

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

VOL. XIX, NO. 17.

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\$11,350

WHOLE NO. 449.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

State Treasurer	
Miscellaneous sources	
Gift for hospitals	
Balance overdrawn June 30, 1893	
Balance overdrawn June 30, 1003	_
	-

College, and Mining School. We have completed the description of

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The University, Normal School, Agricultural

the state departments that belong more particularly to its government, and we shall now proceed to a series of brief descriptions of those separate state institutions classed as educational, penal, reformatory, and charitable.

We wish again to remind our readers that our articles on these topics are but bare outlines. But we trust that there has been interest enough aroused, so that we shall have frequent questions asked us concerning the various departments and institutions. We invite such questions, whether they relate to the duties or conduct of different officials, departments, or boards or to the expenses of any department or institution.

In describing the four educational institutions of the state, we give little regarding their history, courses, or advantages. We merely summarize a few facts easily secured, but which many people do not take time to look up.

The University. NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

The following is the number of students enrolled in the various departments during the college year 1893-4. This includes graduate students.

Literary Dep't	1427
Medicine and Surgery	382
Law Dep't	607
Pharmacy	60
Homeopathic Medical College	27
Dertal Dep't	185
Delet for names connted twice	2,688 29

Deduct for names counced	
m +-1	
Total	

Of this number 1,400 are credited to Michigan, leaving 1,259 students from other states and countries. With the exception of the literary and law departments, about half of the students in each department are from Michigan. In the literary de-partment 894 of the 1,420 students are from Michigan,—considerably over half; and in the law department 179 out of 597 are credited to Michigan,—considerably less than one-third.

In his report of 1891 Pres. Angell made note of some phases of the growth of the University since 1871. We extract a few of the more interesting figures:

375,986 68 375,986 68 Disbursements were Among miscellaneous receipts were \$122,357.56 for students' fees. Salaries paid for same period aggregated \$202,099.-87. At present the pay roll is larger. The following are the salaries paid to professors, assistant professors, instructors, janitors, and other employés:

	GENERAL	PAY	ROLL.	
ident				\$8,000
sident				3,300
0168801 @ 0 \$3.000				24,000
9 700				27,000
2,100				40,000
2,000				2,300
0.000				6,600
2,200				28,000
2,000				17,600
1,000				1,500
				7.200
				5,000 29,700
1,000				29,700
900				
				700
				1 000
600				F F00
500				000
				1 500
				750
250				4 800
				600
				700
				150
				000
100				
72				5,400
gineers, ca	arpenters, etc.	(6)		5,400
Total N	to. 170; salaries	for yea	IF	\$219,510
		SPITA		
				\$500
vsician				000
armacist.				000
ITS0				500
**				120
nurses @ \$	75			220
	50	and the second second		400
nurse 2	20 per month			240
** 1	18			210
firemen @	\$500			1,000
Total	for year			\$4,451

\$4,451 HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Physician 2 nurses @ \$240 ...

> Total for year DENTAL COLLEGE.

1 assistant.

Janitor Total for year Total salaries

In 1836 the general government set apart 72 sections for University purposes. The income in 1893 from the interest on the fund obtained from the sale of these lands was \$38,475.76. This the state pays out of its treasury. The sixth mill tax on the present assessment is \$188,333.33. Thus the total income from state sources is approximately \$225,000 per year. This, it will be observed, does not pay the salaries. The taxpayer contributes approximately 20 cents on each \$1,000 of his assessment, for the support of the University.

A CONTRACT OF A	1
man - hant 700 anodnotos	
There are about 700 graduates.	
The following is the pay roll.	
	\$3,200
sident, dwelling and	2,000
s professor, dwelling and	3,600
professors, dwelling and professors, dwelling and \$1,800 each	9,000
) professors, dweining and \$1,000 each	1,800
professor dwelling and	1,800
Torofessor	1,500
assistant professors, rooms and \$1,000 each	6,000
professor, dwelling and \$1,000 each professor, dwelling and professor assistant professors, rooms and \$1,000 each instructor, rooms and	750
e instructor	900 1,500
ree instructors, rooms and \$500 each	1,800
sistant secretary, room and	600
sistant secretary, room and	625
brarian, rooms and. reman of farm, dwelling, board and	600
oreman of garden, rooms and	750
momon of iron shon room and	500
oreman of wood shop	750
lorist, dwelling and	540
lorist, dwelling and	360
ne consulting botanist, rooms and	1,000 800
ne consulting entomologist, room and	000
ne consulting botanist, rooms and ne consulting entomologist, room and our assistants in experiments, rooms and \$500	2,000
he assistant in experiments, room and	600
he assistant in experiments, room and	300
ne assistant in experiments, room and	1,000
ingineer dwelling and	600
Ierdsman, room, board and	860
lerdsman, room, board and	420
wo janitors, rooms and ne clerk in mechanical department, room and	648 420
)ne clerk in mechanical department, room and	420
	\$46,723
Totals	\$10,120
00 11 1 005 000 mana maid	from
Of the above \$35,303 were paid	nom
college funds, the rest from exper	iment
billiogo rundis, ene rese menter	
station or other sources.	
The following are some of the	chief
items of expense for the year 1892-3	:
Farm department	\$1,905 29
Gordon donortment	2,557 88
Student labor	4,897 31 35,308 00
Salaries	33,303 00
m 1 · 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	n the
The legislative appropriation for	or the

the two years, 1893 and 1894, was \$33,725, for purposes as follows:

225		
450	Team and harness for farm	\$200 200
240	Fencing	
216	Drainage	500
1,000	Mechanical department	500
	Walks and roads	3,500
\$4.451	Team for garden	200
1.1.1.1.1.1.1	Team for garden Repairs of building, heating and water	10,000
	Equipping botanical laboratory	1,000 225
	Maseum cases	
\$175	A MAPY	2,000
20-0	abat (6.	- 500
800	dbe 18	500
300	Rooms in agricultural laboratory	000
\$1,315	Gallery in library	200
\$1,515	Addition to dwelling	0
	Hospital building	. 000
\$2,200	Sewerage system	000
	Onthonses	0.000
6,000	Student labor	0,000
900		
1,000	In 1893 the college received an in-	come
300		

In 1893 the college received an income as follows:

0 2 t	Legislative appropriation. Interest on land grant of 1862. From U. S. government for experiment stations act of 1890	\$16,862 38,039 15,000 18,000	70 00
2	Total	\$87,902	20

Students' fees amounted to \$7,182.96. These fees go to various funds for general and special purposes of expense.

The college costs the taxpayer on an average of about five cents for each \$1,000

TAXATION IN MICHIGAN.

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

I.

The invitation to contribute a series of articles upon "Taxation in Michigan" has not been accepted without a full realization of the responsibility assumed. The subject is a broad one, and to treat it in such manner as to be of value involves the risk (which I shall not seek to avoid) of inviting both inquiry and criticism. Even before this first paper was begun Bro. Butterfield has opened the battle by firing at me a dozen pertinent questions, any one of which would require a week's research before it could be intelligently answered, while some are indeterminable and can only be answered controversially.

The purposes of taxation are generally well understood, yet many misconceptions relative thereto are widespread. Aside from the interest upon the educational funds which were created by the disposition of lands granted by the general government, and which have been to a large degree the foundation of one of the grandest public school systems with which any commonwealth was ever blessed, the people of Michigan have practically no state debt, and literally none requiring taxation to pay interest, the entire bonded indebtedness of the state being \$10,992.83. Including the educational funds, the entire burden of state debt in 1890 was but \$2.54 per capita, so that it would require taxation, in some form, of less than 18 cents per capita to pay the interest at 7 per cent, which is the highest rate paid upon either of the funds. Scarcely less satisfactory is the situation of the state when its minor political divis-ions are considered, the continued state county, municipal, and school debt, less sinking fund, being but \$8.09 per capita, only eight states having less. Half the states have each from twice to nearly ten times Michigan's public debt per capita.

MICHIGAN OUT OF DEBT.

The inconsiderable burden of debt sustained by the people of Michigan is in large part borne by those in the larger com-munities, \$6,591,191 of the total of \$5,510,-439 being the indebtedness of 23 cities having over \$50,000 of debt each, and more than one-fourth of the entire public debt being that of the city of Detroit, whose debt is \$2,215,226. When the debt of the smaller municipal corporations are added to the debt of these 23 cities, it leaves but a very small amount, and of this remainder the burden rests most largely upon the taxpayers of the cities and villages. This analysis will be further considered in later papers. For the present it is only carried far enough to be suggestive. The figures are from the United States census of 1890, which, for the purpose of these articles, will be the source of all statistics and estimates unless otherwise stated. We have seen that for the payment of either principal or interest upon Michigan's public indebtedness the requirements of taxation are exceedingly light, and in large part borne by the larger cities. Taxation may, therefore, be confined almost entirely to such as is necessary for the present needs of the state and its several political subdivisions. As for the state the tax levy exceeds actual present requirements only to the extent to which its new elemosynary institutions are constructed of sufficient capacity to provide for the near future as well as for immediate demands. The levy for the current year for all state purposes is less than \$1.50 upon each \$1,000 of the last state equalization, or a fraction over 75 cents per capita, based upon the state census just completed.

	1871,	1891.
Total teaching force	36	130
Total teaching force	1,110	2,420
Total students	488	1,170
Literary Dept	315	375
Medicine	307	581
Law		91
Pharmacy		71
Homeopathy		132
Dentistry	34	445
No. of women	26	44
No. of women No. of states and territories represented	20	12
	46%	48%
Percent of Michigan students	57	378
No of conreas		\$265,637
Current expenses	\$82,419	\$200,001

The number of women students in attendance in 1892-3 was as follows, out of a total of 2,778 students:

	E14
Literary department	71
Madiaina	
T	26
DLasmaan	14
	7
Dentistry	
	614

Total There is nothing to show the occupations of the parents of the students now in the University. In 1886 Pres. Angell gather-ed a few statistics on the subject. From 1,406 replies he found the occupations of the parents of that number of students to be as follows:

Farmers	
Farmers	
Destrong and brokers	
Teachers	
Teachers	
Lumbermen	
Contractors and builders	
Salesmen, clerks and bookkeepers	
Druggists and chemists	
Teilore	
Declare in live stock	
Millorg	
Commercial travelers	
Dentists	
Common laborers	
Common laborers	

The total number of graduates of the University is about 12,500.

COST OF THE INSTITUTION.

The University treasurer's report for 1893 shows receipts as follows:

The State Normal School.

The number of students in the Norm School for ten years is as follows:	al
BCHOOT TOT TOT YOUTS IS UP TOTTO THE	
1884	475 519
1885	628
1886	675
1887	714
1888	803
1889	808
1890	909
1891	
1809	,002 937
1893	001

About 2,500 have been graduated from this school.

The Normal School has a small fund arising from the sale of lands granted by the state. The interest on this fund in 1893 was \$4,143.10. The last legislature appropriated \$50,110 for 1893, and the same for 1894. There was also appropriated \$20,000 for a gymnasium.

The salaries paid at the Normal School are as follows:

100		\$4,200
Pri	ncipal	3,000
in	DCIDAL rofessor 2 \$2,400	3,000
0 0	a \$2 400	19,200
0 1		2,160
1		1.800
1		1,290
1		9,600
10	960	
10	900	900
1		6,720
8	840	2.160
8	720	1.800
3	600	1,920
	480	
*	300	600
2	300	800
1		
		\$56.060
	Total salaries	100,000

The Agricultural College. The number of students for 1892-3 was 355, as follows:

Agricultural course	120
Agricultural course Mechanical	42
Cassial	25
Ladies	20

of his assessed valuation.

The Mining School.

There were 92 students present in 1893. The appropriations for 1893-4 were \$110,000. \$35,000 of this sum is to be used in the construction of an engineering building, the remainder for current

expenses. The pay roll is as follows:

	\$4.0
Director	10.0
5 professors @ \$2.000	1.8
linstructor	1,0
1 "	1.
Secretary	-,
Librarian.	1.
Janitor	-,
Engineer	
Stenographer	
Carpenter @ \$3 per day	

The pay roll for March, 1894, was \$1,880.97. That probably is an average.

We have in the above given a few figures that we thought would interest our readers. We have made no attempt to describe the institutions or to tell of their advantages. We do not even claim that the above figures represent complete financial statements. They are good as far as they go; and if our readers desire more of the details we hope they will ask for them. We shall be glad to look them up.

Under any tariff system, the number of sheep required for mutton purposes in the United States must increase with the growth of population. The diminution of free lands in the west, and the many disappointments which have been suffered by settlers in certain sections beyond the Mississippi, will inevitaby draw attention in the near future to the cheap agricultural lands of New England and the southern states.-American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

THE STATE TAX.

The state tax is levied to provide for so much of the expenses of the state as are not received from other sources. The net disbursements from the state treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, as shown by the last published report of the auditor general, were \$3,418,028.92. To provide for the expenditures of that year a tax levy of \$1,419,201.61 was made. Receipts to the several educational funds, fees paid at the several state offices (which Continued on page 5,

Field and Stock.

WHEAT GROWING IN MICHIGAN.

M. T. COLE.

"Can we decrease the wheat acreage in Michigan permanently, and what shall we raise in its place?" You ask my views on the latter part of the question.

In the GRANGE VISITOR of August 2, Mr. Ball of Hamburgh answers the above question very briefly, but right to the point. I agree with him exactly in the first portion of his article—namely—that we should decrease our acreage of wheat, and shall not disagree with him as to what we shall raise in its place, but may advise other branches of agriculture than those mentioned by him.

As he states, surroundings, conditions, markets, tastes, etc., must govern to some extent the business the farmer must pursue in lieu of the decreased acreage of wheat. While I am a great friend of clover, yet the raising of timothy hay has proved very profitable to many farmers in this county. The price remains a bout the same as in former years. Oats are a fair crop to raise for profit, and if we abandon a portion of our wheat growing it would be well to raise more oats, as we would need the crop for seeding purposes, also the straw for bedding in the stables and for manure. There is always a ready market for oats, and they are a nice crop to handle and require but a short time to grow.

DAIRYING.

Dairying is a very important industry in this county. I presume there are more dairy products sold in this county than in any other county in the state. For six or seven years we have been producing milk to ship to distant markets, and are well pleased and well paid with the business. Where there are canning factories not too many miles away, peas, beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, or squash can be raised with profit. They are not as safe a crop, though, as cereals. I have not mentioned the corn crop, but we can well raise a few more acres of corn. Corn is one of our most important crops in this locality. We like it more and more every year.

