the pot with soil to cover the roots as they are sent forth.

## WHAT TO GROW.

And now what to grow. Hyacinths should be placed at the head of the list because they are easy to manage, cheap, and with their many varieties give a splendid chance for selection. They may be potted any time from September to January, and after they are rooted can be brought in so as to have a succession of bloom from February to April. The varieties of hyacinths are extremely numerous, and in making a selection you can best be guided by your taste for the various colors. Color is practically the only thing that need be taken into consideration, as in form and habit all hyacinths are much the same.

To some people tulips are more attractive than hyacinths. I would advise you to grow the single early kinds as they are far the prettiest and more easily grown than the double ones. You should put three of these in a five inch pot and manage as directed above. There are innumerable varieties in colors of white, yellow, scarlet, crimson, red, and all shades between. Select those that are recommended in the catalogs for forcing, and you can hardly go astray.

## NARCISSI.

Narcissi, or daffodils, are forced in large quantities by florists near the large cities, and are in great demand by flower buyers, but they are more difficult to grow than hyacinths or tulips, and so are not to be so highly recommended for the amateur. You should plant them as you do the tulips; be sure that they are well rooted when brought out, water them carefully, and give them all the sunlight possible, and I think you will be successful. There are several classes of narcissi; in making your selection take a few each of the Trumpet, Poeticus, Polyanthus, and Duc von Thol classes. In connection with the narcissi I want to mention the Chinese sacred lily, a curious and beautiful flowering bulb, grown in a bowl of water and gravel; its beauty and oddity make it very attractive.

Agricultural College.



**Woman's Work.**

**FAILURE.**

We are much bound to them that do succeed;  
But, in a more pathetic sense, are bound  
To such as fail. They all our loss expound;  
They comfort us for work that will not speed,  
And life—itsself a failure.

Ay, his deed,  
Sweetest in story, who the dusk profound  
Of Hades flooded with entrancing sound,  
Music's own tears, was failure. Doth it read  
Therefore the worse? Ah, no! so much to dare,  
He fronts the regnant Darkness on its throne.—  
So much to do; impetuous even there,  
He pours out love's disconsolate sweet moan—  
He wins; but few for that his deed recall:  
Its power is in the look which costs him all.

—Jean Ingelow.

**TO THE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN IN FARM HOMES.**

Twenty-seven years ago a few progressive men and women founded an organization among the farming class, known as the Grange. Its objects were education, co-operation, social advantage and improvement.

They recognized the fact that the farmers had been, and were, farming their farms much better than they were cultivating themselves. They were neglecting manhood and womanhood, citizenship and a cultivated refinement, by the fact of their indifference to their own best interests, and by their isolation.

To avail ourselves of these things we must meet with men and women; we must come not only in contact but in touch with others of our kind.

To become good citizens we must understand what citizenship means, we must feel its responsibility and be prepared to take upon ourselves its duties and discharge them to the best of our ability. For this we must be educated—and education is the foundation principle of our organization.

After any organization has stood the test of twenty-seven consecutive years, stood scoffs, jeers, adversity and even betrayal by supposed friends, and still stands honored by all, respected by the best men and women, loved by its members, growing in favor, it has come to stay; and now through this little leaflet we are asking you, young men and women, to think over its objects and then candidly ask yourselves is it not my duty as a member of this class of workers, as one who must some day not far distant step into my parents' place, carry on the work that they began, gather up the threads that their tired hands have left unwoven and go on in the great work of lifting, not only myself but my fellows into a higher plane of living?

**YOU NEED THE GRANGE.**

This is what the Grange is doing, and we think there are two great reasons why you should identify yourselves with it.

1st. You need the Grange.

All Grange meetings are conducted in strict accordance with parliamentary rules. This education you cannot afford to neglect. You may study all the guides and manuals, but you can only become proficient by actual drill in the service, and that you will get in the Grange.

In the Grange you meet representative men and women, those who have the great cause of the brotherhood of man at heart, those who are looking after the material as well as the intellectual and social interests of the farming class. They are men and women who are anxious that the farmers' homes shall be better homes; anxious that only the best literature shall be read in those homes; anxious that manhood and womanhood shall measure more than money, labor or land. They believe (and work for their beliefs) that the farmer, his wife, sons and daughters should be educated in all true knowledge so that they may live clean, brave, true lives, loyal to that which is highest, noblest and best.

The Grange is the farmers' school. Here the farmers come to gether as a class. The best methods of farming are discussed. Successes and failures recounted. Live questions of the day that concern us as a state or nation canvassed. Great social problems studied, the best books are reviewed and reading clubs and circles inaugurated.

The social features of the Grange are worth all that it costs. As its members are composed only of those who are moral, and of high social standing, association with such people is of great benefit to you.

Young men and women on the farms, this great commonwealth will be, is now making great demands upon you. To the young man it grants the priceless boon of citizenship—and in return it demands that he shall give for and to the common good—a life that is trained to battle successfully against intemperance, intrigue, political scheming, social evils—and corruption of any kind. In the Grange you will be drilled thoroughly for the service.

Young women from the farm, a general public is looking to you to lend voice and influence in service for that which is pure and true, elevating and refining and the making of yourselves polished jewels fit for the Father's use. Join the Grange, and help to maintain the motto, "For God, Home and Native Land."

**THE GRANGE NEEDS YOU.**

2d. The Grange needs you. Many of our "Old Guard" are falling. They have labored long and faithfully and are passing on to their higher life. Some one must take their places—and it must be you.

We need your young life, your energy and your activity. We need you with all your advantages for mental improvement—with your progressive thought and your bright, enjoyable natures. In return you shall have the experience of our years, our tenderest care and our hearty co-operation in all that will tend to make you a useful, honorable citizen, a blessing to yourselves and the world.

MARY A. MAYO.

**SCHOOL-YARD GARDENS.**

"An example of successful school-yard gardening that made a vivid impression on my mind is connected with my own school-boy days," writes E. A. Long in *American Gardening*. "This was while attending a village school in western New York many years ago. The school-yard comprised about an acre of land, and was embellished with maple trees for shade, and with apple trees, which provided both fruit and shade. But of what use could apple trees be in a school-yard? some may ask. Would not the fruit be knocked off and consumed in a green state by the small boys? We rise in defense of the American small boy and say that, while he is charged with strong proclivities in the line of green fruit-taking, yet, with proper directions he learns to mend his ways. That tree-adorned school-yard afforded clear proof of this assertion. A rule was laid down in our school, and rarely if ever broken, that the apples in the yard should not be molested during their growing season, or until a certain time, when they were pronounced ripe and fit to gather. Then came an autumn half-holiday, when the school, directed by the teacher, gathered the apple crop. It was picked and stored, under lock and key, in a basement closet, and held for the use of the school to which it belonged. As the fruit ripened and mellowed it was distributed among the pupils in a manner most satisfactory. The distribution took place every day or every other day as long as the fruit supply lasted. When the hour of dismissal arrived some of the larger boys brought in baskets enough of fruit from the apple-bin to give each pupil in school an apple. The fruit was not to be eaten until after the dismissal of school and when that time came you may be sure there was joy among the eaters, as 150 youngsters munched away at the apples and chatted happily over the repast.

**FLOWER GARDENS.**

"At another school which the writer once attended the gardening was wholly in the line of shade and ornament. The school-yard occupied about three-fourths of an acre of land at the margin of a wood, and contained within its limits a dozen large beech and other forest trees. There were also some cleared spaces in one of which there were some charming flower-beds. This flower-garden was established and maintained purely as a work of love by the pupils, and as a rule, without the oversight of teachers. It was guarded by a low fence which one resident of the district contributed as his share toward the enterprise.

"The plants and shrubs set out were mostly of hardy kinds, contributed from the gardens of the neighborhood. Some seeds of annuals were also sown, and some geraniums and other plants of that class added to the display. Every pupil in school was trained to feel that the garden was common property, and as such was to be respected. Not an instance occurs to me in which this trust was abused. The garden proved to be a school garden in more ways than one. Along the shady end of the plat was a favorite place in which to stick cuttings from plants after the fall termed opened, and many were the lessons in simple plant-propagation indirectly imparted to pupils who met with little encouragement in such pleasant work at their homes.

"The same plat served as a plant nursery from which more than one poor child carried home in triumph a well-rooted cutting that it could call its own. The same thing happened regarding the division of hardy plants at the annual spring garden-making time, as old plants were taken up and re-set. Thus, while the district as a whole had contributed to the planting of the school garden, over the whole district the garden disseminated, in the course of years, many different kinds of plants."

**SWEET PHRASES.**

**THE PHILOSOPHER.**

Near the close of a summer day, in the long ago, I strolled on the banks of a river. The soft, sweet melodies of the country came to my ear,—the good-night songs of birds, the satisfied hum of insects, the occasional low of cattle, or the mellowed call of a human voice. But suddenly, above all of these, I heard the clear tones of a little chapel bell, ringing the vesper.

The silver notes floated through the groves, and over the river, and above the marshes, softened with every onward throb. I stood enchanted; it was the sweetest sound I had ever heard. Many years have passed since this incident of boyhood, but I can at will bring back the scene, and the melody of that little bell is borne to me over the river from whose banks I have strayed so long.

