

THE GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agric College

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

VOL. XIX, NO. 22.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 454.

TAX REFORM.

We learned that Hon. John F. Brandon, a member of the Grange who was also a member of the lower house of the last Missouri legislature, had introduced a bill that was intended to be a simple but effective measure of tax reform. We wrote Mr. Brandon for an explanation of his bill, and have had the same on our desk for some time. And now that our own tax law has been thus far explained in Mr. Wright's articles, we considered it a favorable time to present Mr. Brandon's article to our readers. We also publish a letter from Mr. Brandon.

The Bill.

The main features of the bill are as follows: The assessor or his deputy or deputies shall, between the first days of June and January, and after being furnished with the necessary books and blanks by the county clerk, at the expense of the county, proceed to take a list of the taxable personal property in his county, town or district, and assess the value thereof in the manner following, to wit: He shall call at the office, place of doing business or residence of each person required by this chapter to list property, and shall require such person to make a correct statement of all taxable property owned by such person, or under the care, charge, or management of such person except merchandise which may be required to pay a license tax, being in any county in this state, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter; and the person listing the property shall enter a true and correct statement of such property in a printed or written blank prepared for that purpose; which statement after being filled out shall be signed and sworn to, to the extent required by this chapter, by the person listing the property, and delivered to the assessor; such list to contain:

- First—A list of all the real estate annually, and its value, to be listed and assessed on the first day of June, 1881, and (biennially), thereafter, anything in this or any other act to the contrary.
- Second—A list of all the live stock, showing the number of horses, mares and geldings and their value, the number of asses and jennets and their value, the number of mules and their value, the number of neat cattle and their value, the number of sheep and their value, the number of hogs and their value, and all other live stock and its value.
- Third—An aggregate statement of all the farm machinery and implements and their value.
- Fourth—A statement of household property, including the number of pianos and other musical instruments, clocks, watches, chains and appendages, sewing machines, gold and silver plate, jewelry, household and kitchen furniture and the value thereof.
- Fifth—Money on hand.
- Sixth—Money deposited in any bank or other safe place.
- Seventh—All notes unsecured by mortgage or deed of trust.
- Eighth—All notes secured by mortgage or deed of trust.
- Ninth—All bonds, whether state, county, town, city, township, corporated or unincorporated companies.
- Tenth—All other property not above enumerated (except merchandise) and its value; under this head shall be included all pleasure carriages of all kinds, all shares of stock or interest held in steam-boats, keel-boats, wharf-boats and all other vessels, all toll-bridges, all printing presses, type and machinery therewith connected, and all portable mills of every description, and all post-coaches, carriages, wagons and other vehicles used by any person in the transportation of mails (except railway carriages), all carriages, hacks, wagons, buggies and other vehicles of every kind and description kept or used by liverymen, all carts, hacks, omnibuses, and other vehicles used in the transportation of persons (except railway carriages), and all paintings and statuary, and every other species of property not exempt by law from taxation.

It is hereby made the duty of the county

court to furnish the assessor a seal, with the word "assessed," and the year such assessment is made; said seal not to cost exceeding five dollars, to be paid for out of the county treasury; and it is hereby made the duty of every assessor to stamp his seal on all notes and bonds as above specified; and any note or bond not bearing such seal, as herein required; the owner thereof shall forfeit and pay to the payor twenty-five per cent of said note or bond for each year that said note or bond is not assessed and stamped, said twenty-five per cent to be entered as a credit upon said note or bond, and to have in all respects the same force and effect as a part payment thereof: *Provided*, That no owner of such note or bond shall be required to make such forfeit for lack of the stamp of the assessor's seal when such note or bond did not exist at the time provided by law for assessing such property and provided further that if any note or bond should be lost and cannot be found within the time given by law for assessing property the owner may, should such note or bond be procured any time thereafter, collect the same in full, provided, that in lieu of said note or bond he shall produce an affidavit as to the amount of such note or bond and have it assessed and stamped, and all notes and bonds so stamped shall be assessed the same as other personal property.

Mr. Brandon's Letter.

"This bill makes nothing taxable that is not taxable under the law, but compels the holders of notes and bonds to present them to the assessor to be assessed and stamped. And all notes or bonds not bearing the assessor's seal, the owner thereof shall forfeit and pay to the payor twenty-five per cent of said notes or bonds for each year they are not assessed and stamped. Some argue that the twenty-five per cent forfeit should go into the school fund, but in that event the force and effect of the bill, to a greater degree, would be destroyed. It is not supposed that any persons know about the notes and bonds except the giver and holder. And if the giver of notes or bonds did not receive any of the benefits he would not be very apt to report, and in that event the forfeiture would never be made except when collected by law. And when the giver of notes or bonds receives none of the benefits the holder could compromise with him for half the amount of the taxes, with the understanding that he would not report said note or bond. So you can see the fallacy of the idea. The bill only requires notes and bonds to be assessed as other personal property.

"The holders of notes and bonds have always given as a reason for not giving in these notes and bonds, that they were assessed at their face value, while other personal property was assessed at about fifty per cent. So I have them assessed as personal property, both as to value and ratio, that is all notes are to be assessed at their value just like hogs, cattle and other property. If a note is worth only fifty cents on the dollar that is all it has to be assessed for. And should any persons have notes or bonds that they have good reasons to believe they may never get anything for, yet have a faint hope that some day they may get something, can give them in at their value if that is ten cents on a thousand dollars. Then all notes and bonds so given in shall be assessed at the same ratio as other personal property. You can see that an honest man, who gives in his notes and bonds under the present law, will pay less taxes under my bill, but the rascals, who have not been giving them in, will have to pay their proportional part of the taxes.

"From the best information I can get about one dollar out of ten is given in for taxation. This bill, should it become a law, would almost double the assessment, and make those who should pay taxes pay them. Farmers cannot hide their land nor stock, and often they give their stock in on the first day of June as the law requires, and sometimes before the end of the year one or two thousand dollars worth of that stock is dead, but they have to pay taxes on them all the same."

Fraternally yours,
JOHN F. BRANDON.

TAXATION IN MICHIGAN.

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

VI.

In closing the last published paper of this series I promised to consider in this issue some of the derelictions of assessors, but Brother Butterfield has given me an assignment this week as associate editor of the puzzle department, and I must let the assessors rest in peace another fortnight. The conundrums that I am expected to solve are contained in a letter from a highly esteemed member of the Michigan State Grange to a well known statistician, who referred them to the editor of the VISITOR as the easiest way of getting rid of a lot of questions that he could not answer. Here they are:

- "Could you, without too much trouble, give me some figures on the following:
 1. The value of all real estate in Michigan, exclusive of that owned by corporations which pay specific taxes, and school lands?
 2. The value of the property of corporations which pay specific taxes, and the percentage of the earnings of such corporations paid as specific tax?
 3. Upon what basis of value are the earnings of stock companies paying specific taxes computed?
 4. The amount of money on deposit in banks, less the capital stock?
 5. The amount of personal property in the state, exclusive of deposits in banks?
 6. The division of real estate between town and country?
 7. The relative amount of taxes paid upon real estate and personal property?
- "What I desire to draw from the above is whether or not real estate pays a much larger proportion of taxes than does personal property; also whether or not corporations that pay specific taxes pay much less than the law designs.
- "If I have not asked for all the figures necessary to get at these facts will you please add them."

The writer of the letter is much better informed than the average citizen, and he had no intention of asking unanswerable conundrums; but that is just what he has done. He has also demonstrated the fact that the assessor's valuation is a gross understatement of the scope of the specific tax laws. A consideration of his enquiries will make this apparent.

1. The valuation of taxable property as equalized by the state board of equalization in 1891 is \$1,130,000,000.00. The valuation as assessed in that year was \$952,701,115.14 and as equalized by the boards of supervisors it was \$895,403,489.42. These figures are the only ones obtainable and they fall far short of answering the question, because (1) they include both real and personal property; (2) while the law provides that all property subject to assessment shall be assessed at its true cash value, it is honored more in the breach than in the observance, and the assessed valuation is but a fraction of the real value of such property as is listed, while untold millions are omitted from the tax rolls.

2. There are no accessible data from which an answer to the first part of the second enquiry can be obtained. The basis of the several specific taxes is not uniform. Railroad companies pay from two to four per cent upon gross income, the first named rate being upon incomes not exceeding \$2,000 per mile and the last named upon incomes in excess of \$8,000 per mile. The average earnings as shown by the last report of the commissioner of railroads was \$5,101.76 per mile, and the taxes paid \$118.81 per mile. Fire insurance companies pay three per cent upon premiums received in this state, and life insurance companies two per cent. Plank road companies pay five per cent on net profits, express companies one per cent of all receipts within the state, telegraph and telephone companies two per cent upon such receipts, and car companies two and one-half per cent upon receipts from current business. River improvement companies pay one per cent upon their capital paid in.

3. It will be seen that specific taxes are not computed upon values. Practically the foregoing comprises all classes of corporations paying specific taxes. All other stock companies are taxed as are individuals.

4. The aggregate deposits in banks reporting to the banking commissioner on October 18 was \$56,732,275.45, and the capital stock of these banks was \$12,595,180.00. The amount of deposits in national banks on the same date was \$35,553,148.00, and the capital stock of said banks was \$13,634,000.00. These figures do not include the deposits in private banks.