Mr. Ball mentions the poultry. There is nothing, in my opinion, that pays so good a profit on the farm as poultry if proper care is given. Winter is the time for the farmer to make money on fowls, as so many neglect them during the cold and stormy months that eggs nearly always command a good price.

SOME FYAMDLES.

A prominent farmer, living a few miles from here, remarked to me not long since that he had rather have one acre of rasp-berries than 50 acres of wheat. He sold this year 170 bushels from three acres of berries. More than half of them were sold at home. A successful farmer, living about three miles from our place, produces milk for shipping purposes, raspberries, and strawberries, besides doing a general farming. He has, I think, nearly three acres of raspberries, and perhaps one-fourth of an acre of strawberries. I presume that more than three hundred dollars were realized from the berries. He is also raising six or eight acres of tomatoes. There are many farmers owning very much larger farms than his but his sales probably are larger than any other farmer in the township. His son has started a pigeon ranch, and will probably make a pretty good thing selling squabs. There is a farmer in a neighboring town who has a pigeon ranch of 2,000 birds. He is making money out of them too. There is hardly a locality where some new farm industry will not pay. It is useless to sit around and mourn over past prices of wheat and wool and cry hard times. The bright, intelligent farmer is ever on the alert to obtain information in reference to products not raised by himself. This is no time to abandon agricultural journals nor cease to attend farmers' institutes and other agricultural gatherings. If we are only interested we can gain useful information wherever we go. The future of agriculture seems to look somewhat cloudy, but surely the clouds have a silver lining. The fine farms and beautiful farm homes scattered all over our grand state indicate that agricultural pursuits are not only pleasant but profitable. Palmyra.

at any time during the summer. I have been right there myself; it's more neglect than anything else. It simply requires a little extra effort; and, once a farmer acquires the habit of doing so, he will always provide for such emergencies.

Today pasture in the fields is nothing but a crisp. Hundreds of cattle are actually suffering from the flies and nothing to eat; getting poorer every day, scarcely giving enough milk for family use, when they ought to give an abundance and to spare. The milk is not so good; children, chickens, pigs, and in fact nothing is so good as when you have plenty of good sweet milk, a lack of which affects the pocket book and the machinery all the way through.

SWEET CORN SALVATION.

I would recommend sweet corn as the very best green feed to help through the period of short pasture. Then I would say, take your cows off pasture entirely, and keep them in the stable, away from the flies, with plenty of good fresh water. Feed them all they will eat up clean, three times a day. Have your corn patch close to the barn. Cut enough after supper each day to last through the next. Don't pe stingy and pull any of the ears off except what you wish for table use. Remember you raised this for the cows, and give them all of it. This is four times cheaper than pasture, not counting the great gain in milk, which will make the pigg' tails curl tighter.

A half acre is plenty to plant for each cow. Don't sow it, but plant it so you can cultivate, and assure an abundance of good ears. Sowed corn, if it becomes dry weather will wilt badly, and often not amount to anything, besides not being nearly so sweet. It may be the easier to sow it, but it is not so good and cheap in the end.

A SUCCESSION.

I would plant a succession, but plant it all at the same time, by planting the earliest to the latest. Plant about one-fourth of the patch to Cory's early, one-third to early Minnesota, and the rest to Stowel's Evergreen. This is more business like, and you will have it off your hands at the same time, and not be bothered by so many different plantings.

I would plant only one way by drilling, but if you are a little slack in cultivating, or think you have too much else to do, you had better plant in rows both ways so it can be kept clean easier. Plant the Cory two and a half feet apart each way, if planted both ways; early Minnesota, two and a half by three feet; and the Evergreen two and a half by three and a half feet. Arrange it so the two and a nair root rowsf will extend the same way through the entire patch. This will enable you to cultivate both ways while the corn is small, keeping all the weeds out of the rows.

If your corn is planted early, and in the above manner, it will give you green corn for the table from the last of July till the frost kills it. And cows treated in this way will give four times the amount of richer milk than if left in the dry pasture fields. It would be well to give a small quantity of clover hay to each cow once a day.

IN THE STABLE.

I tie with a rope. Have a feed rack built from the ceiling down, instead of from the floor up. Let the slats for the rack be three inches wide, and be placed about four inches apart, and be nailed to the wall in front of the cow, about two feet from the floor, and extending out over the cow at an angle of forty-five degrees, and then nailed to the ceiling above. While the cow is standing in a natural position, feeding at the rack, place a four inch square piece of timber directly in front of her hind feet, extending across the stall, and nail to the floor. The floor may be level. Put in the bedding, and it will last till it is worn into dust, and your cow will keep as clean as if in a pasture field. The cow in lying down will soon learn to step forward to avoid the 4x4.

profit than horses, cattle, or sheep. A promising gilt, purchased in the fall for \$20, ought at the least to raise six good pigs the spring following. The pigs when eight months old, together with the dam, at a very low estimate should weigh 1,500 pounds, and at \$5 per hundred give you \$75 for care and feed, less the purchase price and interest on the same for one year. Will any other \$20 investment in live stock yield as well? Each one must answer for himself.

Care and breeding are as essential to great success with hogs as with horses. Their needs should be as closely studied, their wants as fully supplied. But the man who goes into swine raising when hogs are high, and goes out of the business when prices are low, and changes breeds with the changes of the seasons, will always have ample reason to complain that hogs do not pay.

Finally, to be a successful swine raiser, the first qualification is to have a liking for the business. Then you should know to a certain degree the care and management they should receive, and with experience you will learn much which you cannot learn by any other way. Then in selecting a breed attend the fairs, look each breed over carefully, note the good points and the bad ones, if there are any, ask questions as to their age. prolificness, etc. Then choose the breed that suits you best, all things being considered, give them proper care and management, stick to them through thick and thin, and you will never regret your investment.

Övid.

POULTRY NOTES.

The poultry is now beginning to moult. Feed them a little richer food and get them over their moult before cold weather comes this fall. Hens that moult early make good winter layers.

Keep the males away from the females until the hens moult. The hens are weak when moulting and will moult better if not annoyed by the attention of the males.

Now is the time to gather up dust for dust baths for the fowls this winter. Gather a couple of barrels full. It will keep your chickens free from lice this winter and add 25 per cent to your egg production. It is the best thing to preserve the droppings. Scatter it under the roosts and it takes up the ammonia from the droppings, and makes a first class fertilizer. You can keep the droppings thus preserved in barrels or in any dry place. It loses its strength if it gets wet.

As your chicks grow larger and crowd together in the small coops, see that they do not get too crowded, and move the coops around in fresh places. Plenty of room and clean quarters is what they want.

Keep the late chicks by themselves so that the older ones can't get their food from them. If the late chicks are not given the best of care they won't amount to much. When the cold weather comes they will stop growing, and if not in full feather, will catch cold and be a source of annoyance all winter.

comb honey they have plates and a one pound section of honey on each, cut from corner to corner, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ of the comb sticking to each side of the section, these they sell for five cents each, thus realizing 20 cents a pound for their comb honey besides sending out the best advertising medium in the world. "Their cry is, "Honey on a stick, five cents a lick." I don't know that it has ever been tried in the states but we see no reason why it will not work. In fact I know it will, and it makes a much more healthful sweet for the children than the poisonous candies offered at such places.

A BUSINESS TRIP.

Now perhaps there are localities where fairs will not be held. In that case, in the fall it is an excellent plan to take a horse and wagon and a load of honey, and go right through the country. Get acquainted with your neighbors who live outside your immediate circle, and you will be surprised at the amount of honey you will sell, and the amount of pleasure you will realize. I like to get all the pleasure I can out of my work. It shortens the days and lessens the burden very materially.

the burden very materially. Perhaps some of you will object to this latter plan because it savors so much of peddling, but after trying it once you will find it a real pleasure and a rest from the usual routine of work, and you are doing a good at the same time, and disposing of your honey at home at remunerative prices.

PREPARING FOR AUTUMN.

By the time this number of the VISITOR reaches its readers, the main honey flow will be over and you should begin to crowd the bees down by removing all the finished sections of comb honey from the two supers now on the hives, and putting all the unfinished ones into one super with a view of getting them finished up and avoid carrying over so many unfinished sections. This, too, has a tendency to make the bees store honey in the brood nest for their consumption during the coming winter. This may seem a little early to prepare for winter, but it is the safer way. There are those who recommend and practice extracting the honey and feeding sugar syrup for winter stores. I cannot recommend this plan. By feeding nothing but honey you will hear less about adulterated honey. Fremont.

EATING FRUIT.

R. M. KELLOGG.

The question is, are both city and country people eating more fruit than formerly, and is the consumption keeping pace with production? Unquestionably the consumption of fruit is many times as much as it was ten or fifteen years ago, and in future will occupy a larger place in the dietary list of the family. There is no question that the diet of "hog and hominy" of the past must give way to the more palatable and cooling fruit ration, especially during the summer months. The present improvements in evaporating and canning fruits must make it the year round necessity.

Farmers are fast learning that they do not need a large plot of ground to grow all the berries they can eat. Properly fit a piece ten by thirty feet and stock it with strawberries free from exhaustion, and give it just a little care, and a family of six or eight cannot eat all the fruit during the season. Twice the ground will furnish the raspberries, and the same with blackberries and grapes. It only requires a little common sense and a trifle of exertion to secure these luxuries, and people are fast catching on to this idea; and as an evidence of this we need only cite that all agricultural journals, as well as many county papers now have a regular department, and frequently the first page devoted to the fruit interests with elaborate and carefully written practical articles by experts. Whereas ten years ago scarcely any of them gave it more than "a passing remark."

TREATMENT OF COWS DURING SHORT PASTURE.

I. N. COWDREY.

Almost every farmer fails to provide means to bridge over the period of short pasture that is almost sure to come during the latter part of July and the entire month of August, and quite frequently on through the month of September. Experience has taught me that there are several reasons why this thing occurs. One reason is, he thinks he hasn't the time; then he hates to spare the ground, simply because it is out of the usual order of things; then pasture being good in the spring, it seems not to enter his mind that there will be a shortage Try it. I do just as this paper says. Ithaca.

DOES SWINE GROWING PAY?

A. H. WARREN.

There is no domestic stock kept on the farm that is so often in favor, out of favor, up and down, as swine. Every farmer will stick to his horses, his cattle, and his sheep, year in and year out; but this year they will try the red hog, next year the black, and the year after the white breed, and then for a change will drop them altogether for a year or two. Swine diseases scare one out of the business, high priced corn and low priced pork disgust another, and so it goes. Farmers who crib their corn in forty dollar horses and one dollar sheep, grumble that hogs don't pay. It is no wonder that hogs don't pay those who make them the scapegoat of the farm. As a rule nothing else pays on a farm where hogs don't pay. And again, as a rule, when nothing pays the hog is held responsible. I hold, and experience has proved my claim, that hogs handled intelligently one year with another are the best paying live stock on the farm. With the same care as to breeding, feeding, and marketing, they will yield a better Begin to make preparations for the poultry exhibit at the county fairs. Pick out your best cockerel and pullet and get them tame, so you can handle them. Feed them a little extra, and show them at your county fair. That is the way to learn who has the best chicks. You will learn much and help the industry. If you have some that you think are extra nice, and the best in the state, send them down to the State Fair at Detroit in September and find out how much better chicks somebody else has.

Don't overlook the poultry exhibit at any of the fairs. If you raise poultry you will always find something there to interest you.

POULTRYMAN.

DISPOSING OF THE SURPLUS CROP.

GEO. E. HILTON.

The time is now at hand when we should begin to arrange for our exhibit at the county fairs. And I hope every county fair in the state will have a honey exhibit this fall. Space can be secured by ap-plying to the managers now. And although there may be no premiums offered, if you make a good exhibit this fall you will have no trouble in getting premiums for another year. I urge this course because there is no better way to advertise and sell your honey. You can probably get permission to sell the last day, and perhaps all through the fair, providing you do not sell your exhibit until the last. To sell successfully at fairs you should have hundreds of small packages that you can sell for five cents each and upward. The Canadians have little tin receptacles, holding an ounce, that they give away, and it invariably sells from one to ten pounds of extracted honey. Then to introduce their

FRUIT AS MEDICINE.

Not only is this true, but all our medical colleges are impressing students with the idea of prescribing a fruit diet as a cure for many of the ills the human family are heir to. Prof. Vaughan, now dean of the medical faculty of the Michigan University, in an elaborate paper read before the state horticultural society, pointed out a long list of diseases that would succumb to a diet of fruit acids and sugars more readily than to any other mode of treatment.

A few years ago all ships leaving port, especially for the Arctic seas, regarded scurvy as the terror of the vcyage, but now no such thing is known. The ship carries a bounteous supply of canned and preserved fruits, which forms a large part of the rations for the crew. Prof. Vaughan asserted there were many families constantly attended by physicians, who, if put on a fruit diet, would scarcely know themselves in a few weeks, and the doctor would lose his job.

We may cite the large increase of nurseries for the propagation of plants and trees. Fifty years ago the number of nurseries in the United States was very meagre Continued on page 5.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY GRAIN FEEDING LAMBS MARKET.

Continued from page 6.

the shoulder fibre in the grain fed

lot was five inches as against 3.76

in the other; in the second trial

four inches as against 4.2 inches, and in the third it was 3.3 inches

against 2.9 inches. The second

trial showed no appreciable differ-

FAIRPORT, N. Y.

from home occasionally to visit our

sister states, and compare them

with our own beloved Michigan,

but few of us care to remain away

permanently. After the novelty

of new scenes has worn off, the

majority of us are only too glad to

get back to "Michigan my Mich-

August 7th, ere the morning star

All through central and eastern

Michigan crops were suffering for

a good heavy rain, and the most

county oats are not all cut yet.

will learn that they cannot compete

with the natural wheat and corn

roads can scarcely have any con-

I think we all like to get away

ence in this particular.

igan.'

Officers National Grange

Unicers National Grange. MASTER-J. H. BRIGHAM......Delta, Ohio OVERSEER-E. W. DAVIS....Santa Rosa, Cal. LectUBER-ALPHA MESSER....Rochester, Vt. STEWARD-M. B. HUNTMaine Ass't STEWARD-A. M. BELCHER Rhode Island CHAPLAIN-S. L. WILSONMississippi TREASURER-MRS. F. M. MCDOWELL.......Y. SECRETART-JOHN TRIMBLE, Washington, D.C GATE KEFFER-W. E. HARBAUGH....Missouri CERES-MRS. M.S. RHONE.....Pennsylvania FLORA-MRS. ANNIE L. BULL.....Minnesota LADY ASS'T STEW'D-MRS. AMANDA HORTON Michigan.