From the gentle hills of boyhood, over the river of time, comes the memory of other scenes of which I am reminded by the little chapel bell. In those days I heard certain groups of words that for some reason impressed me much as did the sound of the chapel bell. Upon them as a foundation my fancy built visions of beauty that neither time nor experience has dispelled. One of these phrases was "The Chimes of Normandy." From this study I painted me a picture not wholly unlike the one I had witnessed: a rural landscape, quiet under the spell of the warm sunlight; a land fair to look upon, golden with the ripened loveliness of sunny France; peasants laboring, clad in an odd garb that tells the story of their provincialism, but recalls also, by contrast, the proud Norman of centuries gone by. The low sun reminds the harvesters that the day of toil is nearly done. As the last sheaves are bound, from a little stone chapel half hidden in a clump of trees and shrubs, above the multitude of mellow sounds, over the brooks, and the stubble, and the grain, steal these same sweet, enchanting notes of a silver-toned bell. The toilers cease, and receive this evening benediction. I cannot describe the scene farther,—I can only feel its spell.

Closely allied to the "Chimes of Normandy" are "The Blue Alsatian Mountains." These words recall another rural scene, with a wide expanse of hill and dale; with brooks flowing quietly here, and villages nestling there. It is on German soil, and looking far to the southwest, over this fair prospect, I see a long line of hills, distinct against the sky, but hazy and dim of themselves. They sit like fortresses of the "Fatherland," guarding the frontier while the sentry on the Rhine keeps his safer watch; they are the blue Alsatian mountains.

"The Bluebells of Scotland" is one more of those phrases that made music to my youthful heart. And even now, at the sound of the words, I breathe the free air of the highlands, where the heather and the bluebells cover the mountain side. I climb Ben Lomond, or float on Loch Katrine, past Ellen's Isle, while the mists gather on the brow of Ben Venue. Wallace, and Bruce, and the Douglass once more stand for freedom to Scotia, and Rob Roy MacGregor raids the lowland pastures. "The Campbells are comin'," side by side with the bonnets of "Bonnie Dundee," both spurred by the memory of "Scots wha' ha' wi' Wallace bled." Then the martial strains of the pibroch melt into the love notes of "Annie Laurie" or "Highland Mary," and I wander by "Bonnie Doon" and "Afton Water." Oh, it's a bonny ride, this wild gallop of the fancy to the notes of "The Bluebells of Scotland!"

These are strange thoughts to enter a boy's head. But they came to me then, and fixed themselves in my imagination. Doubtless they were not so fully formed as I have expressed them, but the spirit of these varied scenes was present in power. My visions may not bear the test of geography or history, but so true are they to me that I do not wish to be disillusioned. I wonder if this is a solitary experience. I hope not. I hope others are soothed and inspired in the same manner. For to me these visions are as sweet as I can conceive of, and bring a joy that must be akin to that which shall come to life's pilgrim when the marvelous harmonies of Beulah land greet his expectant ear.

**The Juveniles.**

**THE STORY OF A BREEZE.**

Once upon a time a little Breeze who had been playing all day with the leaves and flowers, said to himself; "O, dear! I'm of no use at all. I do nothing but play. I mean to ask the great strong wind if I may go with him tomorrow and help him in his work."

So the Breeze was waiting in the early morning when the wind started on his daily path over the earth. When he came rushing through the tree where the little Breeze had played for so many long days, he heard a soft voice like the rustling of leaves saying: "Please, dear, strong wind, may I go with you and help you today?" The wind was in a great hurry and said as he rushed along; "Why, yes, my dear, if you really wish to help." This made the Breeze so happy that he darted on, dancing and fluttering over the grass, and still keeping ahead of the wind.

Soon they came to a queer building! It was quite high and had a large thing on one side that looked somewhat like a wheel.

In the doorway stood a man talking with another man outside. Said the man outside: "Well, Mr. Miller, is my flour ready? Our bread is all gone, and we have no more flour, and the children must have something to eat."

"I'm so sorry, Mr. Smith," said the miller, "but the wind has not been blowing for two days, and you know the mill cannot grind the wheat unless the wind turns the wheel."

At this the little Breeze rushed forward and came right down close to the man's face, whispering to him that the Wind—the good, strong wind—was coming very soon to turn the great wheel of the mill.

When the miller felt the breeze upon his face, he said joyfully, "I declare, I really felt a Breeze! I think the Wind is going to blow."

By this time the great wheel was turning round and round. The Breeze knew that everything would be all right now, so again he started on, as light-hearted as ever, to be the messenger of the Wind.

He came to another part of the city where the houses were crowded—oh, so closely together! There were no nice yards here, no lace curtains at the windows for the little Breeze to play with, and the children did not seem to be as merry as those he had seen in the park. They just sat on the sidewalks and steps, the only places they had,—with no kites, no flags, no pretty playthings,—and the little girls had no hats at all.

"I'll just peep in the window and see what kind of homes these children have," thought the Breeze. So he went in through an open window, and what do you suppose he saw?

On a bed lay a dear little girl whose face was deeply flushed, and who tossed from side to side moaning pitifully: "O Mama! I'm so warm!"

But the mother was too busy to stop and comfort the child; she had to do washing every day so that she could earn money to get the little one and herself something to eat. So the Breeze fanned the hot face and brushed the damp hair from the little brow till the child dropped asleep feeling comfortable and happy, and smiling as she slept. "She must be dreaming of the angels," said the Breeze, as he gave her a good-bye kiss. And so ended the day; but the Breeze still keeps on untiringly in his helpful and cheering tasks, proving a blessing wherever he goes—MATTIE McROY in *the Child's World*.

**HELEN KELLER.**

"The darkest night brings with it its own lamp"—HELEN KELLER.

Affliction came to her and said,  
O helpless child,  
Henceforth, forever, thou art mine  
In gloom exiled,  
Beyond the light of sun or star,  
In silence vast,  
No gleam of hope in all life's sky  
So dense o'ercast.

But Knowledge came to her and said,  
Soul-light is thine,  
To understand God's wonder world  
By mystic sign,  
Thou art as one upon a way  
Divinely led,  
Nor needest light of common day;—  
Be comforted.

Then Joy to her a message brought,  
From out the night,  
No longer dream amid the gloom  
Awake to light!  
Thy heart hath learned to listen low  
The symphony  
Of love and beauty everywhere  
Enfolding thee.

—Farm and Home.

[Do the boys and girls who read this know who Helen Keller is and why her life is called so sad? If not, suppose they ask people until they find some one who can tell them more about her.—Ed.]

**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. Miller, 500 12th St., Detroit, Michigan.]

Solutions to October 16.  
P. Pot, Seton, Deletes, Potentates, Tottery, Nears, Stys, E. No. 8, Spear-spear-car. 9. Newport, Paris, Canada, Alaska.

**SOLVERS.**

COMPLETE—Dexter, Lily May. INCOMPLETE—The Boy, Tot, Grace Bell, and Mrs. O. B.

**PRIZE WINNERS.**

Lily May and Dexter.

**No. 13.—Crossword.**

In live, not in die,  
In rock, not in rye,  
In near, not in far,  
In dray not in car,  
In moan not in sigh,  
In Dan not in Kitty,  
TOTAL is a city.

Dexter. DEXTER.

1. Over on top. 2. Valley. 3. Female name. 4. True.

Detroit. A. T. S.

**No. 15.—Crossword.**

In sore, not in well;  
In Carrie, not in Bell;  
In ear, not in leg;  
In leather, not in peg;  
In island, not in water,  
A.L. is a body of water.

PRIZES. MRS. O. B.

To the person solving the most puzzles during this month (November) we will give a 50 cent book. To the next two best, each a 10 cent book. Solutions to this number must reach us by November 13.

**THE MAIL BAG.**

Let all our friends try and win these prizes, N. L.

THE VISITOR, three months for ten cents. Every reader invited to send in one name at this rate.



THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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NEXT ISSUE NOVEMBER 15.

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.

Vote on the amendments.

When do you hold your VISITOR social?

Remember the flag when you vote next Tuesday.

Children, do you work out the puzzles in your department?

We have some valuable material on page two. Look it over.

Worthy Master Horton earnestly recommends that every Grange hold a VISITOR social, and devote the proceeds to subscriptions to the VISITOR. The best time to hold them is now, while our low offer is good.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Storrs has an interesting communication on page 6, telling something of what this department has done since its establishment. In the next issue he will have an article telling us what is needed to make the department more efficient.

Many of our readers have responded with a subscription at our "three months for ten cents" rate, and some have done much better than that. This kind aid is very encouraging; still we are impelled to ask those who have not responded, Can we not count on you?

Mr. O. A. Jenison, of Lansing, has an interesting volume, probably the only one of its kind in existence. It is a complete file of *The Northern Granger and Industrial Advocate*. It was an eight page paper, of four columns, issued weekly, and printed in Lansing. It had an existence of about eight months—from Feb. 26, 1874, to Sept. 10 of the same year. The price was \$1.50 per year. Perhaps many of our readers will remember it. At the date last mentioned the paper was consolidated with *The New Era* of Owosso.

GRANGE NEWS.

One value of a Grange paper is the news it brings of what other Granges are doing. But the paper can't publish such news unless it is sent. So we ask for Grange news from each subordinate Grange. If you have a successful social, a good entertainment, a rousing contest, an interesting lecture, an initiation of a good sized class—tell us about them on a postal card. It is just what you want to read about other Granges; it is what they want to read about you.

STATE GRANGE.