5. It may be possible to find in the U. S. census when published the assessed value of personal property which is assess-

ed in the state, but no intelligent man who has seen anything of the practices of Michigan assessors will presume to say that the figures thus obtained would bear any material relation to the aggregate of taxable personal property.

6. The relative proportion of real estate in the limits of municipal corporations and in townships is not determinable from any data at hand.

7. The relative taxes paid by real estate and personal property relatively may be estimated from United States census reports when published, but cannot be reliably determined by any data at hand.

The enquirer has asked but a few of the questions that must be answered before he can intelligently arrive at even an opinion as to the relative proportion of taxation borne by real and personal estate respectively, but he has asked enough to serve as an illustration of the fact that there is at hand but a little of the data necessary to enable those who desire to study the problem of equal taxation to proceed understandingly.

Later I shall probably present some estimates in the direction of the foregoing enquiries; but it will require extended research to enable me to do so. It is unfortunate that we are obliged in so large a degree to grope in the dark for authentic data relative to the subjects herein referred to. It is for this reason that reforms in taxation make such slow progress. The present tax law provides very perfectly for the uniform assessment of all property (except that paying specific taxes), but we know that vast aggregates of value are never taxed, while a much greater amount of taxes is lost by gross undervaluation.

above, and whose enquiries are far from being answered herein, can find any number of "reformers" and tax cranks who will answer his questions readily, but no man can answer most of them with any degree of accuracy. Before there can be any adequate tax reform a way must be provided by means of which authentic data may be officially gathered.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

November 1, 1894.

The rains from the 3d to the 10th of September made it possible to sow wheat at about the usual time of seeding in this state. The area seeded is reported at 86 per cent of the area seeded one year ago.

In condition the growing wheat is reported at 91 per cent in the southern counties, 98 in the central, and 100 in the northern, comparison being with average years. The average for the state is 94. The average condition is higher in all sections of the state than one year ago.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers since the October report was published is 1,144,654, and in the three months, August-October, 3,620,728. This is 1,033,292 bushels less than reported marketed in the same months last year.

Corn is estimated to yield in the southern counties and the state, an average of 40 bushels of ears per acre. The area of clover seed harvested in the state is about 55 per cent of the area in average years. The yield is estimated at 1.31 bushels per acre. Compared with a full average crop, potatoes are estimated at 53 per cent in the southern counties, 54 per cent in the central, and 47 per cent in the northern counties, the average for the state being 52 per cent. Live stock is in fairly good condition.

The following statistics are from the farm statistics for 1893-4. Acres of wheat, 1893, 1,533,071; bushels, 24,432,201; yield per acre, 15.94 bushels.

Acres of wheat in May, 1894, 1,287,865. Acres of corn in 1893, 797,797; bushels of ears, 37,761,594; average per acre, 47.33 bushels. Acres of oats in 1893, 843,406; bushels, 22,323,976; average per acre, 26.47 bushels.

Acres of clover seed raised in 1893, 174,949; bushels, 170,792. Acres of potatoes in 1893, 172,225; bushels, 13,589,202. Acres of hay in 1893, 1,762,768; tons, 2,282,538.

The number of each class of live stock in the state in the spring of 1894 was as follows: Horses, 426,573; milch cows, 388,896; cattle (other than milch cows), 262,659; hogs, 311,683; sheep, 1,898,944.

The number of sheep sheared in 1893 was 2,068,063; pounds of wool, 12,692,920.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Secretary of State.

Agriculture is not overcrowded, and never will be. There is less food per capita than ever before in all the history of civilization.—*Farmer's Home.*

From many careful experiments it has been determined that the force necessary to draw a given load on a level on a good broken stone road, is less than one-third of that required to draw the same load on a common earth road.—*V. G. Barbour.*

Field and Stock.

INSECTS AND FUNGI.

Their Control by the Fruit Grower.

T. T. LYON.

It is only a few years since entomology and the science of fungi were little more than vocabularies of scientific names, with accompanying descriptions. The idea of their economic importance, if it had in fact dawned upon the consciousness of scientific experts, had not yet become elaborated and found expression in phraseology adapted to popular comprehension. The adaptation of these classes of scientific knowledge, including botany as well, to the more common pursuits of agriculture in its various branches, can scarcely be said to antedate the appearance of such men as Riley, Burrill, Arthur, Forbes, Cook, Beal, and their co-laborers.

It is only a very few years since, owing largely to the reckless destruction of the forests, and the almost criminal destruction of insectivorous birds, to supply the worse than ludicrous demands of fashion, that insects have so multiplied that their suppression has become to agriculture a matter of prime necessity; while the increase of fungi, due largely to the rapid development of agricultural pursuits, and to ignorance or disregard of a minute and insidious enemy, as well as to their more rapid transference, under our modern facilities for rapid transit of trees and plants, have largely increased the difficulty as well as the necessity of holding them in subjection.

GROWTH OF ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

It is fortunate, and especially so, far as fruit culture is concerned, that the development of the economical phase of the sciences referred to has been contemporaneous with the occurrence of such need; and that, although our present knowledge of the life histories of these various enemies is very far from complete; its development may be looked for, to supply yet more effective weapons of defense against the depredations we have such abundant reason to dread.

Whether we shall ever be able to fully circumvent all or any one of the enemies in question, is yet an unsolved problem. Although by thorough spraying we are able to largely increase the yield of perfect fruit as against apple scab and codling moth, as also to hold largely in subjection the various fungous enemies of both foliage and fruit; none of these applications are, thus far, more than partially effective. How far such imperfect results may be due to inability to lack of thoroughness in the spraying, and how far to failure to meet some unrecognized peculiarity in the habits of the enemy to be attacked, is yet a matter awaiting solution.

THE CURCULIO.

In the case of the curculio, while it is well known that the development of the beetles is spread over a lengthened period; and, for that reason, that spraying, to be fully effective, must be frequently repeated; it is yet, at least with many persons, an open question whether valuable results can be safely anticipated from applications of this character—a question probably referable to imperfect knowledge of the actual habits of the perfect insect; as to whether or not it actually feeds upon either foliage or fruit, while in the perfect form. The egg is deposited within the crescent mark made by the beetle; and is therefore within reach of the spray, if applied during the period of incubation. Possibly some careful observer may be able to give the true reason of the apparent failure of the spray in such case.

The subject is a broad one, hence a consideration of results already reached must be deferred until a subsequent occasion.

South Haven.

NO FOOT NO HORSE.

A. W. HAYDON.

However perfect and admirable a horse may be, the failure of a single foot spoils all. True, modern science may destroy the nerve, so that though the horse is lame he does not know it, and so does not limp; or the pain may be deadened long enough for him to trot a race. But the latter is only a temporary relief of doubtful expediency, and the former though permanent, has its drawbacks. The wire is cut, and though pierced by nails, or rotting with gravel or thrush, it cannot "hello" and notify the brain of its trouble, so the groom must charge himself with its care if it remains serviceable. Besides it would seem as if there were danger of its wasting away after the destruction of the nerve.

GETS TOO LITTLE ATTENTION.

Considering its primary importance, it is not strange that so little attention is paid by breeders to securing perfect feet in breeding stock, and so little care bestowed upon the animals themselves to keep them on a "good sound footing." In no particular can the horse be more surely and easily modified by selection than in the shape, size, and quality of the feet. Neither can

any part be so easily shaped and changed to suit the owner's wish by care. And upon the shaping of the feet depends in part the conformation and action of the limbs. Yet how common are horses with crooked, ill-shaped feet and awkward unnatural gait. If the boys run their boots over the father takes pains to have them straightened up, though he will have to get new ones that are all right in a little while; but his colts that must wear the same boots all their lives, he allows to run them over to right or left or back, when a little timely care would keep them straight. If taken in season a chisel and mallet to trim the edge of the hoof is all that is necessary. A long handled chisel is safest to use. If the colt is nervous or vicious, try coaxing, currying, feeding, tying up the head, holding up one foot, or use the twist or hood; but don't whip him.

SHOEING.

Shoeing is mostly unnecessary for farm horses, and is an unnatural practice and wrong in principle as it removes the pressure from the sole and frog, and if it must be resorted to it would seem as if a semi-elastic pad for the center of the foot would be an advantage.

The horse wears the neatest, daintiest, little boots ever made. They are round and smooth and a perfect fit. They are dust and waterproof, and air-tight, and they have spring heels, elastic soles, and full stock uppers, and are warranted to wear a lifetime.

He who can hold the reins behind a dashing pair and hear the metrical thump and clatter and ring of their flying feet without a thrill of exhilaration and pleasure, "hath no music in his soul," and therefore "is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils," as the poet has it.

Decatur.

BEGINNING TO RAISE BROILERS.

H. S. DUNNING.

This is a branch of poultry raising of which comparatively few have much knowledge, and we do not claim as much as those who have had a lifelong work with them, but a few of the underlying principles and features we will try and give to the reader.

There is no part of the poultry industry but requires close, persistent, and most careful attention, and none more than broiler raising. If one thinks that all he has to do is to purchase an incubator, get a sufficient number of eggs to fill it, and then feed the chick up to from eight to ten weeks old, and sell it for from 20¢ to 30¢ per pound, he is very much mistaken. No more can the merchant, banker, or manufacturer expect to succeed by not looking after the minutest details, than can the man that is trying to raise the plump one and one-half to two and one-half pound chick at as early an age as possible, and with the smallest cost.