Executive Committee

Officers Michigan State Grange.

Executive Committee.

	August itil, ele the morning star
Executive Committee.	grew dim, I boarded a fast train
J. G. RAMSDELL, Chn Traverse City H. D. PLATT	at Charlotte, Michigan, for the east, and some time after the evening star had disappeared from view I landed safely at this place, coming by way of the Grand Trunk to Suspension Bridge, and then
Committee on Woman's Work in the	by the West Shore, via. Buffalo.

Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

ry A. Mayo _____ ry Sherwood Hinds _____ Battle CreekStanton Baroda Belle Royce.

General Deputy Lecturers.

ARY A. MAYO	Battle Creek
ION J J WOODMAN	Paw Paw
ION C G LUCE	Coldwater
ION PERRY MAYO	Battle Creek
ION THOS MARS	Berrien Center
AGON WOODMAN	Paw Paw
. D. BANK	Lansing
L. WHITNEY	Muskegon

County Deputies.

County Dopartos	
D. H. StebbinsAtwood, Antrim C. V. NashBloomingdale, Allegan Inland, Benzie	C
C V Nash Bloomingdale, Allegan	**
R. B. ReynoldsInland, Benzie	**
Geo. Bowser Dowling, Barry James D. Studley Union City, Branch Buchanan, Berrien	**
James D Studley Union City, Branch	**
P V Clark Buchanan, Berrien	**
I W Enpert St. Johns, Clinton	66
James D. StudleyUnion City, Branch R. V. ClarkBuchanan, Berrien J. W. EnnertSt. Johns, Clinton Mary A. MayoBattle Creek, Calhoun Wer Clark	**
Wm. Clark Charlevoix, Charlevoix	**
E. B. Ward Charlevoix, Charlevoix	44
E. B. Ward Charlevola, Charlevola, Charlevola, Charlevola, Cass Abram Miller Dowagiac, Cass F. H. Osborn Eaton Rapids, Eaton Alma, Gratiot	66
E H Ochorn Eaton Rapids, Eaton	**
F. H. Osoon Alma, Gratiot	**
Isaac Russen Flushing, Genesee	**
John Fassilore Old Mission, Grand Traverse	**
F. H. Osborn Eaton Rapids, Eaton Isaac Russell Alma, Gratiot John Passmore Flushing, Genesee E. O. Ladd. Old Mission, Grand Traverse Mrs. E. D. Nokes. Sand Beach, Huron	**
R. A. Brown Sand Beach, Huron	**
R. A. Brown Chandler, Ionia	**
D. H. English Fitchburg, Ingham	66
R. A. BrownSand Beach, Hadd D. H. EnglishChandler, Ionia F. W. HavensFitchburg, Ingham J. A. CourtrightDuck Lake, Jackson Rockford, Kent	
J. A. Courtright Bockford, Kent	**
Robert Dockery	**
J. A. Courtright	
Fred DeanBrighton, Livingston	**
E. W. AllisAdrian, Lenawee	**
E. W. Allis	**
Geo. H. Lester	
D. R. Van Amberg Bear Lake, Manistee Big Banids, Mecosta	**
D. R. Van Amberg Bear Lake, Manistee Jessie E. Williams Big Rapids, Mecosta J. S. Lawson	**
J. S. Lawson Flat Book Monroe	**
Will G. ParishFlat Rock, Montoe	**
T. F. RodgersAchland Newaygo	
W. W. Carter Vosilanti Oakland	
A. J. Crosby	**
Robert Alward Shelby Oceana	
R, H. TaylorShelby, Oceana D. MurlinVernon, Shiawassee A. W. CanfieldCharaville St. Loseph	**
D. Murlin	**
A. W. Canneld	
Wm. B. Langley Centervine, St. Joseph	**
A. W. Canheld	44
M. C. Kerr	
Helen A. FiskeLawrence, Van Buren	**
John E. Wilcox	44
John A. McDougal Y psilanti, Washtenaw	
Helen A. FiskeLawrence, Van Buren fohn E. Wilcox	

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

Michigan State Grange

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

Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred.......\$0 75 8 retary's ledger_ Becretary's record Treasurer's orders, bound, per hundred Becretary's receipts for dues, per hundred Treasurer's receipts for dues, per hundred Applications for membership, per hundred. Withdrawal cards, per dozen Dimits, in envelopes, per dozen. By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies, 10e: ner dozen 31 50 21 7 10c; per dozen. "Glad Echoes," with music, single copies,

 10c; per dozen.
 3 00

 25c; per dozen.
 3 00

 Grange Melodies, single copy, 40c; per dozen 4 00
 00

 Opening Song Card, 2c each; 75c per 50; 100...
 1 85

 Bitnals, 7th edition (with combined degrees),
 275

 Dizce each; per dozen.
 2 75

 Ritnals, 5th degree, set of nine.
 1 80

 Ritnals, Juvenile, single copy.
 15

 Notice to delinquent members, per 100.
 40

 American Manual of Parliamentary Law.
 50

 Digest of Laws and Rulings.
 15

 Roll books
 15

 Write for prices on gold pins, badgee, working tools, staff mounting, seals, ballot boxes and any other grange supplies.
 75

 8 00

FOR with the governor in his plea for good roads. In Michigan we have program was carried out in full. Sincing "Series the mod" Grand had but few exceptions here, the yield of wheat has steadily in-

not to have struck the country This is the second public fleeting field districts, so the track winds along between green banks, a yellow ing, Sister Jennie Hunter (Flora) having stream of sand.

APOLLOS LONG. Aug. 16, 1894.

Grange News.

Correspondents, and all Patrons indeed, are re-quested to send us postal cards giving some news jotting,—anything of interest to you. It will inter-est others. Please also send short answers to some or all of the following questions. Help us to make this the most valuable column in the VIS-Trop. ITOR

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

iew I landed safely at this place, oming by way of the Grand Trunk Bridge and then Bridge and then vicinity? 7. In what way are your members most benefited by belonging to the Grange?

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

of the way through Ontario it was I have not written anything, about De-Witt Grange for a long time. But I must the same. In Eaton county oats write now and tell how we are prospering. We initiated seven in the third and fourth degree, Saturday evening, July 28, and took in two members by demit. Among were all harvested before I left. Through Ontario harvest was in progress, and here in Monroe the number were some of our best farmers. All crops are looking fine except a few fields of onions. A good evening ice cream and cake were served

many fields of late potatoes are in blossom at this writing and the binding twine. It gave universal satisfactops are green and luxuriant. A tion.

We have nearly 70 members in good great many potatoes are grown standing. The attendance is good and we here, also cabbage and onions, and one misses the broad fields expect to have interesting meetings at every of wheat, oat, and corn that are session. We have just purchased handso common in the southern and

Bath Grange entertained Pomona Grange central parts of our own state. But I suppose the change will come to us in time. Our farmers come to us in time. Our farmers glad to be there.

Yours fraternally, MRS. C. L. PEARCE.

lands of the west, and will then turn their attention to other crops and although quite silent outside its hall, for which our rapidly growing cities will supply a ready market. One who is only familiar with the branch lines of the great rail-roads can scarcely have any conception of the amount of traffic over the main lines. The N. Y. Central, with its four tracks, and depression of business?" "What is going long, heavy trains passing every ten or fifteen minutes—trains half a mile long—gives one a new idea a mile long—gives one a new idea of what a strike and tie up for a few a drouth?" "What is thought of scarlet days means for a great railroad centre like Chicago. I am not far from the N. Y. Central, and can see the trains passing at all hours. days means for a great railroad in crimson clover for this latitude?" "Will clover catch better if sown deeper?" Also the popular question of the day, "The carpet bug," as well as a new rem-edy for the old pest the potato bug, in-troduced by the master of the county troduced by the master of the county Sometimes one, sometwo, and occa-sionally three locomotives go puf-

sionally three locomotives go put-fing along with a long string of Montcalm farmers to exchange practical freight cars, and one train follows ideas with, for in this way agriculture pro-

good roads. In Michigan we have mud sometimes—here sand—like the poor—they have always with them. For repairs they use gravel that is about one fourth cobble stones—the result can be im-agined. I admit our roads can be improved but Michigan does not stand alone in that respect. Some of the worst hills here are planked, and are thus rendered navigable for loads. Road machines seem not to have struck the country

This is the second public meeting held charge. Upon each occasion the hall was very beautifully and appropriately decora-ted. Keene Grange is still alive and active. Our young people stand ever ready to render efficient aid. MRS. WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

OBITUARY.

Sherwood Grange, No. 96, passed appropriate resolutions in memory of their brother Lewis B. Osborn, who died from an accident July 25, at the age of 38 years. Brother Osborn left a wife, to whom the Grange extended the right hand of fellowship and sympathy in her loss.

Van Buren county Pomona Grange held its last meeting with Covert Grange Aug. 16, 1894. The afternoon was an open session and well attended. Mr. Showdy of Hamilton, gavea paper on "Silver," Mrs. J. M. Fisk of Lawrence, a paper on "Woman suffrage," and Mrs. A. Stephens of Paw Paw, a paper entitled "Lighten-ing woman's work." All of these papers were fine as was proven by the animated discussion they aroused. Those attending declared it one of the most interesting meetings that Pomona ever held.

The next meeting will be the annual prove meeting, held with Lawrence Grange in November, 1894. JENNIE BUSKIRK, Sec'y.

Danby Grange, No. 185, is prospering

ave an elocutionary entertainment at Danby Grange hall, August 17, and it was pronounced by those competent to judge to be very fine. Her mode of delivery was clear and distinct, and showed that she had given much time and study to the work. She was engaged to give another entertainment tainment the ladies of the Grange served ice cream and cake. The audience was not as large as anticipated, although the

receipts of the evening were \$11.67. Last spring when Sister Mary A. Mayo suggested through the columns of the Vis-ITOR, that Flora, Ceres, and Pomona each conduct a meeting, Danby Grange decided to act according to her suggestion. Ac-cordingly Sister Maud Turner conducted the first or May day meeting with a flower program, and later Sister Edna Kelley conducted one with a grain program, and ye correspondent has charge of the next meeting with a fruit program, MRS. AMELIA PEAKE,

STATE FAIR AT DETROIT.

The Great Exhibition Opens on Monday, September 10.

The forty-fifth annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will open on Monday, September 10, on the grounds of the Detroit Exposition Company, and will continue until Friday, September 21, This is the only general fair or exposition to be held in the state this year, and every effort is being made to have it excel all previous exhibitions in the history of the Society. The premiums aggregate \$13,000, the perishable products to market, the strongest. The outlook is more prom- and this amount of money will undoubted ly draw together the finest display representing the agricultural, horticultural, man ufacturing, mining, and household interests of Michigan that has been seen in years, Detroit manufacturers and merchants will make large and attractive exhibits. The live stock premiums have been greatly in-creased, and a magnificent display is assured. The races occur on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of the first week, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the sec-There are three events on each day's ond. racing card, and the purses aggregate \$4,500. Entries close September 4. Bicle races will take place on two days of the fair, the dates not yet having been fixed. The art exhibit is in charge of Prof. A. H. Griffith, director of the Detroit Museum of Art, and the finest collection of paintings ever shown at a Michigan fair may be expected. There will also be special outdoor features to be announced later, and altogether, it will be the greatest exhibition Michigan people have seen in years. All the railroads will give half rates to Detroit during the fair, with still lower special excursion rates on certain days. Steamboat excursions will also be run from various lake and river points.

creased with the increase in quantity of seed up to eight pecks per acre; but the increase from thick seeding has been most marked in unfavorable years characterized by severe winters.

4. Sowing as early as the 20th of September has generally produced better yields than any later date. In very dry years it has been found better, however, to wait until the ground is sufficiently moist to insure prompt and vigorous germination.

5. When grown in rotation with other grain and grass crops wheat has yielded over 35 per cent more, on an average, than when grown continuously on the same soil or in alternation with another grain cror

6. Experiments with early and late harvesting of wheat indicate that, when the grain ripens normally, there is a steady increase of grain up to full ripeness, although the weight per struck bushel may be greatest when the crop is harvested in the "dough' stage; and that the yield and weight per measured bushel are both reduced by allowing the crop to stand until "dead" ripe.

7. A net profit was realized from the use of a commercial fertilizer on the wheat crop of 1893-4; but in previous experiments such fertilizers have frequently proved unprofitable on the station

8. Fair profits have been realized this year from the use of fresh horse manure upon the wheat crop, and this is in accord with the results of previous experiments in this line, although the profits have usually been less than for the present year.

MAGAZINES.

The discussion regarding the "A. P. A" movement which has been treated so fully in the North American Review for some months past, is conluded in the September number of that periodical by the Right Rev. John L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, whose article is entitled "Catholicism and Apaism."

The literary passions of a literary man are always interesting and they are pecu-liarly so when an author of such renown as William Dean Howells tells of them. The tenth installment of Mr. Howells' literary biography under the title of "My lit-erary Passions" appears in the September Ladies' Home Journal. Next in interest to Mr. Howells' contribution comes a page devoted to "The Daughter in the Home, by Mrs. Burton Kingsland, Mrs. Hamilton Mott and the editor of the *Journal*. A particularly helpful article in response to the question "What Are Building Socie-ties?" is contributed by Mr. Addison B. Burk, so widely known as an authority up-on the subject. Mrs. Van Koert Schuyler writes most earnestly on the subject of women "Living Beyond Their Strength." The fourth paper of Mrs. Burton Kings-land's series, "A Daughter at Sixteen," is given.

The September Atlantic is a fiction number, containing a dozen short stories of the highest merit. Anything that appears in the *Atlantic* is first class, and this num-

other grange supplies

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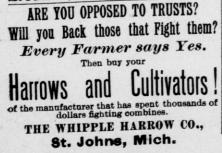
THE NEW REGULATION BADGE Adopted by the National Grange Nov. 24

98, is manufactured by THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO., Newark, N. J.,

Under contract with the Executive Committee of the National Grange. Sample sent to any Secretary under seal of Grange, free of charge. Write for catalogue.