The last session of the State Grange was profitable and important. The next session ought to be more profitable and of more importance. The reason of the success of the last session was that most of the delegates knew before they came what they

wanted to do. The next session will be valuable largely in proportion to the degree of preparation which delegates bring with them.

There are plenty of important questions to be discussed and acted upon. Some of them are new, most of them are old; but the latter retain their importance even in old age. We try to suggest in the VISITOR from time to time such questions as seem most likely to arise, and we trust that delegates will know just how their fellow Patrons, whom they represent, would like to have them vote upon these various topics.

IMMIGRATION.

["Naturalization and Immigration" is the farmers' club topic for November. Inasmuch as we have suggested "Immigration" as a topic for the Grange, we treat the two subjects separately.]

The problem of the treatment of foreign immigrants has two phases; first, whom shall we debar from coming? Second, what shall we do with those who come? The first is the real problem of immigration; the second is the real problem of naturalization.

There are three classes whom we do not want: 1. Criminals, 2. Paupers, 3. Illiterates. We should close our doors against all whose records are not clean in these respects.

We see but one method of preventing these classes from coming, and that is by thorough inspection before they embark for America. No immigrant should be allowed to land at our ports who cannot present a certificate of a United States consul that the applicant for admission is qualified to enter. At the foreign consulate there should be a complete system of examinations, so that no person could receive the certificate unless entitled to it. Any person who is brought over in violation of law should be deported at the expense of the steamship company that carried him.

The chief question is, when are we going to place this restriction on immigration? We all recognize the need of it. The question has been agitated for years, but congress pays almost no attention to it. What are we, the people, going to do about it?

NATURALIZATION.

We stated above that the real problem of naturalization is suggested by the question, what shall we do with immigrants when they come?

The thing to do is manifestly to manufacture American citizens out of them, to Americanize them, to make them the sort of people we want Americans to be. At present there are two factors that hinder this process: 1. Ignorance about our government; and, 2. Colonization. It is to be expected that most foreigners will know but little of our institutions; but they certainly ought to learn something about them before they vote. One obstacle to this knowledge is the habit of colonization we speak of. We have "German settlements," and "Irish settlements," and the "Italian quarter," and the "Polish quarter." Foreigners settle down in large bodies, keep up the old customs, preserve the home language, run in the narrow, clannish ways. They are not Americans, but aliens, even after many years' residence.

The proper settlement of the immigration problem would tend to mitigate these evils. Then, too, we are inclined to the belief that there should be added to our naturalization laws some educational test. This would impel study of English, and might be made broad enough to demand knowledge of our form of government. The necessities of the case would lead to the education of the children of foreigners in English schools, for which ample facilities should be provided. Certainly a man who does not know anything about our government should not vote, even if he has lived here forty years; nor should well informed and educated foreigners be deprived from voting, even for five years. Therefore we should be disposed to substitute an educational test for a time test in dealing with candidates for naturalization.

PATRONS AT THE POLLS.

Our Declaration of Purposes says: "It is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption, and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful, and honest men; who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of

trust; and to have carried out the principle that should characterize every Patron, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office."

Thus it becomes not only a privilege but a duty that every Patron shall take an active interest in politics. His interests however should not be confined solely to party success, but to the interests of "the industrial class," and to the good of the country.

Does it not follow, therefore, that Patrons should, individually and collectively, vote for men who favor measures advocated by the Grange? Why should the Grange not vote as well as talk? We do not for an instant mean that the Grange should enter a partisan controversy; we always declare against even the semblance of such a proceeding. But if the Grange believes in, say, woman suffrage, and is willing to make it a leading issue, why should not all Patrons use every honorable endeavor, in caucuses, conventions, and at the polls, toward electing men to the legislature who favor that principle? In other words, why should not the Grange be an independent political force—not a political party, but a force, exerting its influence in all parties?

It is well enough to pass resolutions; but politicians don't mind resolutions. They will listen to votes, however. Then why not vote as we resolve? Isn't it worth while for us as a Grange to consider these questions?

THE PARTY.

A political party is in theory a tool, an instrument, for the attainment of certain ends in government. In the minds of the political leaders, however, the party is not unfrequently looked upon as the end rather than the means. To such men the chief lookout is to maintain the party in power, and to perform those acts that shall tend to aid in thus keeping control.

Practically speaking, this latter view of political duty is not wholly incorrect, nor is it entirely inconsistent with the broader view. A party without power is useless. Nor can a party gain power except by organization and by the work of politicians.

It is foolish in a man to break with a party because his wishes are not carried out, or because the party is not perfect. It is a waste of energy for a man to stand on the corner while the party procession passes, and denounce the line of march. If he doesn't like it, he should get in the front carriage and try to change the direction of the column. There are many educated men who see only the folly, the shallowness, the demagogery, the corruption of politics, and who instead of grasping their war clubs and fighting the evils they see, stand aside and beat criticism. Dr. Parkhurst is worth a thousand pulpit book-worms who lend their chiefest energies to ferociously pounding the rubber bag rather than to putting on the gloves with the antagonist.

But if it is foolish to desert a party for many reasons, it is almost criminal to follow a party into moral wrong doing. There are men, good men too, who seem to justify bad means to a good end,—who, at least, never protest seriously against such evils. What we need, and what we are going to have before many more decades, is a body of men in every party, strong, devoted, moral, patriotic, who will seek to keep their party always in the right channels, who will stand by it, too, when it grinds on the rocks, or strands on the beach, or swings in the whirlpool; but who, when that party deliberately accepts false prophets and absolutely betrays the people, the flag, the nation—as parties sometimes do, will unhesitatingly declare that they can not and will not follow the party to practical treason and moral wrong. This is the leaven that shall leaven the whole lump.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE GRANGE.

There are good Patrons who think that the term, "committee on woman's work in the Grange," is a misnomer; that there is no work in the Grange that is distinctively woman's work and not man's work; that men and women should in the Grange work side by side, for the same ends, and in the same methods; that there is as much sense in a committee on man's work as in a committee on woman's work. At its last session the National Grange acted on some such reasoning as this, and abolished the committee on woman's work in the National Grange.

But we are old fashioned enough to be-

lieve that there is such a thing as "woman's work in the Grange." You can call it her "sphere," or her "mission," or whatever name you may like, but we believe that there is work that a woman can do better than a man, work for which she is especially fitted. To deny this we believe is to deny a fundamental truth;

"For woman is not undeveloped man, But diverse."

We believe, too, that this especial fitness applies in Grange work. Indeed, there is no reason why it shouldn't. This being true, why should not woman's work be made more effective by organization? Why not make the best use of these special faculties that the Grange is privileged to possess through its admission of women?

If we were called upon to signify those lines of Grange endeavor that the woman's work committee can follow better than can any other agency, we would for convenience and clearness arbitrarily designate them about as follows:

1. Social work. Men will get together and talk crops or politics, but there is not the truest social spirit until women not only are admitted, but take the lead. The Grange recognizes that the social phase of its efforts is quite as important as any. Yet it is doubtful if this portion of its work is as well organized as it should be. We believe that a woman's work committee in each subordinate Grange, a part of whose duties is to devise social amusements and social instruction, and who would make these leading features of Grange work, would soon revolutionize the social life of our farming communities. As individuals, and this applies especially to the younger people, it is not enough that we get together and "have a good time." There are hundreds of things we need to learn, and which can be taught us only by contact with people who know more than we do. We want to learn to converse more readily, to feel at ease in any company, to be ourselves wherever we go, to learn the polite practices that people justly regard as necessary. We sometimes hear farmers pride themselves on the fact that they as a class know enough but that they can't tell what they know. It is a matter of regret rather than of pride. There is nothing in farming that makes a man tongue-tied. It is simply lack of practice. Farmers would exert vastly more of an influence than they do today in education, society, legislation, if they and their wives could better tell what they think. This is proved by the examples of some of our leaders in the Grange; they can meet any man on even terms. No one can so well direct and inspire such an improvement as the women. And it is not enough that we drift along, as we have done, without much aim or plan; but organized social work should be taken up and directed by a woman's work committee who will study the best methods for social advancement.

2. School work. The importance of the district school has never been exaggerated; and on the other hand it is generally conceded that there is plenty of room for improvement in the schools of today. It is astonishing how little attention some communities give to this subject. But the chances are that the women have more interest in the schools, are better fitted for managing them, and possibly have more of time and inclination to devote to them than have the men. The matters of wages, better teachers, more permanent service, libraries, grading, are all important topics, and they can not be relegated to semi-occasional discussions, but must be treated as live questions and dealt with by those competent to handle them. The Grange can not afford to neglect this work, and yet today, in Michigan, there is comparatively little being done by the subordinate Granges along this line. We must except a few counties where some progressive spirits have aroused an interest in the school question, and have united the Grange and the teachers into organizations where both factors work for a common end—the improvement of the schools.

3. Charitable work. To dispense charity is a true Patron's duty and privilege. There are many ways by which the Grange can help its members who are in distress or in want. But we do not believe that its charity should stop there. We believe that we should dispense charity to all who are in need of it, so long as we do no in-



justice to our own. No one can do this work as can the women. The "fresh air" work of the past summer is the best commentary on what organized action will accomplish in charitable efforts in the Grange.

4. Moral work. "To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves," is one of our chief purposes. It is recognized everywhere that woman's presence and efforts are necessary to such a development in man, and doubtless it is not entirely unnecessary that she should put forth especial effort for her sisters. This work may not perhaps be so easily distinguished as the other lines, but certainly a committee could devise many things to prevent the bad and encourage the good.