REQUIRES BRAINS.

This is no field for the "feeble," lazy or careless man, in fact they never succeed; but the fellow who is not afraid of the early dawn and will give it the first place in his thoughts and plans, cannot help but succeed. Do not attempt this work until you are thoroughly up in the rudiments, and then better commence small and enlarge from time to time as your knowledge grows. The novice has no business here, unless he is willing to pay for his experience. The successful raisers of today are men that have started at the bottom and climbed up step by step, or are men that have had lots of money to back them up in each succeeding failure until they learned the lesson. We gain a great deal by reading, but far more by actual experience. And what a grand thing that this is true, for if every one, Dick and Harry, could read how, Mr. Phillips, or W. H. H. Bradbury, both of Hamonton, N. J., or the proprietors of the Eureka Poultry Co., of our own state, and numerous other raisers, grow their chicks, then go and do likewise, it would not be long before the market would be full, prices low, and no one could make enough out of it to pay for the feed the chick would eat.

THE INCUBATOR.

But now let us commence to get things in shape for work, and we are going to do it just as cheaply as possible till we know more about it. In the first place we must have an incubator, or perhaps two 200 egg size. Now for the present a good place to operate these is in the cellar if it is not too damp. If it is, put it in the place that is the least likely to be much affected by the sudden changes of the outside atmosphere. Such a place is just as good as the expensive house, and far better if we find we are not going to succeed. Set the machine up carefully, following directions of the manufacturers. Start it to see if you can regulate it, and as soon as you feel you can keep it within one or two degrees, put in your eggs. Now be sure you do just as instructed by the makers; they have tried a good many, and if you have a way you think better put it aside for now at least. Look after this machine as carefully as you would a \$100 bank note, looking at it often

to see if more heat is needed or not so much, if the moisture is right, the lamp well filled and trimmed, and numerous little things that will come to the close observer, for on all this depends the success of the hatch of all fertile eggs. Your machine may have a first-class regulator, but it must have a good supply of brains to help it out.

THE CHICKS.

Everything is now running well, and this is the seventh day, so we will see how many fertile eggs we have. Take out all that are clear, for they will soon decay, there is no life in them. Cook them hard and in a couple of weeks we will have use for them. Then again on the twelfth day, look at them once more and all that are cloudy, or mottled, or those that have a red streak around them, throw away at once, for they are liable to burst in the machine, or will give off a very offensive odor that will kill many a healthy chick. When you hear the first peep do not open the door to see how many there are. By no means; do not touch it for 24 hours. Keep down your curiosity and keep that door shut. The chick that is not strong enough to get out of the shell alone will seldom amount to anything if helped out. Once a day take out all the chicks that are dry and put them in the brooder that has been warmed up for the last three or four days so as to get regulated.

THE EGGS.

We now have the chicks all out and before I give plan for brooding and feeding let me say a word as to the eggs, in fact we should have looked to this in the first place. Yes, give them first place, for it will make no difference how good an incubator you have or how complete a brooder system you use, you cannot raise chicks if the eggs are not strong and fertile. The only way to be sure of this is to have a sufficient number of hens yourself to supply the required number of eggs. If you depend on others for your eggs you are very likely to get weak stock, for the men that are selling eggs are getting just as many as they can and are therefore in most cases forcing the hens, by egg food and the like, which is detrimental to the vitality of the egg. Then you always run more or less risk in the shipping. All in all the best satisfaction is had by having our own to work with. Then if this or that does not go right you know all there is about it, otherwise one is liable to put it off on the absent fellow, he hears of it and puts it at you. You are sure and so is he. We will give plan of raising chicks later.

Agricultural College.

MOMENTS IN THE GARDEN.

WM. A. OLDS.

The root crops should be secured this month. We usually begin with the beets and finish with the carrots. If one has plenty of cellar room it is a short job. But the best way to keep roots or potatoes so as to prevent wilting and have them retain their natural flavor and crispness, is to pit them in the field. Carrots will not keep well in the ordinary cellar after two months. We had them last June from the pit in good condition. Carrots should be ripe if we expect to keep them. If sown in June they will not get ripe; our plan is to sow after we get the onions in.

We generally put about forty bushels in one pit, making the pit about twelve by three feet, longest way north and south. Put on a good covering of straw and cover with four inches of earth; when cold weather sets in cover the heaps with manure as you think best, not covering too deep as they will be apt to grow which spoils any kind of roots in a short time. The new growth causes heat and the heat rot.

The last of this month cabbage and celery must be stored for the winter.

If you have a large amount of cabbage to bury, take the double team and plow open trenches about three feet wide, wrap the loose leaves around the heads and place them in the trench three wide the roots up; place two heads on top between the roots of the first three, the roots up, making five in a tier; keep on in that way until all are in the trench. Take the team and plow the earth back finishing with the shovel; leaving the roots sticking out.

Celery must be handled with more care. An unused hot bed is the best place to keep celery. Clean out all the rubbish, place the bunches in an upright position covering the roots in fine earth; care should be taken not to let the stalks lean on each other as they will surely rot. The sash can be opened or shut according to the weather. It can be placed in the cellar in the same way. The small stalks will mature and the green stalks finish their bleaching by time it is wanted.

Okemos.

THEY WILL FEED WHEAT.

We expect to feed all of our wheat to horses and sheep. Feed it whole mixed with other grain, one-half wheat, the rest corn, oats, and barley; to cattle and hogs have the same proportions ground together.

J. F. AND E. W. ENGLISH.

Clarksville.

HIGH PRICE FOR WHEAT.

On a recent trip to Clinton, I met many farmers who were feeding wheat to their pigs, but I saw no one who could tell me how well it paid or in other words how much they would realize for the wheat fed. To determine this question with satisfaction to myself, on September 4 I took ten bushels of wheat to mill, the miller retaining one bushel for toll; I brought home nine bushels, coarsely ground, and 130 pounds of bran, which was mixed with the wheat meal. Ten Poland pigs were brought from the wheat stubble, where they had run for four weeks, and during the last week had been fed a little whole wheat. They were carefully weighed and given the run of a yard containing one-fourth acre adjoining the pen. At noon of the same day I commenced feeding this mixed feed, throwing it into the trough dry and pouring a pail of water on it before the pigs were allowed to come to the trough. They liked the feed very much and would have eaten more than they were given at any one time. But I soon found it necessary to be very careful to not overfeed, even with this mixture, which was nearly one-third bran by bulk. At the commencement of the experiment the ten pigs weighed 1,060 pounds, making a gain of 246 pounds, which at 5 cents per pound would be \$12.30 for feed. Take out 90 cents for bran, and we have \$11.40 to pay for ten bushels of wheat at \$1.14 per bushel. We think of continuing this experiment by feeding whole wheat soaked in water.—T. B. Halladay in Clinton Local.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS.

Why should not every rural neighborhood have such an organization this coming winter? There is need of discussion today. Eastern Ohio has long depended on wheat and wool as her principal money crops. Now that both are so low in the markets of the world it is high time to examine the probability of our standard products again becoming remunerative, or if there be no hope to seek for something better. There never was greater need of farmers' organizations than at present.

Meetings for the discussion of such questions as those issued by the Grange have many advantages over the usual literary society. A literary society may be attended an entire winter without obtaining a single new idea about farming, and often without obtaining many new ideas on other topics. The discussions in the farmers' club brings out valuable experience from those whom we know, and it is practical because it comes from those on adjoining farms. In this it is not like much that is written for the agricultural press—written by men hundreds of miles away, with a soil and climate totally different. These organizations are the best schools of oratory the young farmer can attend. In the literary society the farmer's boy is often selected to speak on questions about which he knows absolutely nothing. He gets in the habit of talking on questions of which he knows nothing and generally studies law or medicine. Compare this boy with one who begins the study of oratory in the farmers' organizations—telling of the calf he has raised or of the crops he has grown. He is familiar with these subjects and he becomes not only an interesting speaker but a close and intelligent observer.—"YOUNG FARMER" in National Stockman and Farmer.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

"There is only one way," said Mr. G—, "that the Civil Service can ever be removed beyond the influence of politics, and that is by fixing the tenure of office by legislative enactment. Just as long as the law allows the executive, or the heads of the different departments, to remove subordinates at pleasure, just so long will every incoming official try to fill his office with his own personal friends and followers. It is the system that is wrong. I don't blame the individuals. Human nature is the same the world over, and you cannot expect any individual to resist the pressure brought to bear upon every newly elected officer as long as he is a personal custodian of the patronage of his office. If I were elected to an office tomorrow, I should do as others do—surround myself with men of my own political faith. But I do hope that the time is not far distant when the law will take the spoils element out of our politics; for when it does, not only will the public service be improved, but one of the most degrading and corrupting influences will be removed from our state and national politics. When men have no personal axe to grind, they will be able to see clearly what the public interest demands."—A Modern Despotism.

As a general rule, farmers attempt to do too much, and do not always do it well. Farmers' farms are to large, and should be made smaller in order that there may be a better exhibition of husbandry. In some portions of our country farmers are apt to look too much after their fields and allow the weeds and grass to grow in their front yard.—Senator David Hill.

Woman's Work.

THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS.