Farms in Isabella County

Farms in Isabella County AVERAGE ABOUT SEVENTY ACRES EACH. Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards, neat country school houses and churches, thriv-ing villages and a handsome city, prove the prosperity of the people. The schools and col-leges of Mt. Pleasant are excellent. Oats, clover, sheep, potatoes and fruits for general farming; orn, hay and rich pastures for dairying and stock raising, have made many farmers well off; others are prospering, and so can you. Unim-proved lands, valuable timber lands, partly im-proved farms, and farms highly improved, and choice city property for sale for really low prices. For samples of descriptions of such property as you may desire and feel able to buy, please address COOK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Mt Pleasant, Mich.



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ther at frequent intervals. gresses. While the trains quickly transport organization in existence as well as the organization in existence as well as the the lazy canal boats creep along ising than ever, both financially and eduat snail pace with their loads of cationally, as there have been in the first freight. One looking upon the amount of traffic between the east Granges organized. and west is led to speculate on how long it will be ere the 8 feet in depth of the Erie canal will be changed to 20 or 24, and great ocean liners sail from Chicago kins treated us kindly, cordially, and very across southern Michigan, to But- hospitably, doing everything, in every way alo and through the enlarged to show their fraternal good will, and it Erie canal to the Atlantic. Speed the day! Being outdoors for fif-time day! Being outdoors for fifteen minutes this afternoon I saw tasteful to any, no one made a sign. three long freight trains pass, and writers and speakers were very much in earnest, as indeed the times require every one to be Opinions may differ but there State Express, drawn by the big locomotive that was on exhibition some difference of opinion, and if a person at Chicago last year, go flying past. is truly honest in expressions in different This famous locomotive has, for a lines of thought, forbearance, is to my mind This famous locomotive has, for a short distance, run at the rate of note for the general good feeling with 112 miles an hour, and goes at a 90 which they are carried on and create quite

in its run between New York and Buffalo. Truly this is an age of Buffalo. Truly this is an age of the grogress too. Members of the Grange in this state are mourning the death of state are mourning the Central Grange. We are doing fairly well for the season of the year. We are holding our own and gaining of the two. We are holding our own and gaining of the two. We are holding our own and gaining on the 16th of

man, which occurred at his home in Norwich, death coming to him observed Flora's meeting on the 16th of May, and Ceres' meeting was held July 18. Both were well carried out and we quite suddenly while in the hay field, enjoyed the change. We shall celebrate July 31.

Grange Day brought together

a large number at Thousand Island Park Aug 13. On the 14th about 1,000 people greeted Gov-ernor Flower, probably one half about roads, a subject that is also master. interesting to some people in Michigan. One who has driven

A word in regard to the Grange as an

Master of Montcalm Grange.

I wish to say here that our meeting held The to 100 mile rate nearly every day in its run between New York and We anticipate another good and profitable

time with Bradley Grange September 4. While I am speaking of our county meet

observed Flora's meeting on the 16th of Pomona's meeting September 19.

N. A. DIBBLE, Sec.

We have failed to chronicle until now the birth of another Grange in Michigan, Twelve Corners, No. 700, in Berrien county. Brothers C. H. Farnum and R. V. Clark were chiefly instrumental in of them being farmers. Among this organization, and in recognition of other things the governor spoke his services the former was elected

CERES MEETING AT KEENE GRANGE.

Keene Grange, No. 270, held a well atabout much in this part of the state would be inclined to agree on the evening of August 25, Sister Frank

WHEAT EXPERIMENTS. [Bulletin Indiana Station.]

SUMMARY.

The results of field experiments with wheat at this station may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Varieties of wheat are found to differ materially in their adaptation to a particular soil or lo-cality, and hence the farmer must determine for himself what varieties are best suited to his conditions.

2. Under proper treatment wheats have maintained their yields and quality in the same soil for years. It is therefore unnecessary to change wheat every few years to prevent "running out."

ber but proves the statement.

The two most important topics editorially treated in the "Progress of the World" department of the September Review of Reviews are the new tariff law in the United States and the war between Japan and China in Corea; other matters receiving attention in this department are the proposed increase of our army and navy, the problem of speed at sea, the trend to a fixed wage scale in England, the movement for jury reform in the United States, the use of the term "Anarchist" as an epithet, the Alabama election, the latest phases of British politics, the Evicted Tenants bill, Mgr. Satolli's decision against the liquor business, the advance of science in America, and the death of George Inness, the foremost American landscape painter.

Judge Walter Clark, the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, writes in the September Arena on The election of senators and the president by popular vote, and the veto." Judge Clark is in favor of the election of senators, by popular vote, but is opposed to the extension of the principle to presidential elections, as he believes it would imperil the republic. But he considers the powers of patronage and the veto vested in the president anomalous and dangerous, and would have them curtailed.

The complete novel in the September number of *Lippincott's* is "Captain Molly," by Mary A. Denison, and deals with the philanthropic work of the Salva-tion Army. The heroine, a banker's daughter, leaves a luxurious home to dwell for a time in Paradise Flats, and tries, not without success, to alleviate the miseries of

The three short stories are of unusual merit. "Josef Helmuth's Goetz," by Fred-erick R Burton, is a weird tale of a too imaginative musician and of a violin which imprisoned a human soul. Will N. Harben does his very best work in "The Sale of Uncle Rastus," a slave whose devotion to his master assumed a unique form. "On Second Thoughts," by Lalage D. Morgan, is a love story with an uncom-3. As a general rule, which has was finally controlled by her head.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

IONIA DISTRICT FAIR

in live stock department open to the state.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

FOR 28 YEARS we have successfully W BUSINESS and have maintained confidence and successful relations

confidence and successfu relations

with wool growers and the trade. Our reliability is vouched for by Chi-

cago banks and mercantile houses.

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PROGRAM: "Co-operation," by S. A. Terpenning. "Dairying," by D. Wooley. Essay, by M. F. Carlton, Recitation, by Mrs. A. Maynard. "Grange work," by S. A. Coon. "County roads," by Jonathan Maynard. "Small fruits," by W.m. Sanderson, Recitation, by Libbie Terpenning. "Benefits of organization," by H. B. Little, and H. Campbell. Recitations, by John Kerr, Edith Templeton, May McLean, Willie Little. "Horticulture," by F. W. Templeton. By COMMITTEE. WHIPPLE'S SUPPLEMENTARY SILBERMAN BROS. 212-214 Mich'gan Street Adjustable Wide Tire WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL FOR FARM WAGONS. Potash Produces Large Crops. BY COMMITTEE. Fertilizers containing a high percentage of potash Opening a watch case with a knife or fingernail is needless in our day. The Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philaproduce largest yields and best quality of program. Music by Cascade Grange. Discussion of county road law (by request). Led by Brother H. C. Dennison. Home training of children, Sisters H. G. Holt, and S. C. Peterson. Music by the choir. Strikes and strikers, S. C. Peterson, R. Dock-ery, and Edward Campeau. Recitation, Belle Vanderhoff. Solo, H. G. Holt. Need of political education for farmers, Brothers Wesley Johnson, L. R. Davis and Brass. Volunteer recitations. Doxology by the Grange. It is expected that members will carry their own lunch. Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, delphia, Pa., furnishes free a handsome watch case opener which makes, besides, a pretty charm for the watch chain. If you can't get one from your jeweler, send to Philadelphia. This Company is the largand all winter crops. Send for our pamphlets on the use of potash on the farm. est of its kind in the world, and makes all kind of cases. Its specialty is the Boss filled case. Jas, Boss invented and made They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York. the first filled case in 1859, and many of the cases then made and worn since are still intact. Later the Boss patents passed into the hands of the Keystone Company, BUY YOUR OILS which has the sole right to make these cases. It has also the sole right to use on its From anti-trust mannfacturers direct. AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Machine Oils 20 to 25c per gallon; (Viinder Oils 25c to 35c per gallon; delivered. STRICTLY HIGH GRADE. Satis-faction gnaranteed. We are the only MANU-FACTURERS of Oils in Michigan. cases the patent Non-pull-out bow or ring, which prevents loss of the watch by theft or injury to it by accident. The Keystone \$10.00 buys a complete set (including the tightener T) of STEEL TIRES 4½ 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 DAT, SEFT. 0. A. M. Music. 10:05-Prayer, J. K. Fietcher. 10:15-Greeting, R. H. Taylor, Master Sylvan Grange. 10:40-Response, Neil McCallum, Hesperia. Recitation, Miss Tillie Schmidt. Music. 12:00-Picnic dinner. Music. 1:00 P. M.-Recitation, Mrs. May Robertson. 1:05-Address. "Farmers often lose more by ngsligence than they make," Judge F. J. Russell. 1:35-Music. Company does not retail, but all jewelers DETROIT OIL CO., Detroit, Mich. sell the Boss and other Keystone cases. MAGAZINE NOTICES. An article gathering together "World-wide Echoes of the Parliament of Relig-ions," by the Rev. John Henry Barrows of Chicago, who was chairman of the Parlia-E. E. WHIPPLE, St. Johns, Mich. The Honey Creek Grange Nurseries have been under contract with the State Grange of Ohio for over ten years, and have dealt exten-sively in Indiana and Michigan also. Special prices sent to anyone under seal of the Grange. Give us a trial. We can save you money. Address ment, will appear in the September Forum. are paying too much for the goods you are The books, articles, lectures, and addresses that have been published and delivered about the Parliament during the year since Isaac Freeman & Son, Rex, Ohio. now buying, it was held in almost every civilized language, would fill many volumes. Perhaps no previous meeting of men anywhere on earth was ever so much discussed within the first year that followed it. Dr. Bar-The rows sums up the results of this year of ' echoes." Grange THE HISTORY OF THE copy? Visitor Patrons of Husbandry. BY O. H. KELLEY.

every March and September) is the book we are talking about; you are not safe without a

111 to 116 Michigan Ave., Chicago In writing mention THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Notices of Meetings.

HURON POMONA.

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The next regular meeting of Huron county Pomona Grange will be held with

Wadsworth Grange, September 13. Fourth degree members are invited. MRS. B. NUGENT, Sec'y.

KENT POMONA.

The next meeting of Kent county Grange will be held with Cascade Grange, on Sept. 12. The morning session will open at 10 o'clock and will be devoted to special work of the Grange. The afternoon session will be an open meeting with the following program.

their own lunch.

WM T. ADAMS, Lecturer.

GRANGERS', FARMERS' AND TEACHERS' GROVE MEETING, OLINDER'S GROVE, BENONA, SATUR-DAY, SEPT. 8.

Russell.
1:35-Music.
1:40-" The unwritten poetry of country life,"
W. F. Taylor.
2:00-" Conditions necessary to government by the people." This subject to be treated in the form of a round table discussion, each speaker being allowed five minutes' time. The following named ladies and gentlemen are expected to help in this Andrew Brady, Arthur Scott, Mrs. Arthur Scott, Abel White, Wm, H. Barry, W. J. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. S. Y. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Scott, Robert Walton, weight.

3:00-Music.
"The spade and the book," O. F. Munson, principal Hesperia schools.
3:20-Recitation, H. M. Royal.
3:30-"The hope of the nation is in her schools." To be treated by Philip Decker, Henry Willman, Miss Vesta B. Smith, A. E. Sauter' and Geo. C. Myers, in five minute addresses.

Committee on Program.

ST. CLAIR AND SANILAC.

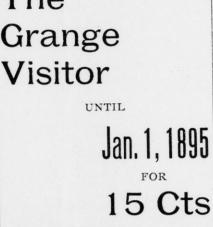
The St. Clair and Sanilac Pomona Grange will meet with Rural Grange, Forester, road on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at

REMEMBER THE

DATES OF THE FAIR,

IO o'clock a. m. Opening address by Worthy Master M. Kerr. After dinner, reports of subordinate Granges, and then Will be held October 2-5. Open to Ionia, Montcalm, Kent, Eaton, Barry, Ingham, Clinton and Gratiot counties. Competition the following

PROGRAM:



SEND IN THE NAMES.

EVEN LARGER THAN WAS ANTICIPATED!

LANSING, MICH. Is a book containing illustrations, prices and

WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL

COMMISSION



PRESSES OF ROBERT SMITH & CO.,

descriptions of 30,000 articles in common use, a book that will show you at a glance if you

WORTH ANYTHING TO YOU?

Is it worth the 15 CENTS in stamps required to pay postage or express charges on a

THE BUYERS GUIDE AND CATALOGUE (issued copy of the latest edition in the house.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

will be much more extensive than had been hoped for. The grounds of the Detroit Exposition Company are by far the largest in the state, yet the officials of the fair have been at their wits' end

to find room for the anxious exhibitors. You can count on seeing the biggest fair ever held in this state. It begins next week, on

The Executive Committee of the National Grange has placed a limited supply of the above work, in this office, for sale. The book contains 441 pages, is printed on good paper, well bound, and has several illustrations. It is a history of the Order from 1866 to 1873. addresses. 3:55-Music. Adjournment.

The Hesperia visiting friends will be entertained, while on this side of the county, by their friends here. D. E. MCCLURE,

O. F. MUNSON.

On receipt of the above price, a copy will be ent by mail to the party ordering. Address

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

Price per Copy, 75 Cents.

Monday, September 10, and continues Glosing Friday, September 21.

Exhibits will be in place promptly and you will be sure to see everything whenever you come. Plan to come at as early a date as possible. Don't wait until the last day. It may rain!

A Few of the Best Exhibits will be

THE STOCK EXHIBIT; the stockmen are turning out in liberal numbers with their best stock.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES; will be well represented.

CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES; can't find room to show all they want to.

IMPLEMENTS; are fairly packed into the grounds. This exhibit is simply immense.

THE ART EXHIBIT; a loan exhibit, and itself worth going purposely to see.

Some of the Novelties:

THE FISH EXHIBIT; The Michigan Fish Commission will have a representative exhibit.

THE INDIAN VILLAGE; really a most interesting and instructive scene.

A ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION; made by the same man whose collections at the World's Fair attracted so much attention.

MISS LILLIAN CODY; the famous female sharpshooter and rider of unbroken and "bucking" horses. She will ride any horse brought to the grounds.

PARKS OF ELK AND DEER.

will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the first week, and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the second week. The dates of races are Sept. 12, 13 and 14, and 17, 18 and 19.

Half fare on all roads. Special excursion rates on var-SEPTEMBER 10 to 21. ious dates. Watch the announcements.