We believe that few if any Patrons seriously differ with us in the propositions laid down. The question is, can we, by a more thorough organization of woman's specific work as here outlined, better advance the cause? We think so, decidedly. And we would advocate the establishment of woman's work committees in every Grange in the state, Pomona and subordinate, who shall be in close touch with the state committee, and who shall be well organized and have the work well divided and assigned. All these committees shall then work in harmony in the grandest of labors. Think of the power that could be exerted by 600 earnest women, working for the same end, in 200 localities, having specific objects to attain, tireless in toil, under good leadership! It is a dream now, but, sisters, you can make it a fact.

**The Lecture Field.**

**TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.**

1. What salaries should be paid to our state officers, and under what limitations?
2. Can the farmers aid in solving the liquor question? If so, how? Have they any interest or duty in the matter?
3. Will it be beneficial and wise to prohibit members of the legislature from accepting free passes from railroad companies? If so, should the prohibition extend to all state officers?
4. What restrictions shall be placed on immigration? When shall we begin to restrict? [See editorial].

**WHY IS IT?**

As I sat in the sessions of a most successful Grange and teachers' institute, held in the hall of Redford Grange, No. 367, with the Wayne county teachers' institute as guests and associated participants, and listened to the papers presented and the discussion of the subjects, all full of bright thought and clear reasoning, fairly pinning the eager attention of every listener, I felt glad. For I observed how many of the young people by their ease and apt ability in taking their respective parts; or coming readily impromptu into the exercises, showed plainly the rapid development of their abilities, and the effect of that associative training which they were almost unconsciously receiving in their Grange, and which unmistakably marked its members from their unpracticed, but otherwise equal associates. I realized the extent of their familiar acquaintance, comprising so many people of high social standing from all parts of the country and many even farther away, brought into the close familiarity of near neighbors; and all this enjoyed by persons while yet in the beginning of life.

I viewed again these people almost wild in mirth and glee, in a royal feast of social happiness, or serving and partaking in a sumptuous banquet, vying with each other in who should be most helpful in every duty to others comfort; as I imagine from the appearance of smiling countenances and other emphatic expressions, their satisfaction and appreciation of the occasion. And then I remembered how little of their time, strength, or money, which have been necessary to the building and support of that association, which is contributing so much to make them as they are, and only which has made it possible that these people would have this with so many similar festive occasions of recreation, dotting the lifetime of this common farming people.

As I see parents closely watching the realizations of pleasure to their children participating in such pure and pleasant recreation, while their countenances beam with pride, or their eyes glisten with emotion, in satisfaction at the performance of each part or duty I think of the wonderful work of the Grange. Here too I see the very aged eagerly taking a supply of happiness to give pleasant reflections to the waiting days of closing life. And then as we look over the communities where such or similar associative advantages are provided, and again upon those where they are unknown or not supported, and think of the army of bright and genial spirits, thirsting for something to unlock their stunted

growth and slackened social development, unused to the power of that magnetic influence which should be employed to place them in touch and harmony with the advancing world of their associates; we pause and can but ask, Why is it thus?

Can it be that those not having associative privileges and influences, realize even partially, their true position? Is there a curtain of prejudice hiding anything so real, so certain? Are there so many bright minds of men and women who need stronger or clearer testimony, who need the touch of something more real or tangible to awaken the taste or desire for such pleasure and advantages? Do not parents wish to bring into reach of their children opportunities so rich in rewards, yet so light in expense? The Grange is filling its vocation nobly and well, and its varied opportunities will never be exhausted.

Fraternally,  
A. J. CROSBY, JR.

*Ypsilanti.*

**OUR WORK.**

It is nearly time that we began to formulate our annual report on woman's work. It is necessary that we secure reports from all who have worked with us in this department. We have sent out a great many postal cards, but we well know we cannot reach all who have aided in the work in this way because we have not the names or addresses of the workers.

1. Will all to whom the school circulars were sent report to us their opinion of the results of the school visiting committees, and would you approve of the continuance of the use of the circulars another year?
2. Will all those who aided in giving the Fresh Air Outings report to me on a postal card the number they have received into their homes? This is very necessary as we wish very much to know the extent of the work and cannot unless you, every one, report.
3. Is it your opinion that those whom you have received into your homes this summer have been benefited? And have you been so over burdened that you would not care to receive any another summer?
4. Has the work of the woman's work committee been any factor as to the success of your Grange this past year? Has it tended to make your Grange hall more home like and your meetings any more interesting? Has it stimulated to any better concert of action? Has it in any way popularized your Grange among those outside its gates?

If all who have any part in the work will consider these questions and reply by sending us a short report as soon as possible, it will enable us to present our annual report correctly, and also greatly aid us in planning and formulating the work for another year.

Yours for the work,  
MARY A. MAYO.

*Battle Creek.*

**NATIONAL GRANGE MEETING.**

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

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

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

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

By order of the executive committee.

JOHN TRIMBLE,  
Secretary, National Grange.

**THE SOLDIERS' HOME AMENDMENT.**

A correspondent writes that in his opinion the "Soldiers' Home" amendment to the constitution will not have the effect, if adopted, of giving any veteran a vote in the township in which the home is situated unless his home is actually there; and that he thinks no one who does not desire to see the veterans disfranchised entirely would wish to have them deprived of any rights pertaining to citizenship, and, therefore that the objection to their voting for local officers is not well considered.

**Three months for Ten cents.**

While the Order of Patrons of Husbandry has a grand record for usefulness in the past in educating and elevating the American farmer, in dignifying his calling, and placing him in the foremost rank of American citizenship, its work has only just begun. It has before it the possibilities of a more glorious future in the advancement of the interests of the farming population of this country, and giving them that high position of thought and action that they are destined to occupy if they are but true to themselves and true to the principles upon which this Order is founded.

**THE NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.**

OFFICE OF MASTER,  
Delta, O., Oct. 18, 1894.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY:—Notice is hereby given that at the 28th annual meeting of the National Grange, to be held in the Senate Chamber of the capitol at Springfield, Ill., the subject of "Cooperation" will be made the special order for discussion on the third day of the session, Friday, Nov. 16, '94. All members of the Order who are interested are invited to be present.

J. H. BRIGHAM,  
Master National Grange, P. of H.

**REDUCED FARE TO THE NATIONAL GRANGE MEETING.**

Arrangements have been made with the "Central Traffic Association" by which all delegates and persons attending the National Grange Meeting to be held in Springfield, Illinois, commencing on the 14th day of November next, and passing over their lines of road, and those of all other Passenger Associations co-operating with them, viz.: The "Western Passenger Association," "Southern Passenger Association," "Trunk Line Association," "New York and Boston Line Passenger Committee," can secure passage to Springfield and return for one and one-third fare for the round trip on the certificate plan.

In order to secure this reduced fare the following instructions must be strictly followed:

*First*—Each person must purchase (not more than three days prior to the date of the meeting nor more than three days after the commencement of the meeting) a first-class ticket (either limited or unlimited) to the place of meeting, for which he will pay the regular fare and, upon request, the ticket agent will issue to him a certificate of such purchase.

*Second*—If through tickets cannot be purchased at the starting point, or certificates obtained, purchase a regular ticket to the nearest point where such through ticket and certificate can be obtained, and there purchase through to the place of meeting, taking the certificate, signed by the agent, of such purchase. Ticket agents should be requested to telegraph to the agent where such ticket is to be purchased, and have tickets and certificates filled out in readiness when train arrives, so as to cause no delay for tickets.

*Third*—The certificate must state that full fare has been paid, and likewise determine the route via which the ticket for return journey will be sold, and without it no reduction will be made.

*Fourth*—On reaching the place of meeting, deliver your certificate to the Secretary of the National Grange, who will certify thereon your attendance at the meeting, and also secure the signature of the special Railroad Agent to the same, and return it to you.

*Fifth*—For return passage, present your certificate, certified to and signed as above, to the ticket agent where the meeting is held, not more than three days after the adjournment, and he will issue a return ticket, over the same route for continuous passage for one-third the regular fare.

*Sixth*—Certificates are not transferable and the above directions must be strictly followed or no reduction in fare can be procured.

By order of the Executive Committee N. G. P. of H. J. J. WOODMAN,  
Secretary.

*Paw Paw, Mich., Oct. 23, 1894.*

We're gaining; will you give us a friendly push?

**OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.**

Continued from page 1.

music are both taught, elementary and advanced. The piano, flute, violin, cornet, and pipe organ are all taught. Many pupils become instructors in music, and to all it becomes a solace and comfort, largely taking the place of books to the seeing person.

The girls do sewing, knitting, crocheting, and can manage a sewing machine. Cooking will soon be introduced. The idea is to make them self helpful when they marry or return to their old homes. The boys learn broom making and piano tuning and repairing. Many acquire great proficiency in piano tuning and make a success of it as a means of self support. It is desired to introduce hammock and fly-net making as additional work for the boys.

There is gymnasium work for both boys and girls. The boys also have military drill to some extent. It is considered especially beneficial in correcting the stooping postures that are often unwittingly assumed by the blind.

**STATISTICS.**

The school can accommodate 125; there are 70 present now. There is a 45 acre farm, part in fruits and vegetables, and a small dairy that supplies the institution.