This is the ship of pearl, which poets feign,
Sails the unshadowed main,
The venturous bark that flings
On the sweet summer wind its purple wings,
In the gulfs enchanted, where the siren sings,
And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea maids rise to sun their streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl;
Wrecked is the ship of pearl,
And every chambered cell,
Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell,
As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell,
Before thee lies revealed—
Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unsealed.

Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil;
Still as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway through,
Built up its idle door,
Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old no more.

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee,
Child of the wandering sea,
Cast from her lap, forlorn!
From thy dead lips a clearer note is born
Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn!
While on mine ear it rings,
Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that sings—

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven, with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

HARTY HUNT WOODMAN.

To know Mrs. Woodman was to love her, and the longer and more intimate the acquaintance, the stronger the love and esteem. She exemplified by her life the virtues she espoused and the principles of a noble life.—gone out only the brighter to shine in the heavenly kingdom.

"They never quite leave us, our friends who have passed through the shadows of death to the sunlight above; A thousand sweet memories are holding them fast To the places they blessed with their presence and love."

It was my great privilege to know this woman intimately and well for the last few years of her useful life, and to be very closely associated with her as a near neighbor during the several weeks that she was domiciled within the gates of the White City at the Columbian Exposition of last year.

How well I remember the morning that "in the twinkling of an eye" the light of one eye was darkened forever for her. I had been indisposed for some days, and it had been her habit to visit me almost daily. On this particular morning, feeling very much improved myself, I was preparing to visit Sister Woodman at her rooms in the Michigan building, when the door of my domicile opened and my dear friend crossed my threshold, covering one eye with her hand. She said that she could see me with but one eye, as the other had become blind in an instant. Seeing my alarm, she at once stated that she was not sick and had come to stay with me all day. My husband was summoned, and he directed that I at once accompany Mrs. Woodman to her rooms, while he would go to Mr. Woodman's desk and advise him of what had occurred after he had left his rooms in the morning. A physician who had known the lady for years was summoned and on arrival, the dear woman, always covering up her own sufferings, arose in her bed and assured him with a laugh that she was not sick. Later, the physician in answer to the anxious inquiries of my husband, gave the opinion that the sudden loss of sight was caused by a blood clot forming behind the sight of the eye, and that the lesion was apoplectical in nature and the beginning of the end.

Every act and apparently every impulse of this woman was to do unto others as she would wish them to do unto her. Many, many times has she repeated this maxim to me.

In my intimate acquaintance with her I have never even thought to myself, much less heard from her lips, what her church creed, connection or persuasion might be, but I knew that before me was a striking exemplification of a Christian life and character, and that she was ready with her house fully in order for the summons to come up higher.

To my dear friend, Harty Hunt Woodman, I say hail and farewell. "There is no death." We shall meet again.

MARY SHERWOOD HINDS.

Stanton, November 8, 1894.

The following extract from a local paper has been sent us:

"Mrs. Harty Hunt Woodman, daughter of the late John and Eliza Hunt, was born in Vermont, October 20, 1834, was educated in the female academy at Kalamazoo, and married to J. J. Woodman March 30, 1856, by whose side she walked for thirty-eight years, an honored wife, a faithful helpmeet, rising with him to meet the duties and responsibilities of public and social life in

sharing both burdens and honors.

In her home and elsewhere, wherever duty called, she was ever the careful, thoughtful wife and co-worker. She has attended with him twenty consecutive sessions of the National Grange, where ability and social qualities won for her the highest expressions of esteem and commendation and the highest places filled by lady officers both in State and National Grange were accorded to her. She had been for many years chairman of the National committee on woman's work in the Grange, and declined a reappointment one year ago on account of failing health. Then came the experiences and self-denials and sufferings of the sick room—suffering as few are called to suffer—yet with the same bravery and determination, she did her best to conquer disease and recover her failing health, which refused to come though sought by every means which love could devise or skill perform. When about to leave home for surgical treatment at Kalamazoo, she said to a friend: "I have been counting my blessings and I am not going to let this one trouble overshadow them all, for I have many left." Brave, patient to the last, she had no fault to find. Hers had been "the most generous, devoted husband," "the dearest children," "the kindest brothers and sisters," the "best physicians and the most faithful nurses." She died on Sunday, November 4, at 10 a. m., and the funeral services were held in her late home on Tuesday, conducted by Rev. Anna Barton, and she was laid to rest on Prospect Hill. The Paw Paw Grange, of which she had been a member since its organization, was present in a body. She was also a member of the Coterie, and the ladies were present to mourn with others their loss. Much regret was felt that the mother was not able to be present on account of failing health.

The following are notes of Sister Woodman's Grange work:

She attended with her husband the first annual session of State Grange in 1874. She was elected Flora and continued in that office till 1880. No reports were required from lady officers until 1882. In 1880 she was elected Ceres of the National Grange and retained the office till 1885. The last year she read a report. In 1888 she was appointed on standing committee on woman's work.

Van Buren county Grange passed the following resolutions regarding their loss in the death of Sister Woodman:

Among the few remaining charter members of Van Buren county Grange none will be missed more than our deceased sister Harty H. Woodman. Her cheerful disposition and ready sympathy for all, and her heartfelt interest in everything connected with our Order creates a vacancy in the old guard that we realize will be hard to fill; and as a mark of esteem in which we as members of the Van Buren county Grange held her, tender to her husband and children and to her wide circle of friends, national in extent, our heartfelt sympathy in their loss which we share.

(Signed,) E. A. WILDEY,
SISTER F. M. BUSKIRK,
SISTER M. H. BASS,
Committee.

WHEN OUR GRANGE SHIP COMES IN.

[Read by Mrs. Mary Robertson of Hesperia, at Newwaygo county Pomona.]

In an old seaport in Scotland is a long pier stretching away out into the sea. At the head of this pier is a tower, or signal station, where observations are taken from time to time, and when a storm is on the sea a signal is hoisted,—an old battered black drum by day and nine red lights by night. Those signals have a significant meaning for those on shore who have loved ones on the ocean.

From this tower they also sight a vessel far out at sea, and recognize her by the colors flying at her masthead. A duplicate of her flag is hoisted to let all those on shore who are interested in the coming in of this ship know that she is out in the offing waiting for the turn of the tide before she can sail into port.

On this pier, one night long years ago, stood a comely young woman holding by the hand a fair-haired blue-eyed child. They were looking wistfully across the isle dotted sea for the coming of a ship whose colors had been flung to the breeze since early morning, but as yet no sail appeared in sight.

The sun like a great golden ball had dipped itself behind the glittering waves and a thin white mist was enshrouding the distant Ochil hills.

The little sail boats like white-winged birds were swiftly putting for shore, while the waves of the incoming tide broke with a dash and roar at their feet, but still they stood looking seaward.

This was nothing new for these two; the solemn hours of the night had often found them in this place, and when a storm was raging over sea and land they found shelter in the hut of the old watchman whose

duty it was to hail ships that pass in the night.

Six long weary months had passed since the husband and father of this woman and child had sailed away leaving them weeping by the shore, while he battled with wind and wave and the enemies of the flag his vessel proudly bore.

He had been for a cruise on the beautiful but treacherous Mediterranean in her majesty's gunboat Princess Royal and was now homeward bound.

Their patience was at last rewarded, for away in the distance they could discern a long line of smoke curling out the tall funnel of a ship.

An eager throng had gathered on the pier to watch the coming of the ship. For the coming in of a large ocean steamer, or man-of-war, is one of the grandest sights a human being ever witnessed.

Nearer and nearer glides the stately ship, cutting her way through the glassy waters and leaving a streak of white foam in her wake. Her pennants are flying to the breeze, her guns are bristling out of her port holes. Every man is at his post dressed in sailor blue. A ringing cheer greets them from the land. She has reached her dock, the heavy ropes are flung ashore and the song of the jolly tars letting go the anchor rings over the water loud and clear.

She is fast to her moorings and everything is taut and trim for the night, and the jolly boys come filing on shore searching for sweethearts and wives; looking handsome and brave in their sailor suits, the blue pilot cloth trousers, and the blue shirt with its broad collar rolling away from the bronzed neck, and looped down the front with white cord, a cap with the name of the vessel inscribed in gilt letters around the band, a black leather belt with a long knife encased hanging over the left hip. This is the ordinary uniform of a sailor on board a man-of-war.

The ship has come in at last. The woman and child who have waited so patiently forget the sorrows of the past in realizing the joys of the present, as they proudly walk homeward with their brave sailor whose cheek is browned with the sun and wind of many climes.

His stay on shore will be short, for the bounding billows have a charm for him which is irresistible, and the splash of the waves make music while he is lulled to rest rocked in his "cradle of the deep."

But what has all this to do with our subject? We shall see.

It is 27 years since the building of our Grange ship was first proposed. A Mr. Kelly after traveling extensively through the farming communities of the north and south saw the need of an organization for the farmers, and he planned the building of the Grange ship. He laid the plan before his niece, she approved it and also proposed that the farmer's wife should assist in the building and share equally with him. So with the aid of six others, making eight builders in all, we find our Grange ship all ready to launch Dec. 4, 1867.

With what beating hearts did those builders await this trial trip. Would she prove seaworthy after all their labor, or go down into the depths?