If you want to know any thing more write the

SECRETARY, Exposition Grounds, Detroit, Mich.

IRREGULAR PAGINATION

SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

College, Michigan. Remember there is no expense in joining the course. The books only are paid for, and these are furnished to members through the Agricultural College at greatly reduced prices. F. B. M.

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF MICHIGAN.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR-In compliance with your reasonable request I will give you a brief synopsis of my impressions of Grange work in Michigan during my brief but exceedingly pleasant visit to the state. In the first place I must say that I was somewhat surprised at the magnitude of some of the meetings. I understood full well that Michigan was a strong Grange state. I knew that such staunch and able exponents and defenders of the Order as Brothers J. J. Woodman, C. G. Luce, Thomas Mars, Geo. B. Horton, and a host of other able men and women also would implant the truths and principles of the Order firmly in the hearts and minds of the people, and I am more than pleased to know that these truths and principles found permanent lodgment with so many of the intelligent rural population in the state.

It is not in the least surprising that in the early days of the Order, when its mission and power for good were but imperfectly understood, many who joined the Grange for various motives were disappointed in the results, and lost their standing as members. This was the sifting period, and while the process reduced the membership it by no means proportionately reduced the real strength and influence of the Order, for the best element of the membership remained and used their efforts to increase its usefulness and to enlarge the sphere of its influence. And that they were eminently successful in their laudable endeavors is shown by the successful meetings which have been held in the state during the past two weeks. The meeting at Bawbeese park was the largest of the series, and the Agricultural College picnic was next in point of numbers; the others were not quite as large, but none the less successful. As local correspondents will doubtless give a report of each meeting, I will not occupy your space with details, but I do desire to say that the programs which included the local talent at all these meetings were without exception interesting and very profitable, and plainly showed what the Grange has accomplished in the social and intellectual culture and development of its members. To those who have been close observers of Grange work for many years, it is apparent that this gratifying development has been greatest during the most recent years, and that at no previous time in the history of the Order has the work been as satisfactory as it is today. And judging from this fact it is reasonable to conclude that much better work and more satisfactory results may be achieved in the future.

I can see no reason for discouragement in Grange work in Michigan. It is true that climatic conditions the present season have not been as favorable to the farmers of Michigan as in some former years, and ney deeply feel the results of the general business depression, short crops, and low prices, but all this, hard as it may seem, may not after all be the greatest of evils. Existing conditions in all parts of the country have not been favorable to the greatest material prosperity of any class. It is possible that the present "hard times" may be the means of directing the attention of farmers to causes other than climatic which have a direct influence on their prosperity, not only in Michigan but in all other parts of the country. From my observation I feel sure that the members of the Grange in Michigan are coming to the front as thinking men and women, and it is gratifying to know that their thought is being directed in social, financial, economic, and political lines, all of which foreshadows a higher social and intellectual culture and development, greater material prosperity, and a better understanding and appreciation of the rights, duties, and responsibilities of citizenship. The Grange in Michigan at the present time calls for an unlimited amount of earnest, untiring, self sacrificing work from its members, and I believe that this will freely be given for the interests of humanity and for the welfare and future prosperity of one of the most progressive states in the union. May God bless the work of the Grange in Michigan.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

THE BAWBEESE MEETING.

August 22 found 15,000 people assembled in Bawbeese Park, under the auspices of the Tri-State Grange Assembly, to welcome Brother Alpha Messer to his first appointment in the state.

appointment in the state. The vast assemblage was called to order by State Master G. B. Horton. Brother T. F. Moore, one of the pioneers of the state and Order extended greeting.

Are in the product of the products of the state and Order extended greeting. Mrs. B. G. Hoag gave a paper on "Health, home, and happiness." She would banish for our girls their cotton stockings and the pancake hats for winter wear, and a diet of cake and pickles, and lay the foundation of health on hygienic principles. She would have home what God designed it to be, the most sacred place on earth, sending out its beacon light of hope and peace to the weary traveler, the influence of which is felt while life lasts, and by combining good health and a good home only happiness can be the result.

Miss Lucie Conklin presented a well written paper on "America, my America." [This will appear in the VISITOR soon— ED.]

Leaflets containing the words of "America" were distributed among the audience, and under the leadership of Prof. Thomas, the Hillsdale college band accompanying, the audience poured forth the grand old song with a volume and fervor seldom equalled.

In assembling after dinner State Master Horton, in a short paper, stated the object of our meeting and some of the results we hope to attain.

In a paper on "Work and workmanship," Mrs. H. A. Hunker started with the building of the pyramids, when the workmen were obliged to serve receiving neither clothing or wages, following to the building of Windsor castle, whose builders received the king's wages which were a mere pittance, thence coming to our own times, discussing the recent struggle between capital and labor, referring to it as a struggle of morals which must be settled by an equitable division of both.

The main speaker of the day was introduced as "A typical New England Yankee." He responded by saying he was proud to be a New Englander but he came to us as an American, knowing no east, no west, no north, no south; he came in the name of the common people, having great faith in nature's noble men and noble women. It was his object to discuss Grange principles, naming financial, social, and educational as the important features standing in reverse order of importance. The financial feature should not be used as a means but as an end. We need the social part to bring us together that the friction may rub off the sharp corners and bring out the polish. Intelligence is the great moving force in this country. Organization is founded on the solid rock of education. In the Grange, which is the farmers' school, we learn more of financial knowledge, more of our business, and more of the duties of citizenship.

Immigration is not a partisan question, but one which affects us as a whole. Only 23 per cent of the immense tide flooding our shores is desirable as citizens. The sentiments of the speaker were emphatically "America for Americans." By observation he has come to the conclusion that the farmers do not have proper or equal national representation. The nearer legislation gets to the soil the closer it comes to God's plan. What we want is more men. In congress there are about 250 lawyers and 12 farmers among 356 members. Would we have witnessed the scenes of the last twelve months had these figures been reversed? The time has come for us to do our own thinking. Character building is what makes men and women. We best represent the plan of the Creator when we exercise the faculties of our mind and body. President Gorton of the Agricultural College, as substitute for ex-Governor C. G. Luce, spoke a good word for the Grange and the effective work being done. He wanted the boys educated for the farm and to see the farm and farmers' home elevated. The addresses and papers were interspersed with recitations and selections by the Hillsdale and Lenawee county glee clubs and the Hillsdale college and Clayton cornet bands.

Patron, feeling obligated to assist one in distress, thoroughly tested him. He proved himself an expert in all the workings of the Order. He got the money, but the money has not put in its appearence again, and that was July 26. I wrote the secretary of the State Grange of Kentucky, and learned that there was no Fidelity Grange in the State. No doubt he goes from place to place under a new name getting money to go home with. Will the VISITOR for the protection of others of the fraternity publish this and ask every master in the state to see that it is read in his Grange?

He was a small, spare man, I think light brown hair, a scar on one side of jaw and chin, caused he said by a kick from a horse he had just sold in Wisconsin. Quick motioned, quick in his speech, prompt to answer and quite nervous. Face rough with spots resembling smallpox.

Fraternally,

S. A. SLADE.

TAXATION IN MICHIGAN.

Wayland.

Continued from page 1.

are a part of the state revenue, no part thereof being personal emoluments), and various other minor sources of revenue contribute to the total treasury receipts. Nearly one-third of the entire expenditures of the state are derived from specific taxes, the sources contributing in the last reported year being the following: Railroads, \$849,696.82; insurance companies, \$206,-568.38; telegraph and telephone companies, \$26,560.93; express companies, \$2,636.-44; river improvement companies, \$1,987.-63; plank roads, \$904.53; car companies, \$73.41; total, \$1,088,428.14.

I know of none who as a class are better informed on many subjects than are the readers of the GEANGE VISITOE, and I am sure I shall not be charged with discrediting their intelligence if I suggest that many of them will be surprised to learn that the necessity for direct taxation upon the valuation of property within the state is so largely reduced by the specific taxes collected from railroads, insurance companies, and other corporations. I am led to this belief from the frequency with which I have heard advocated the policy of the taxation of the right of way and rolling stock of railroad corporations, "so that they might be required to contribute to the public charges."

WHAT THE MONEY IS USED FOR.

After taking into consideration the treasury balance and the anticipated revenue of the state from all other sources, the legislaine appropriations are made, and these form the basis for the state tax levy. Of the aggregate sum of \$1,419,201.61 levied in 1892, \$718,550 was for the general fund, from which was disbursed for the fiscal vear ending June 30, 1893, \$2,279,474.60, of which \$14,376.13 was refundings. The disbursements include sundry appropriations, awards of the board of state auditors (for expenses of the executive departments and claims against the state), support of the insane, expenses of the judicial department (including salaries of circuit judges), legislative salaries and expenses, salaries of state officers and clerks, expen-

armory, the heat compelled many to leave before Brother Messer was through. The picnic was voted a huge success.

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EATING FRUIT.

Continued from page 2. indeed, and what there was would now be exceeded by several of our largest single concerns. The nurseryman's directory now includes over twelve thousand firms and individuals, many occupying a thousand acres each.

IS IT OVERDONE?

But the question is, are we not overdoing the thing? The acreage of fruit has almost doubled every year for a dozen years, especially in the far west. Go on Water street, Chicago, ten or fifteen years ago. There was scarcely ten per cent the fruit handled as at present, and yet the market was as often glutted as now. Railroads have recognized the increasing demand by constructing "palace fruit cars," and running daily at express speed entire trains from the great fruit belts to the large cities. Every small village is being surrounded with fruit gardens, and yet the demand is not fully met, and where there is a surplus you will generally find it is of inferior fruit. The demand is for a higher grade of fruit, and growers are turning their attention to varieties of better flavor. They are learning that it is intensive horticulture that pays. They just begin to feel justified in attracting "those city folk," with a quality of fruit so delicious and tempting as to form an irresistible force in opening their pocket books. The market was never glutted with fancy fruit.

As a further evidence of the large increase in consumption of fruit we cite the fact that notwithstanding the large increase in production the past season, on the streets of Ionia three quarts of the first strawberries more than bought a bushel of wheat, and five and a half quarts would do it at the lowest price of the season. Three quarts of raspberries and five at the lowest. It will take over four bushels of wheat to buy a bushel of good Crawford peaches, although the peach crop is unusually large here. Get the prices in your own community, and see if they are not decidedly on the fruit side.

Aside from all this there is a fascination and pleasure about fruit growing not found in any other branch of agriculture.

PRICES OF WOOL IN CHICAGO.

September. WASHED FLEECES.

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ETC.

Fine dejalae	tic to lec
1/2-blood combing.	20c to 21c
%-blood combing	21c to 23c
¹ / ₄ -blood combing	22c to 24c
Common combing	17c to 18c
Fine (heavy)	18c to 15c
Fine (choice)	16c to 18c
1/2-blood clothing	17c to 19c
%-blood clothing	18c to 20c
ha-blood clothing	18c to 20c
Common clothing	16c to 18c
Cotted, etc.	12c to 14c
Black	12c to 14c

UNWASHED WOOLS.

INDIANA, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI AND PARTS OF IOWA, CLASSED AS BRIGHT WOOLS.

PARTS OF 10WA, GLASSED AS BRIGHT WOOLS. Ungraded lots of unwashed from these States, with fine, cotted, burry, black and chaffy out, are worth from 15c to 17c. Long, coarse wool from full-blood Cottswold sheep brings about 15c. Shropshire and Merino cross when shorn from yearlings, or other sheep showing a sound, wellgrown staple, is selling for 17c to 15c. The shorter or tender fleeces being worth 2c per lb. less. Full-blood Merino fleeces, when heavy or sogry, bring about 9 to 1(c, and light, the above wools, especially when strong and well-grown. We quote market prices of Wools as graded by us for manufacturer' use:

Yours fraternally,

ALPHA MESSER.

Berrien Center, Sept. 3.

Brother Messer adds the following in a postscript:

I go from here to Columbus, Ohio, and will be at state fair the 5th and 6th, then attend meetings in the state until the 15th inst., inclusive, next to Kansas for ten meetings, beginning the 18th, reaching home Oct. I or 2. Oct. 5 I begin a series of ten meetings in Vermont, with Dr. Bowen of Connecticut as chief lecturer. MARY C. ALLIS.

LOOK OUT!

EDITOR VISITOR—An impostor, giving his name as C. H. Johnston, and claiming to be a Patron of Husbandry and Master of Fidelity Grange, No. 216, in Campbell county, Kentucky, claimed to be a large farmer and breeder of thoroughbred horses, cattle, and swine, and while sleeping on the cars was robbed of \$35 cash and a \$650 draft received for a valuable stallion he had just sold up in Wisconsin, which had reduced him to the necessity of borrowing ten dollars to get home with. And as he was a P. of H., he knew of no better way than to ask some one of the Order to do him the favor of lending him ten dollars till he would have time to go home and send it back, which he said could be done by next Wednesday. So a brother ses of maintaining prisons and reformatory institutions, transportation of convicts, care and transportation of juvenile offenders, coroners' fees, publication of laws, collection of delinquent state tax, etc.

APPORTIONMENT FOR 1894.

The apportionment of the state tax for 1894, just made, is as follows:

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University	\$188,333
Soldiers' Home and Dormitory, current expenses	87,500
Normal School, current expenses and repairs	51,110
State Public School, current expenses and repairs	35,000
Agricultural College, repairs and improvements.	16,862
Michigan Asylum, buildings and improvements.	45,000
Eastern Michigan Asylum, working capital	12,500
Mining School, current expenses and improve-	
mente	55,000
Industrial Home for Girls, current expenses, re-	
naire ato	35,000
pairs, etc. Industrial School for Boys, current expenses, re-	
	56,000
School for the Blind, current expenses, building,	
ota	21,000
Michigan State Prison, repairs and improvements	5,000
State House of Correction and Prison, U. P.,	-,
building and improvements	7,500
building and improvements Home and Training School for the Feeble Minded,	.,
maintenance	15,000
New Asylum for the Insane, U. P.	37,500
Publishing Proceedings of Supt's of the Poor	75
Re-compiling Records in Adj't General's Office	4,000
Military purposes	88,755
State Board of Health	2,000
Agricultural Institutes	3,000
Board of Fish Commissioners, current expenses	25,000
General expenses of State Government, not pro-	
vided for by special appropriations or received	
from other sources	903,000
	1 000 105
Total tax\$	1,059,135

[To be continued.]

AT THE COLLEGE.