There are eight teachers besides the superintendent. The latter receives \$960

a year, the principal gets \$400, and the teachers from \$200 to \$350. All are allowed in addition rooms and board.

The inventory is \$200,000. The appropriation and hence the cost to the state is \$21,000 per year.

The census of 1894 shows 404 names of blind who are 21 years old and under. Only 80 of these a year participate in the advantages of the school. The state is anxious that all who can should receive the help here that they need. Many of the blind do not know that such a school exists. Many parents are unwilling to send their children away for fear that they will not be properly cared for. But the aim is to make the school as homelike and cheerful as possible. There is no expense except for railroad fare and clothing, and even these are provided by the state, if parents can not furnish them.

Of the causes of blindness of pupils about 14 per cent are congenital, 10 per cent accidents, 7 per cent cataract, 7 per cent spinal fever, 5 per cent scarlet fever. Thus here is proved, as elsewhere among the unfortunates of the state, that the sins of the fathers are responsible for much of the misery of life.

**Home for the Feeble Minded.**

The legislature of 1893 appropriated \$50,000 for establishing this home, and \$15,000 for current expenses during 1894. The site selected was at Lapeer, and three small buildings have been erected this year. The organization has not been completed as yet.

**Don't forget that ONE name.**

**TAXATION IN MICHIGAN.**

Continued from page 1.

has very emphatically declared that "a local custom which is opposed to the general policy of the state on the subject to which it refers is not valid in law." The assessment must be such that its justice is not questionable and the share demanded must be competently ascertained.

**ASSESSORS' DUTIES.**

The foregoing are the most essential of the general principles which must govern the officer who desires to make a valid assessment. Every assessor is required "to ascertain the taxable property of his assessing district, and the persons to whom it should be assessed, and their residences." This is his first duty upon assuming office. It cannot be delegated to another, and it cannot be neglected or incompetently performed without placing the entire levy in jeopardy. To aid the assessor the law prescribes forms of statements of taxable property which "he may require every person of full age and sound mind" who he believes has property which is not exempt from taxation, to prepare, subscribe and make oath to.

**THE TROUBLE IN TAXATION.**

The tendency to secretiveness regarding possessions is not half so dangerous a factor in solving the problem of the listing of property for taxation as is the desire of assessors to complete their roll with the least work and to the satisfaction of a sufficient number of taxpayers who will reward neglect of duty. This reward is not sought by all assessors but is accepted by nearly all.

The statement made in the preceding paragraph will be indignantly denied by many honorable assessors who are the victims of pernicious practices which are not recognized by the law, except in its endeavors to apply remedies, and it will be vehemently denounced by a class of assessors who sturdily declare it impossible to obey the requirements of the law.

It is my intention in the next paper of this series to convince the former and invite their valuable assistance in righting some of the wrongs practiced by assessors. The latter I shall mercilessly prosecute and I hope that a just public will convict them, and in due season pass sentence of retirement upon them.

**Can we COUNT on you?**

**DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Will you take subscriptions for the VISITOR election day?

You need only a copy to show its make-up and you can get plenty to take it at ten cents for three months as a trial.



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PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have sold Ingersoll Paint to the Order P. of H. since its organization. House Paints and Cheap Paints for Barns and Out-buildings, 10,000 Farmers testify to their merits. Grange Halls, Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, all over the land, some of them painted 15 years ago, still looking well, prove them the most durable.

MICHIGAN PATRONS "Buy direct from Factory" at full Wholesale Prices and save all Middlemen's Profits.  
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Oldest Paint House in America  
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Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Estimates and full particulars  
MAILED FREE. Write at once.

## MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS.

All those who wish to purchase pure-bred stock of any description, will find it to their advantage to correspond with some of the following well-known breeders.

### H. H. HINDS

Stanton, Montcalm Co

Breeder of

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American Merino  
and Shropshire Sheep



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Breeder of IMPROVED  
CHESTER WHITE SWINE

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

If you want First-Class

## MERINO SHEEP

OR

## WHITE BRONZE TURKEYS

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

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Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices, and Guaranteed as Represented.

JNO. BOWDITCH,  
Hillsdale, Mich.

## An All-Round "Deal."

"IDEAL" DEALERS all deal in "IDEAL" DEAL Buggies, because a good deal of their trade prefer a good deal to a miss-deal. Consequently they buy "Deal" vehicles. Ask for catalogue showing the "Ideal" and other popular buggies and carriages in various poses. The prices are such as to make riding cheaper than walking.

J. J. DEAL & SON,  
Jonesville, Mich.

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Your Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Veal, Beans, Potatoes, Hides, Fats, Wool, Hay, Grain, Green and ANYTHING YOU MAY HAVE to us. Quick sales at the highest market price and prompt returns made. Write for prices or any information you may want.

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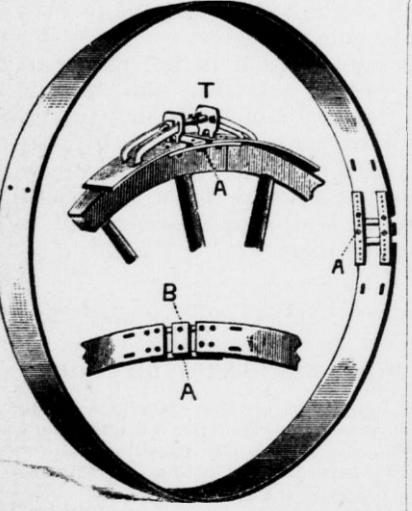
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\$10.00 buys a complete set (including the tightener T) of STEEL TIRES 4 1/2 inches wide, warranted to carry 4,000 lbs., that can be put onto the wheels of any farm wagon over the narrow tire, and can be attached or detached by one man in twenty minutes.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

E. E. WHIPPLE, St. Johns, Mich.

## FOR POULTRY RAISERS.

Two handy and useful books published by The Fanciers' Review of Chatham, N. Y., have come to hand. One is called "The A, B, C of poultry culture," and the other is "Five hundred questions and answers on poultry raising." The price of each is 25 cents. They contain a good deal of practical information in handy form.

## PURE FOOD.

### What Has been Accomplished in Michigan.

CHARLES E. STORRS, STATE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

It may be of interest to readers of the VISITOR to know what, if anything, has been accomplished in the year since the law providing for the appointment of a dairy and food commissioner went into operation. Two things seem to be clearly shown, one the extent to which the markets of the state are filled with the vile compounds that are placed in competition with the legitimate products of honest industry; the other the pressing need of stringent laws for the suppression of the villainous practices of the unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers who are daily defrauding the people in the matter of what they eat and drink.

### SOME ANALYSES.

The following are some of the results of the researches of the state analyst. Of seventeen samples of vinegar analyzed seventeen are not as claimed; two are cider vinegar. Of baking powders, ten samples; four show cream tartar, three phosphate, and three alum. Of jellies, fourteen sample; all sold as fruit jellies, not one has a trace of fruit in its makeup but Japanese sea moss, dextrine, starch, and glucose with aniline, cochineal, and sundry vegetable colors. All of them contain sulphuric acid, most of them in sufficient quantities to show that it was not used for its medicinal properties. It is not variety of fruits, simply variety of labels that supplies the required change. Two-thirds of the samples of butter thus far analyzed show twenty per cent of foreign fats, one-third pure butter. Maple syrup and sugar, with one exception, adulterated. Eleven samples of milk, none of them meeting the requirements of the law. A few samples of spices show one-half of them to be pure, the balance adulterated. The analyses so far made show at least seventy-five per cent of the articles examined to be fraudulent.

### THE FRAUD.

If the same ratio holds good in regard to the amounts paid for this class of goods, then out of every dollar so paid seventy-five cents goes for something that is not as represented and a large share of it for something that is actually deleterious. Besides this articles that are pure are forced to compete in the markets of the state with those that are adulterated, and honest manufacturers are forced to sell for prices that will compare with those which it has cost much less money to produce. For example a seventeen pound pail of so called currant jelly can be bought for less than one-half the amount that the same number of pounds of the fruit would cost. The state analyst has in hands at present samples of butter and cheese.

It has been an extremely hard matter to secure samples of these articles in such a way as to be able to identify them as the product of any particular factory. Retail dealers of course buy largely of jobbers, and if they know whose make they are using are not always inclined to tell. Wholesale dealers also have a trick of changing the brands, erasing one and replacing with something that will better suit their trade, and while retailers are liable under the law, still it has not seemed to me fair to hold them liable when apparently they are themselves victims of the dishonest practices of manufacturers and jobbers.

The farmers of Michigan are sufferers today from this condition of things. Every pound of butter that contains twenty per cent of foreign fats prevents the sale of one-fifth of a pound of butter. For every four pounds of such mixture so sold one pound of butter is driven out of the market. For every gallon of spurious vinegar sold some fruit grower suffer. For every pound of fraudulent jelly some fruit grower's orchard or garden must pay tribute to some one who is not only engaged in robbing honest producers but endangering the health of those who use his goods. The remedy for this condition of things is in the hands of those who suffer from it. Laws that have force in them, or that give adequate authority to those whose duty it is to see to their enforcement, will accomplish it. Niggardly makeshifts never will. Efforts to make something out of nothing will continue to be a failure.

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## A PLEA FOR THE STUDY OF NATURE.