She has slipped into the cradle, the ceremony of naming her has taken place, the dog shores are knocked away, and the P. of H. glides majestically into the blue waters of the Potomac amid the ringing cheers of those on land.

Our Grange ship has been afloat ever since, and the old drum by day and the red lights by night have often told us of her danger, and we have spent days and nights of anxiety wondering if she would weather every gale or go to pieces on the rocks. She is manned by as brave a crew as ever sailed a ship, a crew who will carry her safely past the rocks and shoals.

Our crew is composed of a captain, 1st, 2d and 3d mate, a chaplain, purser, and keeper of the log book, so we may know our bearings, steward and stewardess, fireman and engineers, the men before the mast, and our Declaration of Purposes for our pilot. They are ready to face any storm and take you to any port you may name.

Our ship carries no cargo, only just enough for ballast. She is a cruiser and cruises along the coast looking after the interests of the farmer. She is all taut and trim and ready to turn her guns on the enemy any moment. She has had occasion to fire into the enemy several times, and each time came off with flying colors and through the means secured for the farmer better representation in the legislature and in congress.

She has blazed away at trusts and combines with good results, established agricultural experiment stations in every state in the union and given the farmer a place in the cabinet, but it is poorly represented just now, and the squash seeds are having a hard time of it this dry weather. She also carries a hook and line and with a piece of salt pork for bait catches an occasional shark.

Our ship has been afloat 27 years and the Grange halls that dot our fair land from sea to sea, from the Gulf of Mexico to

the Dominion of Canada, are the results of her labors.

Twenty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-four subordinate Granges in 41 states and territories. In Canada there are two provincial Granges. Each of these Canadian Granges is entitled to a representative delegate to the National Grange and the National Grange sends a delegate to their annual sessions. A state Grange has been organized in each of these states. Do not think the number of Granges above mentioned are in existence today. Many organized and died, being composed of men who thought it would help them politically or financially, and soon ceased when the Grange produced neither the officer nor the money.

A remarkable feature of the Grange is the fact that it began with the National Grange instead of as most organizations do, with the lowest.

Australia is calling loudly for the Grange ship to sail into her ports. She is bound to keep pace with America in progression, and has for her motto, "Advance Australia." She is wide awake and knows that if she has the Grange she will advance with more rapid strides the next decade than she has done the last quarter of a century.

[Continued in next issue.]

The Juveniles.

THE FAIRIES.

Last night in the silvery moonlight,
When the night was as bright as the day,
I went out into the woodland
To watch the fairies at play.

The moonbeams played on the river
And filtered down into the glade;
They wove a weird, magical picture
Out of the light and the shade.

Under the spreading branches,
Under the quivering grass,
I noticed the fairy army,
Busily pass and repass.

But they were not playing, the fairies,
For they were as busy as bees,
Laboring, working and toiling,
In the flowers and grasses and trees.

Some of them painting the blossoms,
Red and purple and gold;
Some of them gathering dewdrops,
Some teaching leaves to unfold.

Some were distilling the honey
For great swarms of bees to find;
Some teaching wonderful melodies
Unto the whispering wind.

Some of them under the greensward,
At the roots of the pine, oak and larch,
Teaching them chemical cunning,
How to tell sugar from starch.

Thus, while children are playing in dreamland,
And birds are asleep in the nest,
And the world lies asleep in the moonlight,
The fairies are never at rest.

Laboring, working and toiling,
All through the silence of night,
Until the east blushes to morning,
And darkness dies in the light.

—Adolph Roeder.

THE KIND OLD OAK.

It was almost time for winter to come. The little birds had all gone far away, for they were afraid of the cold. There was no green grass in the fields, and there were no pretty flowers in the gardens. Many of the trees had dropped all their leaves. Cold winter with its snow and ice was coming. At the foot of an old oak tree some sweet little violets were still in blossom. "Dear old oak," said they, "winter is coming; we are afraid that we shall die of the cold."

"Do not be afraid little ones," said the oak, "close your yellow eyes in sleep and trust to me. You have made me glad many a time with your sweetness. Now I will take care that winter shall do you no harm."

So the violets closed their pretty eyes and went to sleep; they knew they could trust the kind old oak. And the great tree softly dropped red leaf after red leaf upon them until they were all covered over.

The cold winter came with its snow and ice, but it could not harm the little violets. Safe under the friendly leaves of the old oak, they slept and dreamed happy dreams until the warm rains of spring came and waked them again.—"Little Flower Folks," Ed. Pub. Co., Boston, Mass.

PUZZLES.

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

Solutions to October 18, No. 10, The Grange Visitor, No. 11, Pullman, No. 12, Ruth.

SOLVERS.

COMPLETE LISTS.—Nora, Dodd, Lucinda, Guyer, INCOMPLETE.—Lily May, Grace Bell, Tot, The Boy, and Dexter.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Nora, a paper bound book, Dodd, a paper novel.
13.—Numerical.
1, 3, 10, 11, has sometimes to be paid for crossing a bridge; 4, 7, 3, 18 to deface; 2, 5, 8, is a Bible name; 3, 12, 6, 9, 6, is a spring of water in a desert. THE TOTAL is a puzzle editor.
Eastport, Mich. LUCINDA S. GUYER.

14.—Square.
1. A narrow board. 2. A cord, 3. Feigns. 4. Prove.
15.—Diamond.
1. A letter. 2. A spile. 3. Water. 4. To fondle. 5. A letter.
Detroit, Mich. LILY MAY.

PRIZES.

See last number of GRANGE VISITOR for prizes.
THE MAIL BAG.
Nora and Dodd sent complete lists upon the same day, so we have awarded Dodd a "special" prize of a paper novel. Lucinda Guyer also sent a complete list but to late to win a prize; will be pleased to have you contribute and solve regular. Every person is requested to send us contributions and solutions.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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

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NEXT ISSUE DECEMBER 6.

OUR WORK.

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

OUR OBJECT

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

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

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

Prof. Clinton D. Smith, professor of agriculture at the Agricultural College, has been appointed director of the Michigan experiment station. We believe this is a step in the right direction. It is too much to ask of a president of a college that he also do this work of a director of the station.

NOW.

Every year it is urged that Granges begin work by November 1 or 15, and thus not lose two or three months of valuable time. How many Granges heed the advice? Does your Grange? If not, why not?

IN THIS ISSUE

Mr. Wright answers some leading questions on taxation.

Hon. J. F. Brandon of Missouri presents his ideas of a system of taxation.

There are some good articles under F. H. R. C.

Some practical papers on page two.
Authoritative papers from institute works
Etc.

SOME BIG LISTS.

The following are some of the larger lists of subscribers sent under our "3 months for 10 cents" offer:

A. E. Palmer, 19.
R. V. Clark, 36.
Angie Eccles, 10.
Mrs. R. B. Strouts, 14.
H. H. Dresser, 31.
J. A. Courtright, 10.
John Wille, 19.
C. H. Farnum, 11.

Will anyone beat these?

THE GRANGE AND LEGISLATION.

The Grange will accomplish nothing in the way of getting desired legislation unless it concentrates upon two or at most three measures, and pushes those for "all they are worth." This should be a guiding principle when considering legislative matters. What these measures shall be must be settled at State Grange, and each delegate should be prepared to urge what, in his judgment, are the most important subjects.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

We suggest a question for discussion that the Grange has decided views upon. Nevertheless we believe it will be well if our Granges discuss it, especially as we are now able to present the plans that are pursued in other states. It will be interesting to get the opinions of members as to the value of farmers' institutes. Almost every community in the state has had an institute at some time or other, and most Patrons will have views as to the value of such an institute in the community. In another column we publish extremely interesting letters from the directors of institutes in Ohio and Indiana.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

Under the lecturer's department we have been suggesting topics for discussion by Granges. We have, in the case of each question, asked about ten Granges to make a point of discussing that question and to report the result to the VISITOR. We sincerely hope that lecturers to whom we have written will not neglect our request. We hope also that all the Granges will discuss one or more of these topics. We are aware that the questions are some of them old, and perhaps threadbare. But our idea is that they are still important, and that the Granges of Michigan should come to some definite and unanimous conclusions respecting them, to the end that they may act in concert in settling the questions.

WHAT SHALL WE ACCOMPLISH?

The State Grange is not a play-spell. It is a time for hard work. The question that comes up before every recurring State Grange is, what shall we accomplish with all this hard work? This question, this year, is to be answered by those who have been elected delegates to State Grange. What do your home Granges want you to do? What are the most important questions that your Granges want agitated? These matters should all be settled previous to State Grange. We urge upon subordinate Granges the plan of submitting to the delegate from their county the chief measures they wish him to favor. And the delegate who comes to State Grange with the most information on these points is likely to do the best work.

THE KIND OF MEMBERS.

The Grange needs the best men and women of the farm homes of the state. We should be less anxious for quantity than for quality. We need the best there are. We want members who believe in education,—in schools and colleges; who believe in high moral principle; who believe in clean legislation; who are earnest seekers after truth, whether it be in the field or elsewhere. We want these men and women, because the Grange stands for these things. And we want no one who cannot believe in the Grange. We want men and women of purpose, of ambition, of character; we want workers. We should have a motto over our Grange gate, "No drone need apply." We want loyal people,—men and women who will stand by their guns.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

We have completed our series of articles on state institutions. We trust that they have been interesting and profitable. We have personally visited all but two of the institutions described, and the proofs of the articles have in nearly every case been submitted to the heads of the institutions. Thus our readers have been assured of correct descriptions. We have regretted that no questions have been asked us through the VISITOR, because space did not allow us to treat each institution fully, and there are many interesting things that we could enlarge upon. We shall be glad to answer questions at any time, concerning these institutions, if we can. We have been impressed with the fact that Michigan has provided admirably for her unfortunates. We have also been led to the conclusion that the state institutions are, as a rule, economically conducted. We shall, perhaps, have more to say on this latter subject.