By actual count, 3,090 people passed through the gates of the Agricultural College, August 24, to attend the Grange and farmers' picnic. Several hundred more are estimated to have entered before and after the counting was done. The larger number drove in, some coming twenty-five miles.

The program as announced in the last VISITOR was carried out, except that Sister O. J. Carpenter was too ill to be present, but sent a characteristic letter of regret. Brother Messer gave much the same talk as that reported in another column from Bawbeese. His remarks were well received.

The only drawback was the excessive heat. As the addresses were held in the

1	Fine delaine	13c to 14c
	¹ / ₂ -blood combing.	15c to 16c
1	%-blood combing.	16c to 18c
1	1/4-blood combing	16c to 18c
1	Common combing	14c to 16c
	Fine (heavy)	9c to 11c
1	Fine (choice)	11c to 12c
l	½-blood clothing	12c to 14c
1	%-blood clothing	14c to 16c
	¼-blood clothing	14c to 16c
l	Cotted, etc.	10c to 12c
1	Black	10c to 12c
l	Braid	13c to 14c
	Barry and chaffy	10c to 11c
1	Bucks	Te to Se

SILBERMAN BROS., 212 Michigan St., Chicago.

So far as Pullman is concerned, we suspect the real trouble is that the tenants felt that they were too much taken care of and had too little liberty. Pullman has been held up as a model town; but tenants would rather have their own worse way, than be compelled to submit to the better way of some one else.—New York Independent.

Instances in any number might be cited to illustrate how an excited multitude, even when the majority of it are persons of intelligence, has always something in it partaking both of the puerile and the bestial; of the puerile in the mobility of its humor, in its quick passage from rage to outbreaks of laughter; or the bestial in its brutality. -G. Tarde in The Popular Sience Monthly.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. LANDS.

[Bulletin Wyoming Station.]

1. It seems quite clear from all

2. While the United States re-

tains control over the public lands in the arid region it is impossi-

ble for the states to adopt the

or the irrigation district system of

destiny under wise legislation.

3. It, therefore, follows that the

California.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have sold Ingersoll Paint to the Order P. of H. since its organization. House Paints and Cheap Paints for Barns and Outbuildings, 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 STOCK BREEDERS. College and Station.

All those who wish to purchase purebred stock of any description, will find it to their advantage to correspond with some of the following wellknown breeders.

6

H. H. HINDS

Stanton, Montcalm Co



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.



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.

Hillsdale County Herd Poland China Swine____

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

> JNO. BOWDITCH. Hillsdale, Mich.



Specialist in castrating colts without use of ropes cords, clamps, or fire irons. Write for circular.

RUSSIAN THISTLE IN MICHIGAN. [Press Bulletin, Michigan Station.] This pest, which is not a thistle,

but a first cousin to our common Lambs' Quarters, or pig weed, has crossed Lake Michigan and landed at Charlevoix. Yesterday, Mr. H. D. Thompson, Botan-ist to the Fish Commission party now encamped at Charlevoix, sent the con-Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle American Merino and Shropshire Sheep American Shorthorn Cattle American Merino American A. H. WARREN Ovid, Mich. Breeder of IMPROVED (HESTER WHITE SWINE been. A choice lot of stock mer the stems grow rapidly, branching in all directions, and in place of leaves, bear spines, one-fourth to one-half an inch long. At the base of each cluster ilar treatment will do for other grain. of spines is a soft, papery flower about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, ripenparts, but thin pieces need not remain in brine so long.-W. F. ing a single, small seed. The home of this plant is in eastern Europe, or west-ern Asia, and it has a bad reputation in Massey.

into South Dakota about seventeen years ago, and at present is spreading rapidly in half a dozen neighboring states. This pest flourishes best on high land, but will make itself at home in all sorts of soil, flourishing best in dry seasons, when the facts under consideration that growing crops cannot crowd it out. Spring plowing is favorable to the growth of the Russian thistle, because it spends if the federal land laws are to remain unchanged, and the United a part of July and August in getting established, for flowering and seeding. Sheep are said to eat this plant until it becomes coarse and woody. Plowing in August and early September, before the plant ripens its seed will tend to check it. The large harbors on the east shore States is to remain the owner of the large bodies of public lands in the arid regions, then their reclamation must be undertaken by the national government, for priv-

once. Small patches may be best de-stroyed by hand pulling, and burnitg

SMUT IN WHEAT.

[Press Bulletin, Michigan Station.] Prevention of stinking smut of wheat. The severe losses caused by this wheat disease in the past has led the Experi-

It is known that the disease is pro-duced by the growth of a separate and spores without injuring the vitality of the seed wheat.

state legislation. affected with stinking smut was procured for seed and small quantities subjected to different treatments, were sown on adjacent plots. In all fifty-six different treatments were tried. One of them was so simple and at the same time proved so efficacious in entirely exterminating the smut without injuring the vitality of the seed wheat that it is here commended to the farmers for extended application to the seed wheat this fall. The treatment consists in soaking the seed wheat affected with bunt, as stinking smut is called, in a saturated solution of lime for twenty-four hours then sowing as soon thereafter as possible. The seed should be thoroughly cleaned through a fanning mill before treatment. To make the solution take ten pounds of unslaked lime for each barrel (32 gallons) of the solution needed; slake it, using just water enough to make a thick pasty mass when thoroughly slaked; add to this mass enough water to make the 32 gallons, which, when ready for use, will present a milky appearance. Pour the wheat into this solution, keeping it thoroughly stirred mean-while, and let stand for twenty-four hours. On removal from the solution the wheat must be spread out thin to dry. The drying may be hastened by throw-ing on slaked lime and mixing. Care should be taken that the wheat is not allowed to heat at any time, especially when wet. Sow at any time thereafter, using more seed to the acre than customary as the kernels of wheat will be swollen by the treatment. The devices and utensils for treating the seed may be varied according to the amount of seed to be handled. When only a few bushels are needed, good water tight salt barrels, with a hole in the side near the bottom through which the water may be drawn off, will be found very convenient. If larger amounts of seed are needed it may be well to make a water tight vat holding 30 to 40 bushels. Place it in such a position that the liquid may be drawn off after each treatment. The seed wheat after such treatment should not be put into sacks or bags that have had smutty wheat in them as VASSAR REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE in them undestroyed. Scald the grain drill and the bags with boiling water before using them for this wheat.

As the average of the three trials My mode of curing hams is to it required 6.7 pounds of grain for make a good brine, strong enough the grain-fed lambs to make one to float a potato, boil and skim it pound of gain more than those that of impurities, and when cold stir had no grain. in one pint of black molasses for 3. The feeding of grain both every 100 pounds of meat and $\frac{1}{2}$ before and after weaning produced ounce of saltpetre to same amount. an average of 34 cents per head Have brine enough to entirely more profit if sold in the fall than that obtained from the lambs that BENTON HARBOR COLLEGE & NORMAL ers should stay in the pickle from four to six weeks. Then hang up value in the fall of each lamb in

MICHIGAN PATRONS "Buy direct from Factory" at full Wholesale Prices and save all Middlemen's Profits,

O. W. INCERSOLL, Prop.

Oldest Paint House in 241-243 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn

in smoke house and drain. When the lots receiving grain before and drained, smoke well with hickory after weaning, at \$4.81 per hundrained, smoke well with hickory wood, corn cobs and green cedar brush (no pine). After smoking rub them well all over with mo-lasses made thick with black pep-per, sow them up in cotton bags, or pack them down in dry oat chaff. A ham is not in its best condition until a year old Simcondition until a year old. Sim- credit of the lambs that received

the lambs fed grain since weaning.

4. The results of the three trials show that there is no appreciable difference in the gain made during GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. the winter fattening between the Russian wheat fields. It was introduced THE RECLAMATION OF ARID lambs that had grain previous to fattening and those that had not. The difference in the cost of gain was more marked, there being an average difference of 29 cents per hundred in favor of those that had no grain previous to fattening.

The average weekly gain per head of the lambs fed grain previously was 2.89 pounds during the fattening, while that of the other lambs was 2.95. The average cost of one hundred pounds of gain was ate capital will not enter upon \$4.93 in the instance of the grainit. The large harbors on the east shore of Lake Michigan will be the first points to be watched in attempts made to pre-now prevalent and imposed by the now prevalent and imposed by the that had no grain before fattening started.

5. When the experiment was concluded and the lambs that had grain before fattening and those the form the fattening and those that the lambs that had those the fattening and the fattening and those the fattening and those the fattening and the fattening and the fattening the fattening and the fattening the fatt grain before fattening and those that had not, were ready for market, communal principle of Victoria, the average profit from the former was $48\frac{1}{8}$ cents per head greater than from the latter. The average weight of the grain-fed lambs when sold was 140.2 pounds, and that of the others was 121.7 pounds per head. The former brought 75 cents per one hundred pounds more than those that had no grain before winter feeding.

We have no desire to advocate 6. The grain feeding had a any system or method in this bulmarked influence on the earliness letin, but to call attention to the of the maturity of the lambs. In fact that the agricultural resources the first two trials the grain-fed and possibilities of the arid region lambs reached an average of 125 pounds per head in weight three and four weeks respectively before the others. In these trials the average cost of this weight in the instance of the grain-fed lambs was \$2.68 per head exclusive of pasture, while in the instance of the other lambs it was \$1.96 per head. This difference in cost was largely due lambs reached an average of 125 cannot be fully realized and utilized, until this irrigation problem is solved by wise national and GRAIN FEEDING LAMBS FOR lambs it was \$1.96 per nead. This difference in cost was largely due to the heavy feeding of grain after weaning, and when this was guard-weaning, and when this it trial it The following condensed results to the heavy feeding of grain after have been obtained from feeding weaning, and when this was guardlambs in this way in comparison ed against in the third trial it with the other method which al-lows them no grain before weaning was found that the average of 113.9 School the Entire Year. Students May Enter at any time and Select their own Studies. lows them no grain before wearing pounds per head, which the lambs or until fattening begins in the fall. that had no grain reached on the NOTTHERN. 1. The feeding grain before weaning produced an average of made seven weeks sooner by the Indiana Normal School and 61 cents per head more profit at lambs fed grain continuously, and weaning time than that obtained it was made at a slightly less cost. Business institute 7. There was no difference in The average value of each lamb in the character of the meat in the carcasses of the lambs that had grain continuously and those that had not. ate was 33 cents per head, while the average value of the other lot notreceiving grain at\$4.91 perhun-dred pounds was \$2.89, leaving 61 cents profit per head in favor of grain feeding. The average of the three trials shows that the grain -fed lambs before weaning required four pounds of grain for each one pound of gain that they made over the lambs that had no grain. 2. The feeding of grain after weaning to lambs that had not re-ceived any before weaning pro-duced an average increase which slightly more than paid a good market price for the grain they ate up to the time they were to be sold in the fall. The average value of each lamb in the fall after having each lamb in the fall after having 8. The per cent that the lambs

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	No.5	No.7	No.3	No.9	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		19
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Kalamazoo	5 30	12 10	7 20		
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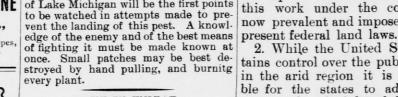
GOING SOUTH

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Detroit	10 35	7 10			



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arid region of the west must rement Station to conduct a series of experiments directed towards the dismain undeveloped and uninhabited unless the arid lands are ceded covery of some means of prevention. to the respective states, so that each state may work out its own

distinct smut plant in the wheat plant itself and that the smut plant is propa-gated from year to year by its spores which adhere to the wheat kernels, making them dark and dingy and giving a sample of wheat a disagreeable and characteristic odor when present in any noticeable quantity. Means of preven-tion are directed towards killing these

In the autumn of 1893 wheat badly

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[Bulletin Wisconsin Station.]

MARKET.

from the lambs receiving no grain. the lot receiving grain at \$5.66 per hundred was \$3.83 per head, and the average value of the grain they had not. ate was 33 cents per head, while

in the fall. The average value of was five per cent greater in the in-each lamb in the fall after having stance of the grain-fed lambs than received grain from weaning time with the others, and in the last was \$3.66 at \$4.00 per hundred pounds and they ate 54 cents worth 12. The wool on the lambs that pounds and they ate 54 cents worth of grain per head, while the aver-age value per head of those that had not received grain, at \$3.81 per hundred pounds, was \$2.96; a difference of 16 cents in favor of

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DEPARTMENTS.

O. P. KINSEY, Associate.

CARPENTER ORGANS

Woman's Work.

MORE FRESH AIR CHARITY.

Two articles in next to the last VISITOR, are headed a "Protest," the other by our kind hearted sister, Mrs. Mayo, show plainly that I have stirred up a hornet's nest in the camp. For throwing cold water on the scheme of making our farm women extra work in harvest and dog days, it is insinuated that I am uncharitable; hardly fit to be a Granger, in fact almost too selfish to live.

I admit I may have gone too far in my zeal to help the farmer's wife, to whom I have always been a true friend, and have plead for her highest and best welfare whenever I could, with tongue and pen, and especially for her disenthrallment from the terrible curse of overwork, which like the old man of the sea, is dragging her down, morally, mentally, and physically. If so, will the kind sisters pardon me, remembering the truth, if I do not speak up for the poor city waifs, it was a case of not loving Cæser less but Rome more.

Mrs. Mayo seems to forget that the "scolding, fretting, and grumbling that wear out so many farmers' wives" are really caused by overwork-she gets the cart before the horse.

It cannot be denied by any person who will impartially investigate the matter, that our farmers' wives as a class are the most overworked women on the face of the earth. I do not mean here in northern Michigan, nor in Michigan as a state, but all over the United States, particularly the great west, where, if a girl marries a farmer she might better be his plow horse for all the rest she can get. And the bigger the farm, usually the more for her to do.

I have seen a slender woman getting a meal over a hot stove, with the mercury in the hundreds in her kitchen, carrying a big, cross baby every step in her arms; while another toddler was pulling at her dress crying to be taken up. "O," she said, "it is not the work; I could do that; but I have to neglect my children so." But the meals must be got three times a day right along, though the heavens fall, and she must be the one to get them as long as she can stand.

There is another young woman in my mind whose husband is head over heels in debt. They could not have things comfortable or convenient about the house; babies came fast; lots of dairy work, cooking for hired men, feeding calves, etc. Nobody but herself to do it all. She is likely to break down, and they whisper it round among the neighbors that her mind is queer.