P. H. DOWLING.

"Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding; for the merchandise of it is better than silver and the gain thereof than fine gold." Our commissioner of schools, the other day, stated before a meeting of the Grange, that the methods of teaching in our district schools have very much improved during the last ten or fifteen years. The object of the teacher now is to make study interesting and attractive so that the pupils will love to learn. This is surely a great step in the right direction; for it is well known that "a boy who leaves school knowing much but hating his lessons will soon have forgotten almost all he ever learned; while another who had acquired a thirst for knowledge, even if he had learned little, would soon teach himself more than the first ever knew."

### ITS VALUE.

We can hardly overestimate the value of the study of nature to young people who are preparing for the battle of life. The world has been aptly compared to a chess-board, the phenomena of nature to the different pieces, and the rules of the game are nature's laws. We know that the unseen player on the other side is always just and fair, but he makes no allowance for our ignorance. How important then that we know something of the rules of the game—the laws of nature. For the good player is bounteously rewarded. And one who plays ill is checkmated—without haste, but without remorse.

Nature studies quicken and cultivate directly the faculty of observation, "which in many persons lies almost dormant through life." It is only by carefully fixing the attention that we can successfully study plant life. The disciplinary value of this work is becoming more generally known and appreciated by our best educators. "Entering life as a mere germ, the soul expands into intelligence and virtue through the teachings of surrounding objects and influences, and the beauty, purity, and wisdom displayed in the vegetable world bears a full share."

### A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

I have often thought that no exercise could be more pleasant and profitable to the younger members of our Order than for some one to bring before the meeting a specimen from the field or garden which should be made the subject of one or more papers presenting the result of weeks of patient research, observation, and reading. Give its peculiarities of root, leaf, flowers, and fruit; its species, genus, and order; its uses to man directly and indirectly; its family relations, and its evolution or biological history.

Not all our young members could be induced to do such work, but some can. And while some are working in this field, others may be employed in like manner in entomology or some other branch of natural science, with perhaps as much profit to themselves and pleasure to others.

In our initiatory work we are constantly reminded of the refining influence of flowers, and are imperturbed to cherish, cultivate, and study them. "Every region has its plants, and every plant has its inhabitants." "Let flowers be to you an emblem of hope."  
Rome, Mich.

## YORK STATE CONSTITUTION.

The state of New York has a constitutional convention once in 20 years, at which time changes and amendments to the constitution of the state can be made. It has been in session, and among the amendments agreed upon are the following: Abolishing the office of coroner; forbidding the passage of any legislative bill until it has been in printed form before the members for three days; providing that the president pro tem of the senate and speaker of the assembly shall be in order of succession to the governorship after the lieutenant governor; striking out the \$5,000 limit of recoverable damages in death by accident cases; providing that no person shall have gained or lost a residence by becoming an inmate of a charitable institution; authorizing the use of voting machines in elections; forbidding riders to appropriation bills; forbidding the issuing of railway passes to public officers; prohibiting labor in prisons in competition with free labor; providing for non-partisan election boards; providing a new judiciary system; providing for a new legislative apportionment; for the preservation of Adirondack lands and the forests thereon; regulating the registration in towns and villages of less than 5,000 inhabitants; for separate state and municipal elections—putting state elections on the even and municipal on the odd years; prohibiting the use of public money by sectarian schools; providing for the creation by the legislature of a state board of charities. The idea of abolishing the office of coroner is a new one. The others are in line with public opinion as given expression in the public prints and in public discussions. There are several of them which, if passed into laws, would fill a long-felt want. Among them the abolition of railway passes to public officials, prohibiting the competition of convict labor against free labor, non-partisan election boards, etc.

## WESTERN POMONA.

October 11 and 12 Western Pomona met with Georgetown Grange. Thursday, the first day of the meeting, was very pleasant and we should have had a full hall, but we had a small attendance. The following subjects were brought forward for discussion: "What can we best do to keep up an interest in the Grange?" introduced by H. C. Tuttle of Ravenna. Mr. Tuttle read an interesting paper on this subject, followed by short talks by others. "Has love of money more influence upon mankind than education?" Mr. Joe Lowing of Georgetown read a good paper on this subject. The members who entered into this discussion would have it that we loved money just for the good we could get from the use of it, and not the money itself. "Do we as farmers give our boys all the privileges that we should?" by Mrs. Wilde of Harrington, who promptly said, No! and all the members said No! likewise. "How much and what should the farmer read?" W. M. Jaques of Olive Center was booked for this subject, but not being able to attend he sent a very interesting paper.

### THE MONEY QUESTION.

"How to make money and how to save it," by Mr. Fellows of Olive Center. This question is better answered by each one personally. We ought to all know whether we have the money making prerequisites or no, and when we have made the money depends on each one's circumstances in saving it. This was an interesting subject and brought out a good many different ideas on making and saving money. "Has novel reading a moral tendency?" Mrs. Alice Jaques of Olive Center read an essay on this subject. We all know that if all novel reading or what could be termed such was taken from us, we would not have much of a variety left, but it was fully demonstrated during the dis-

Continued on page 7.

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Schedule in effect Sunday, Sept. 24, 1894.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.			
Stations.	No. 8.	No. 6.	No. 2.
Mackinaw City	7:40 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	
Potoskey	5:30 a.m.	9:15 a.m.	10:20 p.m.
Mancelona	6:48 a.m.	10:45 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Traverse City	7:00 a.m.	11:05 a.m.	
Walton	8:00 a.m.	12:15 a.m.	1:10 a.m.
Adillac	8:55 a.m.	1:25 a.m.	2:10 a.m.
Reed City	9:57 a.m.	2:35 a.m.	3:20 a.m.
Big Rapids	10:30 a.m.	3:05 a.m.	3:50 a.m.
Howard City	11:20 a.m.	3:55 a.m.	4:45 a.m.
Gd. Rapids	11:40 a.m.	4:15 a.m.	5:10 a.m.
Kalamazoo	12:15 p.m.	5:40 a.m.	6:50 a.m.
Fort Wayne	4:00 p.m.	7:35 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
Richmond	7:30 p.m.	11:25 a.m.	12:15 p.m.
Cincinnati		3:20 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
Chicago	6:50 p.m.	7:10 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
Detroit	5:30 a.m.	10:40 p.m.	11:40 a.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.			
Stations.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Chicago	3:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	
Detroit	4:35 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	7:40 a.m.
Cincinnati	8:05 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	
Richmond	11:00 a.m.	11:25 p.m.	
Fort Wayne	2:55 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	7:40 a.m.
Kalamazoo	7:20 p.m.	5:50 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
Gd. Rapids	9:15 p.m.	7:20 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Howard City	10:25 p.m.	7:40 a.m.	1:25 p.m.
Big Rapids	11:45 p.m.	8:05 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
Reed City	12:35 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	3:40 p.m.
Adillac	1:05 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	4:10 p.m.
Walton	2:20 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	5:20 p.m.
Traverse City	3:10 a.m.	12:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m.
Mancelona	4:18 a.m.	2:20 p.m.	7:41 p.m.
Potoskey	5:40 a.m.	3:50 p.m.	9:10 p.m.
Mackinaw City	7:10 a.m.		10:30 p.m.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, daily except Sunday.  
No. 2, daily except Saturday night.  
No. 3, daily except Monday morning.  
Harbor Springs trains leave Potoskey 6:30, 9:15 a.m. and 3:55, 9:30 p.m. on week days, and at 8:00 a.m. and 9:30 p.m. Sundays.  
Trains leave Harbor Springs 8:30, 9:45 a.m., 4:25, 9:45 p.m. on week days, and 8:25 a.m. and 9:45 p.m. on Sundays.  
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★ The Reliable ★  
★ Incubator ★  
★ 110 ★  
★ 120 ★  
★ 130 ★  
★ 140 ★  
★ 150 ★  
★ 160 ★  
★ 170 ★  
★ 180 ★  
★ 190 ★  
★ 200 ★  
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Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek; Mrs. Mary Sherwood Hinds, Stanton; Mrs. Belle Royce, Baroda.

General Deputy Lecturers.

MARY A. MAYO, Battle Creek; HON. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw; HON. C. G. LUCE, Coldwater; HON. PERRY MAYO, Battle Creek; HON. THOS. MARS, Berrien Center; JASON WOODMAN, Paw Paw; A. D. BANK, Lansing; C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.

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Revised List of Grange Supplies

Kept in the office of Sec'y of the

Michigan State Grange

And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

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

WESTERN POMONA.

Continued from page 6.

cusation that there are a great many novels written that have a moral tendency. The last two questions, with music and recitations, constituted the evening program. The morning session was taken up with the usual routine of business. The electing of a delegate to the State Grange was rather exciting. Mr. Levi Fellows and wife of Olive Center were elected after much voting, and Mr. H. C. Tuttle and wife of Ravenna as alternates. We had a very pleasant and profitable meeting, due to the kindness of Georgetown members.

MRS. H. J. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

OF AGE.—A PARODY.

[Read by Emily Benedict Reynolds, at the 21st anniversary of Litchfield Grange, held at Mr. Freeman's, Oct. 20, 1894.]

The shades of night fell o'er this home As years count backward twenty-one, When some brave hearts around this hearth Resolved to taste new joys of birth, As Grangers.

With happy hearts the goat they rode, Through all the pains of birth they strode, And in their swaddling clothes were dressed, To cry and screech with every breath We're Grangers.

The neighbors heard the awful sound, And carefully they glanced around, But ever in their ears there rung, In accents wild, that unknown tongue We're Grangers.