NOTICE.

All persons desiring to attend the State Grange may take advantage of the special rate of one and one-third railroad fare. The purchaser of a full fare ticket to Lansing, for that occasion, will ask the ticket agent for a railroad certificate, which, when properly signed at State Grange, will entitle him to a rebate of two-thirds fare on his return ticket.

Please notice that FAILURE TO OBTAIN THIS CERTIFICATE FORFEITS THE REBATE ON THE RETURN TICKET.

It is earnestly hoped that no officer, member of executive committee, or representative, will neglect to demand and receive a certificate.

JENNIE BUELL, Secretary.

FOR STATE GRANGE.

The following representatives have been elected members of the coming State Grange, to be held in Lansing, Dec. 11 to 16, inclusive. This list is still very incomplete and secretaries of conventions and of

Pomona Granges, who have not done so, will render us a favor by reporting the names of their representatives at once.

JENNIE BUELL, Secretary, Ann Arbor.

SUBORDINATE GRANGE REPRESENTATIVES.

Allegan—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Denny.
Barry—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hammond.
Calhoun—Wm. E. Ansterburg.
Cass—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac S. Pound.
Charlevoix—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ward.
Clinton—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bixby.
Eaton—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Pray.
Genesee—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Bloss.
Grand Traverse—Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Ladd.
Grafton—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bovee.
Hillsdale—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Travis.
Huron—Mr. and Mrs. Orin H. Savage.
Ingham—Mr. Wm. A. Olds.
Ionia—Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Waldron.
Kalkaska—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Bockes.
Kent—A. R. Denise, Fred Davis, Thos. Whittall.
Lenawee—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bowerman, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Chandler.
Livingston—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Goucher.
Macomb—Mr. and Mrs. James S. Lawson.
Manistee—Mr. Fuller.
Mecosta—Mr. and Mrs. Jno. C. Martin.
Montcalm—Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Crawford.
Newaygo—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. King.
Oceana—Mr. and Mrs. D. E. McClure.
Oakland—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Green.
Ottawa—Mr. and Mrs. Mansor Smith.
St. Clair—Mr. and Mrs. Terrance Martin.
St. Joseph—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Covey.
Sanilac—Mr. and Mrs. David Wooley.
Shiawassee—Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Potter.
Van Buren—Geo. O. Merriam, M. W. Bass.
Washtenaw—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McDougal.
Wayne—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Hicks.

POMONA GRANGE REPRESENTATIVES.

Allegan—Mr. L. C. Root.
Berrien—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kane.
Branch—Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Buell.
Calhoun—Mr. Geo. C. Hicks.
Clinton—Mr. and Mrs. Levi Fellows.
Huron—Mr. Jno. Pierce.
Ingham—Mr. F. B. Mumford.
Kalkaska—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Palmer.
Kent—Mr. Jno. Preston.
Lenawee—Mr. Geo. D. Moore, Mrs. Effie Moore.
Montcalm—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Taylor.
Newaygo—Mr. and Mrs. Will Robertson.
Oakland—Mr. R. K. Divine.
Sanilac—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Edwards.
Wayne—Jacob Shetrum.

LIQUOR CONTROL.

Difference between the Scandinavian and South Carolina Systems of Regulating the Liquor Traffic.

There has been an absurd confounding, in the minds of many people, of the South Carolina experiment with the Scandinavian system of controlling the liquor traffic. Points of similarity do exist, but modes of operation and effects are quite different. The cardinal principle of the South Carolina plan is state monopoly of all sale of drink; that of the Norwegian plan is local control through commercial companies organized often by the best and most patriotic citizens, who renounce all profits and take merely the ordinary rate of interest on the small amount of capital invested. Where in both of the plans agree, and where both, in my judgment, strike at the root of the whole matter, is in eliminating private profit from liquor selling. But here the parallel ceases. These local companies in Norway engage in the traffic in order that they may control it and restrict it until such time as municipalities may do away with licensing altogether. So well has their aim succeeded that the great majority of inhabitants of the Scandinavian peninsula are today under a no-license regime. In South Carolina the profits go to the state, and the very conception of the measure reposes on the idea of relief to taxpayers. Indeed, Governor Tillman apologetically remarks that the revenues are not yet as high as they will be. A state monopoly makes liquor-selling a part of the machinery of the government, and therefore gives to it a more or less permanent existence. The essence of the other plan is liberty to abolish the traffic whenever a community is ready, but, in the mean time, to regulate it so that the least possible damage may be done.—Dr. E. R. L. Gould, in the November Forum.

SHOULD SENATORS BE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE?

The new school of constitution makers say that they think the Senate has become a body of rich men who gained their places by corrupting legislatures in a pecuniary way. But to any one acquainted with the personality of the Senate as it has existed for a generation and is now, such a statement is known to be absolutely destitute of foundation. The proportion of rich men in the Senate is not greater than that which exists in every State and community in the whole country where the honors and responsibilities of public office are shared alike by the rich, the comfortable and the poor. As a perfect millenium has not yet been reached, it is doubtless true that some (but very few) men have secured election as senators by pecuniary persuasions, or, to put it roughly, have "bought their places" with money,—a crime of the worst character both in the buyer and in the seller. But alas, this is not a peculiarity belonging to the office of senator alone. It has happened equally or more often in elections to the House of Representatives, as well as in State and municipal elections. A legisla-

tive election of senators, therefore, is not the cause of this great evil. In the nature of things, it must be worse in popular elections, for the members of a legislature must, in the choice of the senator, vote openly so that the constituents know whether or not their representatives have followed the general judgment of the particular communities they represent,—a matter of vital importance in all representative government. But in popular elections, where each citizen is acting in his personal character only, it is equally important that he have the right to vote secretly, notwithstanding that he may be bribed in spite of every precaution that the law may adopt to prevent it.—Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, in the November Forum.

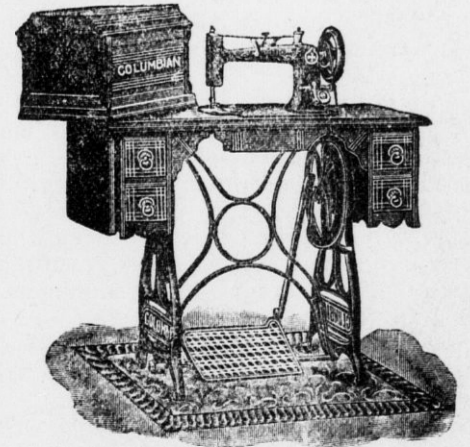
I have had occasion frequently to pay homage to the Grange, and I have already exhausted my vocabulary of praise. Organization is the order of the day in all trades and callings, and the Grange is the farmers' organization. It is the farm organized. It has proved a powerful help to the farms and has done much already to elevate and dignify this always noble calling, and will continue to be a great factor in the future in improving the farming interests of the state. The good results flowing from it are manifest to the careful observer.

The social advantages it offers are causing the boys and girls to love the farm. It is no longer a monotony of toil and drudgery alone but a mingling of pleasure and happy occasions with the toil, giving to the rural and necessarily isolated life of the farm, opportunity for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement as well as better knowledge of the care and management of the farm. Now the effect of all this will be to keep the boys and girls at home, content to till the ancestral acres, and it will conduce very largely to the happiness of our people and the real prosperity of the state. The Grange in New Hampshire was never in more flourishing condition or more potent for good than it is to today. All questions pertaining to the best interests of the farm are proper subjects for consideration, not only crops and fertilizers but taxes as well.—Gov. Smith at a meeting of the New Hampshire State Board of Agriculture.

My experience with consumers in recent years, says a correspondent of *Ohio Farmer*, goes to show that the consumption of fruit is constantly on the increase. Six years ago I could not sell ripened fruit for eating. It all went into cans, and little children were slapped when they cried for a single specimen; but now it is very different, and I am obliged to ripen up some of the fruit and carry it in small baskets especially for eating out of the hand. Some families consume half a bushel a week and the children may be seen running around with a ripe pear or peach instead of a slice of bread and butter.

Much has been said about advantages of farms during these hard times. A correspondent of *Country Gentleman* says that a painter who had just finished a job for him said he did not know what to do next, wished he owned a farm or could hire one, for he had orders to go some hundred miles away to paint on a large house. He said board ranged from \$2.50 to \$5 per week; then there were some days when he could not work, and he had a family at home to support and could hardly make ends meet, to say nothing of laying up anything. His is only one case out of hundreds, and yet boys want to leave the farm to go to painting, carpentering, or standing behind counters in stores until 10 or 11 o'clock at night!

Do You Want a Sewing Machine?



If you want to get a first-class Machine and don't want to pay double price for it, write for particulars about a good Machine at a low price, to

THE GRANGE VISITOR,

Lansing, Mich.

The Lecture Field.