The above is no fancy sketch. Such things are, alas! too common. It isn't every farmer who is rich and out of debt. To the few who are, as I said before, with hired help to do the hardest work, it is all right and praiseworthy to import a few city "bummers"-but hold, I beg pardon-that is not the right word-sweetfaced guests, I should have said. But there are sweet-faced women in the country, too, whose faces will be turned to vinegar and whose hearts to gall and wormwood if something is not done to take them from the rut of never ending toil. How would it do to start a few home missionaries along this line? Let us take some of our own poor mothers with little babies-we who are able-let them swing in the hammocks under our green trees, and enjoy the blissful rest from all labor for awhile, "blessed and being blessed." We are Patrons, and pledged to do what we can to help the farmer and his family. Is it consistent to skip our own toilers and give the city folks a rest? Charity should begin at home. "He that provideth not for his own is worse than an infidel." To the sisters who criticise me. I dislike personalities, but it is only fair to say in defence, we have never kept any resorters for pay at our own house. I have always had help in our kitchen so I could rest some hours each day as a rule. We of Traverse Grange are not specially overworked, but when the subject came up before our Grange, had there been an eloquent speaker present in its favor, like Mrs. Mayo, several there would probably have been persuaded, against their real wishes, to take in "visitors." But as it was, they all agreed they had enough to do, and needed a rest themselves. If this was being "small of soul, narrow in opinion, and niggardly in purse"—why, so be it. E. M. VOORHEES.

of the plans. When complaints like this have come to us we have tried to help them out by applying elsewhere.

Despite all these hindrances, the work has progressed better than we anticipated, and the real good that has come to these tired souls can never be told. Neither can the blessedness be estimated that has silently come to those who have wrought.

The following letter from a sick, worn out mother who, with her two little ones, aged four and five, found a resting place in a dear friend's and Patron's home, tells us something of the work.

MARY A. MAYO.

August 4, 1894.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

My only excuse for not writing you before is that I have been resting, neither sewing, reading, or thinking, but just resting in this lovely place. I have read of just such places and such people, but al-ways supposed it half fiction. The goodness, the kindness of these people, I cannot half begin to tell you.

-, is a lovely, womanly woman, Mrs. – and Mr. -, is one of nature's noblemen. I think this is a little bit of heaven, and I know the babies are sure of it.

If you could only see them! Mr. takes them with him over the farm and to the barn. He is just delighted with them, and says they ask him the strangest questions. M- asked him if the cows were the sheep's mammas.

There is a pet lamb in the orchard, and when it calls "ma-a-a," the babies come shouting "O, Mrs. —, come quick; your baby wants you!" Just now they are in the cellar where the churning is being done, and I hear them laughing and talking. You know this is the first time they have ever been in the country, and everything is so wonderful to them.

Tell the other kind friends what comfort I am taking and what loving gratitude is in my heart towards you all.

I cannot understand why God has put it into your hearts to do so much for me and mine. I know only too well how undeserving I am in almost losing faith in God's goodness by thinking he had forsaken me.

RONALD GRANGE AND FRESH AIR.

DEAR VISITOR-I have been requested by Ronald Grange, No. 192, to tell your readers what some of our members think of taking city children for an outing of two weeks.

There were 16 children sent through our Grange from the Childrens' Home in Grand Rapids, mostly boys of from five to twelve years of age. And it is only justice to the Home to say that a nicer, better behaved lot of little folks we never saw. The extra work was not very much, as they were only in the house to eat and sleep. We think those who took children are happier for it than those who did not. I mean those who could and did not.

I am sorry that farmers' wives have such a hard time in some parts of the state. It is so different around about this part of Ionia county. I do not know so much about other places in the county. If any one thinks that farmers' wives do not have a chance to drop their dish-cloth and go occasionally, we would invite them to visit our neighborhood. They might wonder how some of us knew where we lived. Those who do not take from two days' to a week's outing by some lake are almost the exception. Then there are two churches that have a ladies' aid society, each once a month, but not the same day. We meet around at different homes and number anywhere from 50 to 140, but usually about 75. We also have socials in the evenings for the benefit of the churches. We have some tea parties. And last but not least the Grange once in two weeks. This is our summer round of pleasures. In the winter we have in addition a large literary meeting once in two weeks, dinner parties, and evening parties. We are nine miles from a large town and three from a small town, and so we just have a city all by ourselves, and a pleasant, happy, peaceful one it is.

and the classes for skilling the hand in mechanical uses and exercises for leading the body to develop evenly and sturdily. I could not help thinking how many hints could be picked up here in a day's visit by a mother to whom kindergarten methods are a tempting enigma, but who thinks a "study" of it altogether too great a task. By all means let her visit the Haskell Home, a spick and span large new building at the edge of town. Into this home two hundred orphan waifs are to be picked up out the slums of neglect and evil, and transplanted to take root in new soil, in fresh sunshine, with plenty of clean water, wholesome food, and regular habits. Sixty are already there and six of these are babies. Every twelve children have a "mother" who is expected, I suspect, to do a good deal of one sort of mothering and desist from much of other sorts, in short, to mother on approved principles. Each of these "families" occupy a suite of rooms consisting of the mother's room, opening into her childrens' room which contains six white double-decked bedsteads. Each child makes his own bed and pins his name to the coverlet so that both comfort and pride are spurs to his best doing. Beyond the bedrooms is a sunny, homelike sitting room.

But it is in the kitchen, the dining-room, the school rooms, the bath and toilet rooms and the workshop that your wonder grows when you try to think of what all this means to a child "snatched from the burning," from a place of passion and slime and unsavoryness.

"Institution life" is not an ideal home life by any means, but many a so-called "well brought up" girl or boy might with profit have added to his bringing up more of the order, neatness, regularity, habit of occupation and self-control that must be enforced here.

Haskell Home, I am told, is the fulfillment of a long cherished hope of Dr. Kellogg, so well known as the sanitarium surgeon. His deep interest in humanity's outcasts is evidently no surface expression, for he and Mrs. Kellogg have taken fifteen little ones into their own home and hearts. These are among the many signs of the spirit that is moving. When we consider the changes in the education of very wee people and catch these glimpses of the broad and deep philosophy of the kindergarten and see how it does not aim to form but rather to conform to the child nature and help it to unfold naturally, one can but marvel that we did not know long before we did that "Except ye become as little children ye shall in no wise enter the kingdom of heaven.'

This was to have told you of a "soupclass" I attended but some how all I meant to write is "in the soup" until next time.] J. B.

FOR LOVERS OF NATURE.

Nature studies, brimful of close, sympathetic observations, are not so many as to make "The Friendship of Nature*" bv

Mabel Osgood Wright, uncalled for. One need not read so far as the charming chapter which tells "The story of a garden' to know that the author has been initiated from childhood into the "complete brotherhood of birds" and that "the meanest flower that blows" may become inviting at her friendly touch. Although written in the midst of the New England flora and by the sea, where whiffs of salt air are felt and flocks of water birds fly over her walks and through her talks, this is a book to read while out under the sky anywhere. Most of our own birds flit and build in its pages and our flowers blossom there, also. There is nothing that makes nature lovers so quickly akin as to find the self-same spring beauty or hepatica, if it be east or west; nothing, surely, except it be the first seen gleam of the blue bird's back or the same thrill at sound of the meadowlark's "Spring o' the year, spring o' the year." This writer delights in all the year out of doors. She slights no season. I wish her book, in its trim green and gold covers, and with its gem-from-nature frontispiece, might find its way to many a country home library, if for no other reason than because she has said in it: "The weeds and flowers are mingled together along the roadside, and the loiterer treasures many things that the farmer casts out of his fields." We need more of the eyes of "a loiterer," J. B. sometimes.

BIRD THOUGHTS.

I lived first in a little house, And lived there very well, I tho't the world was small and round And made of pale blue shell.

I lived next in a little nest, Nor needed any other, I thought the world was made of straw, And brooded by my mother,

One day I fluttered from the nest To see what I could find. I said: "The world is made of leaves, I have been very blind."

At length I flew beyond the tree, Quite fit for grown up labors, -I don't know how the world is made And neither do my neighbors

-Unknown, in the Child's World.

SAY WHAT YOU MEAN.

Whatever it may cost, one should learn to speak the truth under all circumstances. Too frequently, our boys and girls are given-not, perhaps, to telling an out-andout lie, but to exaggeration. Recently we heard a boy say to his companion:

"I've got sixteen things to do when I get home, Hal, so I guess I can't come over tonight."

Hal laughed as he said:

"You've got sixteen things to do, Jack? Now be honest; how many really have you awaiting you?"

"Well, there's the wood to be brought in, the coal-box to fill, the horse to be watered, and-and-that's all I can think of now.'

"There's something wrong with your multiplication table. I never knew that three times one made sixteen," Hal said jokingly.

"What a fuss you make about nothing!" Jack said a trifle testily. "You know I didn't mean I had just sixteen things to do."

"Then you should say what you mean," Hal answered as a last retort.

That is just the point-to say what we absolutely know and mean; not to exaggerate in the least. It is the best plan to pursue.—Ex.

TWO STORIES OF STORKS.

These two stories of the gratitude and intelligence of two storks, were first found in foreign papers.

About the end of March, 1891, says the first story, a pair of storks took up their abode on the roof the school-house in the village of Poppenhofen.

One of the birds appeared to be exhausted by its long journey, and the bad weather it had passed through. On the morning after its arrival the bird was found by the schoolmaster lying on the ground before the schoolhouse door.

The man, who, like all Germans, considered it a piece of good luck to have the stork's nest on his house, picked up the bird and took it indoors. He nursed it carefully, and when it was convalescent used every morning to carry it to the fields a short distance from the house, where its mate appeared regularly at the same hour to supply it with food.

The stork is now cured, and every evening it flies down from the roof and gravely walks by the side of its friend from the schoolhouse to the meadows, accompanied by a wandering crowd of children.

The other story tells of a stork's journey-

Traverse City.

OPEN AIR CHARITY.

I find that some of the friends of the cause who have planned to open their homes have not been able to secure just the persons that they desired, and some were not able to get any at all. For this we are very sorry. It is true that it is hardly possible to provide just what each one would like best, yet the associations we think have done the best they could.

Many of the secretaries who had charge of the work and understood it are away from their offices on their vacations, and those left in charge knew little or nothing

MRS. D. S. WALDRON. Ionia, Mich.

SEEN AND SUGGESTED.

When the opportunity to spend the day at the Battle Creek sanitarium opened to me last week, I lost no time in acting upon it. In the three years since my last visit many changes have been made in that fast growing community of houses, hospitals, and homes, built and fitted up either for the care of the sick, for the use of employes, or the teaching of scientific cooking and the paths to sound health. Especially has the work for children grown there, as everywhere of late. They have a childrens' cooking class where the little ones come into the class room kitchen and each, with gas stove and tidy apartment furnished with utensils, does real cooking under the direction of a leader; and when done, the tiny mistresses, if I remember rightly, eat their self prepared meals together,-happily, I'm sure, if their dishes are successes, but if not, I pray their misery may be commensurate with their years!

The kindergarten, of course, is seen here

BETTER THAN WAS EXPECTED.

Ann Arbor, Mich., August 19, 1894.

EDITOR VISITOR-We received the machine in good order, have given it a thorough trial, and will say it surpasses our expectations. It is as good and will do

as good work as any high priced machine. Our neighbors say, "It is just as nice and does just as good work as ours, and ours cost \$50."

My wife has used the White and the Standard and she says this beats either. Yours truly,

U. G. DARLING. Box 1453, Ann Arbor, Mich.

* Published by McMillan & Co., 66 Fifth Ave., New York. Price 75 cents.

ings. For years he and his mate regularly built their nest in the park at Schloss Ruhleben, near Berlin. The owner of the castle, desiring to ascertain whether the same stork always returned there, ordered that a steel ring, upon which was engraved the name of the place and the date, 1890, should be fastened around the bird's left

Last spring the stork came back as usual to the park, and upon his other leg was a ring of silver bearing the inscription: "India sends Germany her greeting."-Ex.

PUZZLES.

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

No. I.-Crossword. In cow not in dog; In wheel not in cog; In wheel not in cog; In ear not in leg; In give not in beg; In sell not in buy; In live not in die; In man not in girl; In spin not in whirl; In head, not in curl; Now search these lines with care And a president you'll find there, Etch

GRACE BELL. Howell, Mich. No. 2-Square.

2. Perfume. 3. A flower. 4. Draws. THE BOY. 1. Nobleman. 2. Birmingham, Mich

No. 3 .- Crossword. In babe not in child; In tame not in wild; In gave not in sell; In answer not in tell; Dear reader bear in mind That an animal you must find.

UNCLE JOE. Detroit, Mich.

PRIZES.

For the best list of solutions to the above puzzles we will give a nice book. Answers must reach us not later than September 20.

THE MAIL BAG.

All our young (and old) readers are invited to contribute and solve to this department. If you only solve one puzzle send it in to us and it may win a prize. Let every person sit down and make some puzzles and send them to us. Items of interest are desired at all times. Good prizes will be offered for solvers; now let all our friends solve and contribute to this department. Until next issue, good by. N. W.

N. W.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Published on the first and third Thursdays of every month.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager. LANSING, MICH.

To whom all exchanges, communications, advertising busi-ness and subscriptions should be sent.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Lansing, Mich., as Second Class Matter.

NEXT ISSUE SEPTEMBER 20.

OUR WORK.

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

OUR OBJECT

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

We believe that this improvement can say 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

(a.) By studying for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood,
 (b.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood,
 (a) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.

5. (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.

suits. (c.) By maintaining and attending farmers' institutes; read-ing in the Reading Circle; establishing and using circulating libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for the home

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.

Don't forget the F. H. R. C. Begin it; keep at it.

It is time to begin planning the fall campaign in Grange work.

Our prohibition friends should be happy. Michigan has certainly gone dry.

We are in receipt of the proceedings of the last annual session of the Oregon State Grange. The Oregon Patrons are alive to the vital questions of the day. They have been blessed with an exceptionally able State Master, Judge R. P. Boise.

THE STATE FAIR.

The State Fair will this year be an especially strong exhibition, and every farmer will do well to attend. The exposition grounds in Detroit are very large and commodious, but the officials state that they are crowded for room for exhibitors, such have been the demands for space-Attend the State Fair.

FALL PROGRAMS.