In country round, the cry, "Beware, Beware the Granger's life to share!" A voice replied "come taste the joys, Be young again, be girls and boys, Be Grangers."

The baby Grange outgrew long clothes, It crept, then walked, it vanquished foes; It held aloft a banner bright, And to its standard clung with might, Those Grangers.

Its head grew large, its arms grew strong, Its body great, and long its tongue, Its eloquence was deep and wide, And many voices then replied, "I'll be a Granger."

So one by one they joined the clan, And ne'er a groan escaped a man, The sisters by their side did stand, And made of them a happy band Of Grangers.

Their childhood and their youth they passed In growing wise, and all so fast, That throughout all the town it came, An honor to be called by name, A Granger.

There might be hayseed on their hats, But in their ranks were found no quacks, And when discussion called for brain From this society it came, These Grangers.

The outside world soon felt the power Of knowledge stored within this tower, Where hand, and head, and heart were trained To value truth from nature gained, By Grangers.

The preacher, doctor, lawyer, all, Greet noblemen in sons of toil, The politician doffs his hat, The state grows strong, the nation fat, Through Grangers.

To manhood's prime you now have grown Are strong and wise, can hold your own With any gathering in the land, And on your merit will you stand As Grangers.

Of brothers kind and sisters true, A numerous family are you; So social culture claims a share Good cheer to sow, round banquets rare, By Grangers.

What matters all the great deeds done, There are future prizes to be won, And as the old fall back in line, The young will turn the wheel on time For Grangers.

Congratulations we extend, May future years on you descend, Full laden with the light of truth, And manhood's prime be more than youth, To Grangers.

May love e'er lend its guiding ray To cheer your toil and light your way, And now a kind good bye we bring, And in our hearts we truly sing, God bless the Grangers.

KENT POMONA.

Kent county Grange held a special meeting at Whitneyville Grange hall, October 17. A short session was held in the forenoon, after which ample justice was given to the chicken pie and other good things which the ladies of Whitneyville Grange had provided.

Over seventy Patrons and friends were present at the afternoon session. Lively discussions on, "Does the farmer need to be educated?" "City vs. farm," "Fairs," and other topics of interest were interspersed with essays, readings, recitations, and music.

IMMORAL FAIRS.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed, and a copy sent to each of the various papers of Kent county and the GRANGE VISITOR for publication:

WHEREAS, The holding of agricultural fairs, when properly conducted, is a benefit to the people as a means of educational and social advancement;

AND, WHEREAS, We believe they should be so conducted that we need have no fear of the minds of our sons and daughters being poisoned by attending them; therefore

Resolved, That the recent fairs held by the West Michigan, Lowell District, and Cedar Springs societies, are a disgrace to a civilized community.

Resolved, That for the opening of their gates, and leasing of booths and privileges for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and all manner of gambling devices and immoral shows, the officers of the above named societies merit our severest censure, and we will not encourage them by our presence.

SUNDRY THOUGHTS.

From the discussions the following thoughts were gleaned: "If ever a young man is thrown out upon his own resources in the world and wishes to get along successfully let him join the Grange or some other organization of its equal."

"Just ask a man who has no education, and he will tell you whether or not it is necessary to have one."

"There is no class of people who should be so well, so thoroughly, and so practically educated as the farmer, the farmer's wife, and the farmer's family, on all subjects pertaining to their welfare."

"There is no occupation in the world in which a person needs so broad an education as that of the farmer, although he can till the soil with but very little book education."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

It was suggested that a resolution be adopted by every subordinate Grange in the state, and sent to the State Grange, asking that the women be allowed to vote, as it was thought it would be the means of lessening the liquor evils.

Two other resolutions were also passed, namely:

To the honorable board of supervisors of Kent county: Kent county Grange would most respectfully petition your honorable body and urge the strictest economy consistent with public welfare in administering the affairs of the county, and to this end we would ask you to reduce the number of clerks in the county offices to the necessary working force and that they be paid no higher wages than are paid for similar services by private individuals; and further we believe that it would be an injustice to the taxpayers of the county to pay any portion of the salaries of the circuit judges out of the county treasury, believing that the salaries paid by the state are sufficient remuneration for the services rendered.

And also it was Resolved, By Kent county Grange, that we are in favor of amending our present tax law so that a person's indebtedness shall be deducted from their taxable property: first, from their personal assessment, and, second, from their real estate when the indebtedness exceeds the personal assessments.

A class of ten took the fifth degree in the evening. The next meeting will be held at Sparta on November 14.

SECRETARY.

BERRIEN POMONA.

We held our October session with Sodus Grange on the 9th and 10th. The forenoon of the 9th was occupied in considering the reports from subordinate Granges, the reports showing an increase of one subordinate Grange of 38 members and a general increase in the county, which we thought a good record for the summer months. The noon hour brought a call from the matrons of Sodus Grange to partake of a sumptuous harvest feast. The program of the afternoon opened with a very earnest and eloquent plea by Brother Thomas Mars, late Master of the state Grange, for a larger representation of the farmers' sons in the Agricultural College. The question was discussed at length

and the benefits of this noble institution of practical education were presented in a clear and forcible manner. The high position was taken that the scientific knowledge and the methods of its practical application to the farm learned at this school were essential to properly equip our boys to become the successful farmers of the future. Then an hour was well filled out in talking of our peach interests, led by a paper by Harrison Merry, on the peach yellows; and I would add here that if any of your readers who are interested in this subject will send a postal card to the agricultural department at Washington and ask for farmers' bulletin No 17, they will learn from it about all that is known of this formidable enemy of the peach.

READING COURSE.

Sister Royce then presented the list of books selected by the joint committee from the county Grange and the teachers of the county and adopted and published by E. P. Clark, county school commissioner. This list is a graded reading course for our district schools. Mr. Clark will furnish a copy of this list of books to those interested in improving our school methods if they will address him at St. Joseph.

In the evening the fifth degree was conferred. The question, "What can we do to increase interest in and add members to our order?" was generally discussed, led by a very thoughtful paper by Brother Erastus Murphy, and the fact was developed that the plan that had won the most members in our county was that adopted by Brother C. H. Farnum. He goes directly to the person and says, "We want you to come into the Grange." Simple words and an easy plan—but backed by a heartfelt interest in the Order he has won scores into the Grange. The fifth degree was then conferred upon Brother and Sister J. J. Jakway, and Brother and Sister R. P. Strouts.

THE VISITOR.

It was very earnestly urged that subordinate Granges take active measures to increase the subscription list of the GRANGE VISITOR. W. L. Kane and wife were chosen as delegates to the State Grange. There was a good attendance Wednesday forenoon, and a rousing discussion was had on a resolution presented by Brother Thomas Mars, instructing the delegates to the State Grange to use their influence with the legislative committee to secure an appropriation of not less than \$10,000 for holding farmers' institutes in the state. This was unanimously passed. Also that it is the sense of this county Grange that the salaries of our state officers should be increased to \$2,000. Also that we advocate the money system of road building. Sodus Grange choir added much to the enjoyment of the meetings by its finely rendered selections. In behalf of our dormant Granges, which like the poor we have always with us, a committee was appointed to consist of the lady officers of the county Grange, together with two matrons from each subordinate Grange, and your scribe has the utmost faith in the good results to come from the work of this committee. The true Grange spirit and the spirit that makes for progress was in this meeting, and though by the records Berrien county is the banner Grange county in the state, not boasting but thankful that our efforts have had so good a measure of success, we yet propose during the coming fall and winter to push the work all along the line, and hope to very materially add to our numbers from the vast army of farmers that are only waiting for the brotherly voice, "We want you to come into the Grange." W. L. KANE, Secretary.

ALLEGAN POMONA.

The meeting of the Allegan county Pomona at Hopkins Grange hall Oct. 18, opened at 10 o'clock with W. M. Jordan in the chair. A goodly number of the brothers and sisters had driven over the nice dry roads, through some of the most beautiful country in the state. The trees, just putting on their autumnal foliage, were truly grand. The many and varied tints of the golden russet leaves were

beautiful beyond description. All seemed to have gained inspiration from their drive and were ready for the duties of the day.

After the opening exercises, the Hopkins choir gave a song, several committees were chosen, and other work done. There was some discussion as to whether the literary work of the afternoon should be with open or closed doors. Agreed to admit all fourth degree members, but no others.

The choir all through the session favored us with good enlivening songs which added much to the interest of the meeting.

The reports from the subordinate Granges were in most cases encouraging, some only holding their own, others increasing.

Adjourned for dinner which was served in the lower hall, in an abundant profusion.

RPROGRAM.

The program had been prepared with much pains by sister Felton, our lecturer. The first talk was in regard to sending a delegate from Pomona to State Grange. It resulted in Brother L. C. Root of Allegan Grange being appointed. The address of welcome was given by Sister Charles Culver, a good paper filled full of good thoughts. Bright and cheerful among the many was that "every Patron should take the GRANGE VISITOR."

The response by Sister Judith Gilbert was given in her excellent style and thought. "All were well repaid in leaving home and its cares even in such a busy time of the year, to meet with the brothers and sisters of Pomona." After a recitation by Sister Bragg Wayland, entitled, "The Kitchen Queen," Brother H. Slade next talked on the difference in the years 1865 and 1894 in regard to prices of products and farm labor. It was an admirable paper. The next question, "The farmer's duty to his orchard," was ably opened by Brother Root, who, from his years of experience said it paid to take pains in setting out the trees. Then they should be taken care of and should have as much care at least as a crop of corn or wheat. He said, trim, prune, and cultivate, that the coming generation would bless us, and much good be done through our efforts. He sprayed his trees three times last year and should try four times this year; favored the Bordeaux mixture.