TOPICS FOR DECEMBER.

From the National Lecturer.

- Reports of officers.
Election of officers.
The future of this Grange, what shall it be?
How to feed ensilage for the best results.
The relative advantages of ensilage and dry fodder.
Under what conditions is it profitable for eastern farmers to buy grain to feed?
What has the Grange accomplished during the past year?
Report of delegates to the state meeting.
Would a higher degree of proficiency in the ritualistic and unwritten work be of advantage to the Grange?
Are there any "hard times" for good farmers?
Is the present demand for haste in education a necessity?
How can we best interest outside farmers in the Grange, and increase our membership?
How can the cause of temperance be best promoted in this section?
What changes are needed in our monetary system?
Can a system of co-operation for the exchange or sale of farm products among the Granges in all parts of the country be made a success?
Our Grange obligations, how we observe them? Roll-call for answers.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

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

F. H. R. C.

Motto—"Begin; keep at it."

F. H. R. C.

This course was but recently established, yet it has readers all over the United States and Canada, and the great interest manifested by all those who are now enjoying its opportunities is a good indication of its value. Its popularity arises from the fact that it is prepared for busy men; it is short, practical, and instructive; it offers a scheme of advisory correspondence with the college authorities which makes it possible to become intimately acquainted with the work of the experiment stations.

Send a postal card to the secretary for full information regarding this course.

F. B. MUMFORD, Sec'y F. H. R. C.
Agricultural College, Mich.

LEWIS G. GORTON,
President of the College.

TO WOULD-LIKE-TO-BE F. H. R. C. READERS.

The long evenings have come again. Have you thought how you will spend them? Or are they passing without a thought as to their value? Do you read the almanac? Have you noticed that the night—that is from sunset until sunrise again—is over four hours longer than it was four months ago? Probably you do not work as many hours as you did then. You do not sleep four hours longer than you did then. Certainly not. Then answer candidly to yourself this question: Are these hours added to the night from the day of any value to you? Are you getting good from them? Are they leaving you better prepared for the real work of life than they find you?

But the almanac is better reading than you supposed; not so much because of what is there written as of what is only suggested. Perhaps you have realized that the best authors are those in whose writings you can read the most between the lines. Now turn again to the almanac and see if somewhere along its record of the changing seasons you cannot read in letters much plainer than those made by printer's ink the word opportunity. And having found it, know that you have found the sublimest fact in human experience. God gives us opportunity; we are to do the rest. The world is full of men bemoaning their luck, when the whole truth is, they have neglected their opportunities.

But, you say, these long evenings give you much more time for reading. Good; but for reading what? The newspapers, probably; and so you add the "Smithville Screamer" and the "Jonestown Echo" to your list of periodicals and feast—on husks. Did you read Miss Buell's article in the "Our Work" edition of the VISITOR (August 16), as to the value of what you read? It is time you read it again. At least remember this advice there given. "Avoid the useless in reading as you would pass the pest house—don't do it." "Read and you will know" is the old saw, but of this gormandizing habit of swallowing everything printed it may be truly said: The more you read the less you know.

We find many who are interested in the F. H. R. C., who see their need of the knowledge which may be gained by such a course of reading, but who think it impossible for them. Show us, they say, how we with our farm and household cares can find time for reading these books. The points touched upon in this "talk" are at the root of the difficulty with many. 1. Realize the value of the minutes. Don't

throw away one of them because it is small. All time is made of such. 2. Spend no time with the valueless. No need of eating chaff when wheat is cheap. Get at the kernel. Remember our standard: "A purer, broader manhood, a nobler womanhood."

J. W. H.

HABITS OF READING.

The very wealth of our resources makes us prodigal of our forces, when it should have exactly the opposite effect. There is so much to read! Our periodical literature is enough to dismay the most courageous and determined student. It is an hour's work to read the headlines of a couple of our modern daily newspapers, and to glance at the table of contents of half a dozen popular monthlies is about as dazzling as to look at the stars on a windy night, and as confusing as the attempt to choose the most lovely blossom out of five miles of country roadside in June.

In this very diversity and diffuseness of the matter at hand is our difficulty, for it engenders and develops a habit of superficiality and cursoriness which goes far to reduce the value and effectiveness of reading as a mental stimulus and drill. In an evening's absorbing, say, an editorial of 500 words from the annexation question, 2,000 words from the pathogenic bacteria, 1,000 words descriptive of some difficult feat of engineering in the Rockies, a few lines of comment upon the home rule situation, and the monthly installment of the current historical novel. With a continuation of such habits, unless there be a rigorous discipline of the mind above it all, the result can only be an acute mental dyspepsia and indigestion. Such habits suggest a diet of mince pie and coffee.

THE REMEDY.

And what is the remedy? There may be several. I have one which has proven simple and effective, and which has enabled me to accomplish a great deal of hard work in my spare time with no bad results. At the age of nineteen I began the study of law, following it persistently, for eight hours a day through the succeeding year. Never have I had such valuable mental training. This experience has suggested that the cure for the evil above mentioned can be found in determining upon some one particular study, presenting real obstinate difficulty of mastery, and taking it in hand with the fierce and ever-present determination of following and subduing it. It need not be law; a language is good; a political history of some great government is better perhaps; a branch of mathematics will serve admirably. Let it be something which requires, demands, the closest application of the mind. It should not occupy all the time out of school hours; half an hour out of every day will suffice if during that allotted time every available faculty of the mind is concentrated with all the power of the will upon the business in hand. It is the habit of concentrating which cursory reading most endangers, and which the persistent study of one difficult branch of knowledge will tend to restore.

A PURPOSE.

Through this half hour's daily study let there run a purpose, the purpose of grasping everything which passes before the eye, and of remembering it. Do not set yourself the task of reading a given number of pages in a given time. Make up your mind that you will grasp the detail, and that you will take all the time necessary for the accomplishment of this end. If you must spend two evenings over a page descriptive of some great political crisis, do it willingly. The returns will justify it.

A single study is far better than two or three for this purpose, if it be rightly followed. Do not carry the work to the point of complete weariness at any time. Maintain this vigorous effort of mind just so long as the mental vision remains clear; when it begins to blur, stop and take up your other and less serious reading. You will soon find that the habit of concentration is fastening itself upon you, and that you are reading everything, even the lines of a floating newspaper paragraph, with the same fixedness of attention. The memory will be greatly strengthened, and there will be born to you a new confidence in your own capacity and power.—W. R. Lighton, in *Journal of Education*.

THE COURSE.

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

the order in which classes shall be taken up. The classes are as follows:

CLASS I.—SOILS AND CROPS.	
	Price, Postpaid.
1. First Principles of Agriculture.—Mills & Shaw. (pp. 1-116).....	\$0 50
2. Soils and Crops.—Morrow & Hunt.....	75
3. Talks on Manures.—Harris.....	1 16
4. Silos and Silage.—Cook.....	15
5. Land Drainage.—Miles.....	67

CLASS II.—LIVE STOCK.	
	Price, Postpaid.
1. First Principles of Agriculture.—Mills & Shaw. (pp. 116-250).....	\$0 50
2. Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.—Curtis.....	1 75
3. Stock Breeding.—Miles.....	1 13
4. Feeding Animals.—Stewart.....	1 47
5. * Dairyman's Manual.—Stewart.....	1 32
Shepherd's Manual.—Stewart.....	1 00
Harris on the Pig.—Harris.....	1 00
Horse Breeding.—Saunders.....	1 46

CLASS III.—GARDEN AND ORCHARD.	
	Price, Postpaid.
1. Practical Fruit Grower.—Maynard.....	\$0 30
2. How the Garden Pays.—Greiner.....	1 16
3. Ornamental Gardening.—Long.....	1 34
4. Insects and Insecticides.—Wood.....	91
5. * Gardening for Pleasure.—Henderson.....	1 34
Winter Greenhouses.—Johnson.....	67
Propagation of Plants.—Fuller.....	1 00
Home Floriculture.—Resford.....	1 13

CLASS IV.—HOME MAKING.	
	Price, Postpaid.
1. Helps for Home Makers.....	\$0 60
2. Anna Maria's Housekeeping.....	60
3. How to Win.—Willard.....	75
4. The New Womanhood.—F. C. Fernald.....	95
5. How the Other Half Lives.....	1 25

CLASS V.—POLITICAL SCIENCE.	
	Price, Postpaid.
1. Elements of Political Economy.—Ely.....	\$1 00
2. Political Economy.—Walker.....	1 20
3. American Commonwealth.—Bryce. (2 vols.).....	2 70

* Any one elective.

SALARIES AT THE MINING SCHOOL.

We made the same error regarding these salaries that we made with the salaries at the State Normal School, giving fourteen months instead of twelve months salaries. We are in receipt of the following letter from Dr. Wadsworth, director of the Mining School:

The salaries of the professors of the school are as follows:

The Director, who also does the full work of a professor, \$4,000, one professor \$2,400, one professor \$2,200, one at \$2,100, one at \$2,000, one instructor at \$1,800, three assistants \$500 each, one assistant \$150, one assistant 25 cents an hour for time employed, one supply clerk \$75 a month, one engineer at \$55 per month, one stenographer and typewriter at \$40 per month, one assistant in janitorial work at \$30 per month, one librarian and secretary at \$1,200 a year, one carpenter at \$2.50 a day for time employed.