Lecturers should keep in mind the purposes of the Grange, when planning the fall programs. Remember that the Grange has in view the educational advancement of the farmers. Recollect the importance of the district schools, of the Agricultural College, of institutes. Don't omit to have the F. H. R. C. explained. Remember that the Grange will want to ask for legislation this next winter. What is of most importance? Consider that question. Don't forget woman's work. Remember that the salvation of the Grange is in securing the best young people as members. Let us have grand work on the programs this fall. TAXATION IN MICHIGAN.

We present in this issue the first of a a series of brief articles on "Taxation in Michigan," written by Mr. E. J. Wright, of the auditor general's department at Lansing. Mr. Wright has made a thorough study of the subject. He has also had much experience in the actual workings of the tax system of the State. Thus he is thoroughly versed at all points.

We are extremely gratified that we can present to our readers such a series of articles on taxation. The subject is of vast importance, and because of its intricacy, often but poorly understood. Mr. Wright will endeavor to explain it so that it will be intelligible to everyone.

HUSTLING?

Hustling is a slang word that has almost ceased to be slang, so expressive is it. We can't very well get along without both the word itself and the action it represents. Hustling is an essential now-a-days. Added to the cardinal virtues of integrity, honesty, study, perseverance, it rarely fails. Without it men will often fail, though possessing many other requisites of success.

This is just as true in Grange work as in any other. Many a Grange is dormant because it s blood grew cold from inaction. Do your neighbors know that you have a Grange? Do you keep talking about it? Do you persistently urge them to join? Do they know what grand things it is doing for the farmers? The Grange can't grow unless it hustles. It must be alive, alert, up with the times. It must advertise its purposes and labors.

WAS THIS LEGAL.

March 23, 1893, the governor approved a bill making a one-sixth mill tax for the University. This law took effect August 27, 90 days after the session closed. On May 4 he approved the following bill, to which the legislature had given immediate effect:

The People of the State of Michigan enact, That the State Treasurer be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the regents of the University, in the year 1893, and each year thereafter, in quarterly installments, upon the warrant of the Auditor General, the amount of the mill tax provided for by law to extend aid to the University of Michigan, and that said treasury be reim-bursed out of the taxes annually received from said mill tax when collected, and said Auditor General shall issue said warrants as in the case of special appropriations: Provided, That in the year 1893 the first and second installments shall be paid together on the first day of July.

In July, 1893, the regents of the University made a requisition upon the auditor general for the first two installments of the sixth mill tax. This was paid. \$56,-500, the amount of the twentieth mill tax, was also paid during the year. So that last year the University received an amount equal to the sum of the one-twentieth and the one-sixth mill taxes.

The usual custom in dealing with state institutions is to advance the amount due them out of the general fund, and then reimburse that fund when the taxes are collected; whereas, the University funds arising from the one-twentieth mill tax have never been paid until collected. Thus in any event there still remained in the state treasury \$56,500, the amount of the twentieth mill tax collected in 1892, and to be paid in 1893. That payment was doubtless legal. The question is, does the law quoted above, taking effect May 4, apply to the twentieth mill tax, which was the only one in force when the law passed, or does it apply to the sixth mill tax, which did not go into effect until August 27? To a layman it looks like a queer transaction to pay out money under a law that has not gone into effect. Yet in this case the auditor general paid the University, on July 1, \$94,166.66, under an act that took effect nearly two months later. We do not know that this transaction indicates any attempt to obtain money illegally; and it is possible that the authorities can make the whole matter clear, but as it has not before been fully presented to the public, we deemed best to mention it, hoping that the transaction may be made perfectly clear by those who have had to do with it. We shall, with much interest, await an explanation.

Grange at the next meeting, so that every Patron may thoroughly understand it. There have always been more or less friction and misunderstanding about the time and manner of selecting delegates, and apparently, in some cases, a misconception of the duties of delegates after their return from State Grange. A careful reading of this article will obviate the trouble:

ARTICLE IV.

VOTING MEMBERS. SECTION 1. The voting members of the Michigan State Grange shall be chosen from the mem-bers, in proportion to one brother, and his wife (if a matron), to each five subordinate Granges, or the major part thereof, in each county; and one brother, and his wife (if a matron), chosen by each county or district (Pomona) Grange in the State.

SEC. 2. Counties in which there are not the major portion of five Subordinate Granges shall be entitled to a representation in the State Grange of one brother and his wife (if a Matron).

SEC. 3. The selection of voting members by subordinate Granges shall take place on the first Tuesday of October of each year, by a convention of subordinate Granges at the county seat of each county, unless the place of meeting has been else-where located by the last preceding annual convention.

SEC. 4. At the annual convention to elect representatives or voting members to the State Grange each subordinate Grange, not more than two quarters in arrears for dues or reports to the State Grange, shall be entitled to four delegates, and no more. Such delegates shall be chosen by ballot by the subordinate Grange which may also choose alternate delegates. Each delegate and alternate chosen should have credentials from his Grange, signed by the master and secretary thereof, and attested by the seal of the Grange. A delegate can have but one vote in the convention.

SEC. 5. Conventions of eight or more Granges may, upon the request of the majority of the Granges entitled to representation, divide the county or district into districts of contiguous Granges, in which case the representatives of each such district shall be elected by the vote of the delegates of the district so made.

SEC. 6. A county or district convention shall have the delegates of the majority of the Grange entitled to representation present, before districting or an election can take place. Failing to have a majority of the Granges entitled to representa-tion present, the convention shall, after organization, adjourn to a fixed time and place, and send a notice of such time and place to all unrepresented Granges. The delegates present at the adjourned meeting of the convention shall have power to elect representatives to the State Grange.

SEC. 7. Conventions may elect alternate representatives to the State Grange, or may empower the representatives elect to appoint substitutes from among the masters or past masters of sub-ordinate Granges in the district from which tney were elected.

SEC. 8. The president and secretary of each representative convention shall give each representative-elect credentials certifying his election, to be used at the State Grange, and said secretary shall, immediately upon the close of the conven-tion, forward a certified statement of the election, with name and postoffice of each representative elected, to the secretary of the State Grange. Blank forms of credentials and certificates shall be furnished by the secretary of the State Grange

on application. SEC. 9. Each representative attending the State Grange shall receive actual fare paid for the distance traveled in going and returning by the nearest traveled route, and \$1.25 per diem for the time actually spent at the Grange. The master and secretary of the State Grange shall give such representative an order for the amount on the treasurer of the State Grange, which shall be paid at the close of the session.

SEC. 10. Each representative to the State Grange shall, within six weeks after the close of the State Grange, visit each subordinate Grange in his district, give instruction and impart the anin his discrict, give instruction and impart the an-nual word to the masters of those Granges entitled to receive it. [All Granges entitled to representa-tion in the convention, or reported as entitled to it by the secretary of the State Grange, are en-titled to receive the A. W. from the representa-tive l ive.]

the last moment practicable, and delegates duly elected, who at the convention show a receipt for dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1894, on which is endorsed, "Entitled to representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the convention.

The following Granges are delinquent for the quarter ending March 31, 1894 36, 39, 55, 65, 74, 76, 162, 182, 188, 275, 283, 339, 389, 424, 618, 624, 662, 677. The following are delinquent for the duarter ending December 31, 1893-40, 78, 168, 230, 247, 268, 332, 370, 395, 403, 463, 491, 521, 582, 669, 678, 690.

JENNIE BUELL, Secretary.

The Lecture Field.

TOPICS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The National Lecturer furnishes the following list of topics from which Granges may select subjects for discussion. This list will be appreciated by lecturers of subordinate Granges.

SEPTEMBER.

How much and what should the farmer read? Of what do the real luxuries of life consist? What are the real enjoyments of life, and with what class of people are they mostly found? What are the causes of decline in agricultural fairs in this

what extent should horse racing be permitted at agricultural fairs?

What can farmers' wives do to make agricultural fairs a

The farmer's home and how to make it happy? The weather bureau, is it of any value to farmers? What are the relative advantages of eastern and western

At what prices can farmers afford to raise corn, wheat, ats and barley, when land is worth \$50 per acre; when it is orth \$30 per acre? Of what value to the farmer is a classical college educa-

tion? How to make money and how to save it? Is it advisable for a young man to run in debt for two-thirds of the value of a farm with the present prices of land and farm products? What is the difference between economy and parsimony in

the management of a farm? What is the best and most economical way to harvest corn and corn fodder?

and corn fodder? What are the relative advantages of the "Telford" and "McAdam" systems of making roads?

IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS.

MONTGOMERY GRANGE, NO. 549.

1. We aim to meet once in two weeks through the fall, winter, and spring months, and once a month through the busy season of the year, on Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock, or as soon as there is a quorum present. Close about 10 o'clock, owing somewhat to the business to be done and interest manifest. 2. We try to have something that will interest and also profit each member present but have discussed no topics recently. 3. We have as strict enforcement of parliamentary rules as possible. 4. Degree work occupies a prominent part in our Grange work. 5. We held two public meetings within the past year. We do. It helps show to those outside the Grange that we are at work. It also shows that we as an organization need their help, for in union there is strength. 6. By personal effort. MRS. C. HUNTINGTON.



FARM HOME READING CIRCLE.

The plan and scope of the Farm Home Reading Circle are well known to most of the readers of the VISITOR. The Grange has from the very first recognized the value of a systematic course of reading along lines suggested, and has officially urged its members to take advantage of the opportunities offered by such an arrangement. The course has now been established less than two years, yet its readers number not less than three hundred, scattered throughout the United States and Canada. The course is divided into classes, including Live Stock, Soils and Crops, Garden and Orchard, Home Making, and Political Science. The above classes embrace a wide range of subjects of interest to all engaged in agriculture. The arrangement of subjects is intended to be a natural progression. The first books of each class take up the subject in a general way and include a brief discussion of the underlying principles; the later books of the course are concerned more with practical details relating to the various departments of agriculture. The books have been selected, in most cases, with a view to their practical value as aids to those in engaged in the business of farming. The books were written mostly by men who have attained their knowledge by long experience. The F. H. R. C. is no longer an experiment, it is thoroughly established and will continue to be a power for advancement among farmers everywhere. There are a great many farmers in Michigan who do not know of the existence of this course, and we are anxious to secure the coöperation of those already members in bringing it to their attention. If you have not already availed yourself of the opportunities offered and enrolled your name among its readers, do so now. Com-mence early and it will be easier to finish a special line of work. If you desire to know all the particulars regarding the course, its history, aims, advantages, etc., write at once to Secretary F. H. R. C., Agricultural

BOGUS BUTTER.

The state secretary of the farmers' clubs suggests the following topic for club discussion during September:

Should not a law be passed by which the consumer of bogus butter shall be absolutely certain that the representation is not pure butter?

This is a phase of the question new to us. We have not chanced to hear of any man who was imposed upon in his desire to secure first class oleomargarine, by having inferior dairy butter thrust upon him. Inquiry at the office of the dairy and food commissioner elicited the information that so far in the history of the department no complaints of this nature had been received.

If we may be allowed a suggestion, however, we would recommend that the whole question of our pure food laws be taken up and discussed by the clubs. Our present state laws do not seem to be producing the results that were anticipated. It certainly is necessary that we have greater powers given to the dairy and food commissioner, and that the existing laws be codified into a compact, but adequate, pure food law.

TO PATRONS.

By request of Worthy Master Horton we print entire article IV of the by-laws of the Michigan State Grange. This article concerns the election of delegates to State Grange.

We suggest that this article be read in

NOTICE.

Ann Arbor, Mich., August 29, 1894. The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the county convention to be held on Tuesday, October 2, 1894, by virtue of section 3, article IV, bylaws of Michigan State Grange.

Allegan-2 Representatives, 53, 154, 248, 296, 338, 390, 407, 20. Antrim-1 Rep., 470, 676. Barry-1 Rep., 127, 145, 256, 425, 472, 648. Benzie-1 Rep., 503. Berrien-2 Rep., 14, 43, 80, 81. 84, 87, 104, 122, 123, 194, 3⁸². Berrien –2 Rep., 14, 43, So, St. S4, 87, 104, 122, 123, 194, 352, 700. Branch –2 Rep., 85, 95, 96, 97, 136, 137, 152, 400. Calhoun –1 Rep., 68, 55, 129, 200, 292. Cass-1 Rep., 42, 291, 695. Clinton –1 Rep., 42, 291, 695. Charlevoix –1 Rep., 42, 291, 695. Eaton –1 Rep., 47, 134, 360, 619. Genesee –1 Rep., 37, 694. Grand Traverse –1 Rep., 379, 469, 663. Gratiot –1 Rep., 107, 107, 108, 133, 269, 273, 274, 286. Huron –1 Rep., 105, 107, 108, 133, 269, 273, 274, 286. Huron –1 Rep., 175, 174, 185, 186, 190, 192, 207, 272, 640. Jackson –1 Rep., 674, 664, 976. 962. Kaltaaka –1 Rep., 175, 174, 185, 186, 190, 192, 207, 272, 640. Jackson –1 Rep., 674, 664, 976. 962. Kaltaaka –1 Rep., 106, 107, 219, 222, 337, 340, 348, 563, 634.

Kalamazoo-i Kep., 10, 24, 49. Kent-2 Rep., 10, 63, 110, 113, 170, 219, 222, 337, 340, 348, 563, 634. Lapeer-1 Rep., 246, 448, 549, 607. Lenawee-2 Rep., 107, 212, 276, 277, 279, 280, 383, 384, 509, Livingston-1 Rep., 336, 613. Macomb-1 Rep., 557. Mecosta-1 Rep., 357. Mecosta-1 Rep., 374, 373, 540, 58: Newaygo-1 Rep., 494, 495, 544, 545. Oceana-1 Rep., 393, 406. Oakland-1 Rep., 393, 406. Oakland-1 Rep., 393, 406. Oakland-1 Rep., 30, 112, 313, 421, 458, 639, 652. Ottswa-1 Rep., 30, 112, 313, 421, 458, 639, 652. Ottsgo-1 Rep., 32, 178, 215, 266, 303. Saginaw-1 Rep., 374, 566, 654. Shiawassee-1 Rep., 150, 554, 688. Van Buren-2 Rep., 10, 32, 60, 158, 159, 346, 355, 610. Washtenaw-1 Rep., 37, 336, 636. Washtenaw-1 Rep., 337, 338, 636.

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

For the purpose of securing representatives to all delinquent Granges we shall add to the list all that may report up to