A recitation was nicely rendered by Sister Emmons of Moline Grange.

A hearty vote of thanks to the members of Hopkins Grange for their generous hospitality, also, for the splendid music furnished.

The January meeting will be held with Rural Grange in Wayland village.

MRS. E. L. ORTON,

Secretary.

ACME 269

Discusses the Liquor Question.

At our last Grange meeting we discussed the liquor question to the best of our knowledge, all admitting that its use was demoralizing in its effects on society.

The present liquor law has not been enforced here as it should have been. The failure is, we think, in the friends of temperance not having the courage to do so.

There was a case in the Hillsdale county courts one year ago for unlawfully selling liquor on the fair grounds. The defendant was found guilty, and a fine of \$150.00 or fifty days in the county jail was imposed; he served his time in the jail at the cost of the taxpayers of the county, which was \$500, and he was at liberty to go and do the same thing over again. Now must we arrest him again and go through the same taxing of ourselves? How long can the taxpayers stand the enforcing of the law in this way? I am of the opinion that if we had a law to punish the person that gets drunk it would prevent many from getting intoxicated. Some of our Patrons think that if there was a law to punish a man for getting intoxicated and also the man that sold the liquor, by fine of not less than ten days labor on the streets or public highways with chain and ball, it would soon stop drunkenness. We must in some way make the liquor traffic odious. I will bring the subject before our next Pomona Grange.

Fraternally yours,

R. K. HAUGHEY.



Notices of Meetings.

VAN BUREN COUNTY POMONA will hold its next meeting at Lawrence Grange hall Thursday, November 11, 1894.

Grange News.

- 1. How is your Grange prospering? 2. Have you many young people? 3. What do outsiders think of your Grange and its work?

OBITUARY.

"I was born to die: 'Tis but expanding thought, and life is nothing." Scipio Grange, No. 106, has lost by death Mrs. Holmes, wife of Daniel C. Holmes.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Ohio State Grange meets at Dayton, Dec. 11-14. Low railroad and hotel rates have been secured.

Danby Grange has had degree work to do at the last two meetings. So you see we are increasing our membership.

The Ottawa county convention was held at Talmadge Grange hall Tuesday, October 2, 1894. The following delegates were duly elected to State Grange: Mansor Smith and wife of Talmadge Grange as delegates; Levi Fellows and wife of Olive Center Grange as alternates.

Farmers should be as willing to give of their time and money for the support of a good Grange in every country community as they are for common schools.

The schools teach the rudiments and the Grange gives opportunities for their application.

He does a good work for his fellow-men, who by labor and influence leads others into ways of higher education, and co-operation in those things which especially concern them.

Ingham county Pomona held a pleasant meeting with White Oak Grange, Oct. 26, and 27. Officers were elected as follows: Master, A. T. Stevens; Overseer, Hugh Blakely; Lecturer, Pierce Proctor. F. B. Mumford was chosen Pomona delegate to State Grange.

Verona Mills Grange, No. 667, held a pleasant, and we trust profitable open meeting October 20. Sister Martha Whitlam (Pomona), conducted the meeting with a nicely arranged program and a beautifully decorated hall.

At our next meeting we will discuss the following question: "Have men of thought been of more use in the world than men of action?"

Mrs. Laura Hunt, Lect.

HERE'S A SAMPLE.

Pursuant to your "Ad" in last VISITOR, Mt. Tabor Grange held a VISITOR social Tuesday evening and hereby devotes the proceeds to paying for the VISITOR for three months to go out in the field as a missionary.

R. V. CLARK.

The autumn meeting of Allegan county Pomona Grange was held with Hopkins Grange Oct. 18. The weather was such as to bring to mind Longfellow's words— "O! gift of God: O! perfect day!

The roads were in prime condition; the attendance good; the welcome right royal; the tables bountifully spread, and the program "a feast of reason;" Hopkins Grange furnishing the music which was greatly enjoyed.

An invitation to meet with Rural Grange, Wayland, in January 1895, was accepted.

OF AGE.

On the 20th inst. Litchfield Grange, No. 107, celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its organization, inviting all past members. About sixty or seventy gathered at Brother R. W. Freeman's, where we were organized 21 years ago.

DANBY GRANGE FAIR.

Danby Grange, No. 185, held their first annual fair at the Grange hall on the afternoon and evening of October 12. The exhibits of fruit, grain, and vegetables, were quite large and of very fine quality.

Previous to the occasion the ladies of the Grange had made a great many useful articles and some fancy work, which were exhibited and sold, the returns being added to the Grange fund.

There was a chicken pie supper served from five until eight p. m., of which nearly every one present partook. The receipts for the afternoon and evening were about thirty dollars.

The closing scene of the program was a game of "Snap and catch them" which was indulged in by both old and young; and as each one was about to depart for their home it was decided that we had spent a day of pleasure long to be remembered, as the whole program was a complete success considering the matter from a social, educational, and financial standpoint.

Mrs. Amelia Peake.

BIGGLE BERRY BOOK

is number two of the Biggle Farm Library, published by Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia. It is edited by Judge Jacob Biggle, a practical berry grower and berry lover, who has arranged in a systematic and attractive way not only what he has to say himself, but also the valuable advice and experience of many leading berry experts of the country who have contributed to its pages.

is something which has never before been attempted on such a scale in any fruit or berry book. In addition to these colored plates there are sixty-eight illustrations in black and white, including thirty-three portraits of leading berry growers.

A MODERN DESPOTISM.

Marcus Petersen, ex-clerk of the board of state auditors, has written a book with the above title. It purports to be an expose of the recent amendment frauds in this state.

The book is hastily written and is full of typographical errors. As a story it is interesting and tiresome. It makes out the board of auditors and the clerk to be martyrs to the greed and vengeance of the governor and his friends.

There are some bright sketches of the state officers—and some of them pretty rough but quite true.

There are also good things regarding the methods at the capital that we shall quote in future issues.

The book can be obtained from the author at Lansing; in paper covers 50 cents.

MAGAZINES.

"How a Law is Made," is the title of an article in the November number of the North American Review by Senator John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin, who describes the course of a bill through Congress in the most interesting and instructive manner.

The complete novel in the November issue of Lippincott's is "Dora's Defiance," by Lady Lindsay, an author who has made her mark in England, though little known as yet in this country.

Professor Thomas E. Will, A. M., contributes a paper to the November Arena on "Political Corruption; its Methods and how to Defeat it," which will interest all who are concerned for good citizenship and a pure ballot.

The ever-pressing problem, How can reforms be effected in the government of American cities? is ably considered by Mr. H. C. Merwin in the November Atlantic Monthly, in a paper entitled "Tammany Points the Way," wherein he urges that the same agencies—efficient organization and leadership—which have assisted Tammany to do evil, might be equally helpful in a good cause.

An Englishman, who, when she was a girl, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett really looked upon as her enemy, turns out, upon mature reflection, to be the man who, of all others most influenced the famous author's life.

The November Forum opens with an article on "The Political Career and Character of David B. Hill," by an anonymous "Independent" writer who tells for the first time with fulness of detail Senator Hill's whole career.

"Hit doan tek no politician long ter discover," said Uncle Eben, "dat he kain't make de tective kind ob campaign music by drummin' on er empty bar'l."

For the first time in his literary career Jerome K. Jerome is about to write directly for an American audience. This work consists of a series of papers similar in vein to his "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," but addressed to American girls and women.

He—You want to know what I'd be were it not for your money? She—Yes, I do. He—A bachelor.—Tit-Bits.

A little girl's father had a round bald spot. Kissing him at bed-time not long ago, she said: "Stoop down, popsy; I want to kiss the place where the lining shows." —Tit-Bits.

Miss Query—Are you still in love with that pretty girl you used to rave about? Jack Stone—Ah, no; haven't you heard? We were married three months ago.—Scribner's.

"How will Senator Sorghum come out of the next election?" asked the interviewer. "He won't have a chance to come out of it at all," replied the voter. "He won't be in it."—Washington Star.

Mr. E. Connor Mise—But, my dear, what is the use of your getting a yachting suit? Nobody has invited us to go yachting. Mrs. E. Connor Mise—I know, love. But somebody may when they see the suit.—Pack.

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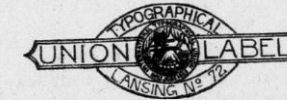
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RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Hunterdon Co., N. J., Sept. 17, 1894.

MR. O. W. INGERSOLL: DEAR SIR—Yours at hand, and in reply would say, that I am putting your name before our organization and any who may want paints.

I can recommend your paints having used them ten years ago, and they have proved themselves to be good.

If any of our members or friends intend painting at any time, I will recommend your paints to them. Respectfully yours, H. S. ALPAUGH. [See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—Ed.]

THE NEW TARIFF BILL MAKES CHEAPER PRICES. WILL YOU GET THE BENEFIT? You Will If== You Consult Our New Catalogue Before Buying. Our New Catalogue gives you the KEY TO THE MARKET. By looking it over before you make your purchases it will post you on prices of all lines of goods, and thus enable you to tell whether you are getting the right prices for the right goods, no matter where you buy.