This does not include miscellaneous help, or that employed for short periods under special conditions. The salaries here are less in proportion to the expense of living and the work demanded of the teachers than at any of the other state schools. All the professors here are men of experience, have been employed in university work before and are of a grade and standing equal to those of any university faculty, while the work required is very much more than that usually done in universities.

I have never myself seen anywhere a harder working, more earnest and devoted set of men than those employed at this institution at the present time.

Trusting that this information will be entirely satisfactory to you, I am

Very truly yours,

M. E. WADSWORTH.

FOUR "BE(E)S."

[From the report of the committee on education in the last National Grange.]

It is said of one of the greatest preachers of modern times, that the secret of his success lies in the fact that he is "industrious, thorough, sympathetic and hopeful." With a "be" in front of each of these words, what an excellent motto we would have to suspend over each Grange hall, and over each lecturer's desk. And with such a swarm of "Be(e)s" what quantities of intellectual honey might we not hope to gather.

Let us consider for a moment each of these "Be(e)s" separately.

INDUSTRY.

First—Be industrious. Perhaps it will be considered idle to admonish farmers to be industrious. "Great Scott!" you impatiently exclaim, "we work sixteen hours a day now; would you have us toil the whole twenty-four?" No, my brother, but we think, with more intelligent direction, your efforts will accomplish as good, if not better, results with less expenditure of manual labor. It has been said of some men that if given ten minutes in which to perform a certain task, they will spend nine of them in devising the easiest way to do it, and in the remaining one will do the work, and the result will be as satisfactory as that accomplished by him who fritters away the entire time in undirected or misdirected effort. While this may be an extreme case and one which borders closely upon the lazy, it is a forcible way of asking ourselves

if we, as farmers, are not putting too much brawn and too little brain into our work.

The Grange is endeavoring to prove to farmers that they cannot afford to confine themselves to those tasks which require only the expenditure of muscle, a commodity which can be bought in the open market for from \$10 to \$30 per month, or to put in a still stronger way, that they cannot afford to do themselves what they can hire some one else to do cheaper. Our efforts must be directed to the supervision of inanimate machinery or to the wise controlling of unskilled labor.

Permit us to remark here, parenthetically, that those people who argue that our agricultural colleges should confine themselves in their instruction to the teaching of better methods of farming simply, are, we believe, all wrong. What we want and what we need, is not so much better laborers as more skillful leaders. To be a skillful leader requires not only accurate knowledge of our business, but also a large fund of general information, only remotely connected with one's line of work.

Then, too, there are many themes and many studies which contribute not a little to life's happiness and enjoyment, which have in them not one cent's worth of bread nor one dollar's worth of clothing, but whose lack constitutes the difference between the drudge and the contented toiler.

THOROUGHNESS.

Second—Be thorough. Have you ever been in a Grange meeting where one after another would preface his remarks with "I wasn't expecting to be called upon," or "I've been thinking while sitting here," etc., and then in a desultory way would proceed to prove that "he doesn't know as he can say anything that will be of interest." While in some instances there may be excuse for this almost waste of time, in the majority of cases, the speaker fails to realize the importance of thorough preparation. Nothing will kill a Grange quicker than a continuous program of extemporaneous speeches. What matters it if another can do the work better than you, it is still your duty so do the best you can, and that can only be done by thorough preparation.

SYMPATHY.

Third—Be sympathetic. In how many instances have the associations and friendships made possible by the advent of the Grange been the means of melting away the frigid walls of jealousy and how many a load of sorrow has been lightened by the thought that it was shared by others of like occupation and position!

But not alone in cases of sorrow or disappointment is the power of sympathy felt. It is equally helpful to the young brother or sister who is making the first attempt to respond to the lecturer's call. A wise word of commendation dropped at the right moment will open up a mine, from which in after years will come choice treasures of thought and action.

HOPE.

Fourth—Be hopeful. Faith deals with the present, hope with the future. The labors of the husbandman encourage hope at every turn. Surely no man who is a pessimist has a right to be in the Grange, unless he comes for the express purpose of getting rid of his doubts and discouragement and receiving in exchange therefor new inspiration and courage.

SELF EXPLANATORY.

North English, Ia., Oct. 23, 1894.

THE GRANGE VISITOR—Your paper has been recommended to me as the best Grange paper published. Will you please send me as many old papers as you can spare and a few new ones. I want them to prepare the way for organizing new Granges.

Yours fraternally,

F. G. TURNER.

All animals when taken for a sea voyage become tamer and even the wildest seem to be overcome by a certain feeling of dependence and helplessness. Horses make friends with strange attendants more quickly during a sea voyage than on shore.—Ex.

The painting of house and white washing or painting of out-buildings, fences and gates, should be looked to and renewed as often as needed, for appearance's sake, as well as for the sake of preserving the wood.—Indiana Farmer.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

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

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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

MICHIGAN PATRONS "Buy direct from Factory" at full Wholesale Prices and save all Middlemen's Profits.
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Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints
Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Estimates and full particulars
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All those who wish to purchase pure-bred stock of any description, will find it to their advantage to correspond with some of the following well-known breeders.

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American Merino
and Shropshire Sheep



A. H. WARREN
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CHESTER WHITE SWINE

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

If you Want First-Class
MERINO SHEEP

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

Hillsdale County Herd

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

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

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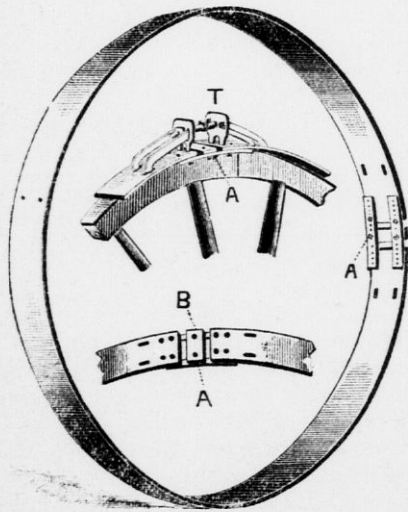
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From anti-trust manufacturers direct, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Machine Oils 20 to 25c per gallon; Cylinder Oils 25c to 35c per gallon; delivered. STRICTLY HIGH GRADE. Satisfaction guaranteed. We are the only MANUFACTURERS of Oils in Michigan.

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\$15.00 TO \$40.00 A WEEK
can be made working for us. Of special interest and value to all farmers. Spare hours can be used to good advantage. S. I. BELL & Co., Phila., Pa.

WHIPPLE'S SUPPLEMENTARY
Adjustable Wide Tire
FOR FARM WAGONS.



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

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



READ THIS.

Broome Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1894.

MR. O. W. INCERSOLL:
DEAR SIR—Accept thanks for so promptly and correctly filling my order for paints, varnish, stain, and brushes; all were duly received, and I am much pleased with the outside white rubber paint.

I have applied one coat of it and a passer by called to know what paint I was using that gave such a fine second coat. I informed him that it was the first coat, and after applying a second coat I expected it to look well for ten years. The inquirer said he was painting with lead and oil, and two coats of that paint, did not look as well as one coat of your Liquid Rubber Paint.

Yours truly,

C. M. PACKARD.

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

INDIANA FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Institute Work in Indiana.

W. C. LATTA.

Farmers' institutes had been held in this state in a desultory manner for some years previous to the passage of the state law under which the work is now conducted. During this stage of the work institutes were held in some of the agricultural districts under the general direction of the member of the state board of agriculture representing said district. While a number of very good institutes were held the work was spasmodic in character and confined largely to the more progressive sections of the state.

INSTITUTES UNDER STATE CONTROL.

In 1889 the general assembly passed an act authorizing an annual expenditure of five thousand dollars in the holding of farmers' institutes "for the purpose of giving to farmers and others interested therein instructions in agriculture, horticulture, etc." The execution of the law was placed in the hands of the authorities of Purdue university, which is the Indiana agricultural and mechanical college. The act requires the holding of an annual institute in each of the several counties of the state at such times and places and under such regulations as the board of control shall determine. The immediate execution of the law was placed in the hands of a committee consisting of the president of the university, the director of the experiment station, and the professor of agriculture.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE WORK.

The general committee on institutes has from year to year arranged a schedule of institutes including every county in the state, the counties being thrown into groups of three or four each so that the same speakers might attend the meetings in each on successive days of the week. During the first two years of the work which began in November, 1889, the writer, acting as superintendent, attended all the institutes held. Since that time the work of the superintendent has been directed chiefly to arranging the schedule of institutes, securing of speakers, and general supervision of the work.

LOCAL CO-OPERATION AND ORGANIZATION FOR INSTITUTE WORK.

The committee on institutes believed that the greatest good would result by placing the responsibility for the success of the work largely within the several counties. Accordingly, local organization within the counties was recommended and effected. At the present time every county in the state has its farmers' institute, by which is meant a local organization for the purpose of conducting an annual institute under the general supervision of the committee on institutes. In many of the counties these organizations now hold independent meetings quarterly or semi-annually. The preparation and printing of programs, advertising, and local arrangements for the institutes have, from the first, devolved upon the local organizations.

HOW SPEAKERS ARE SECURED.

At the outset prominent farmers, horticulturists, stockmen, dairy-men, and members of the agricultural faculty were invited to prepare papers suitable for presentation at the institutes and hold themselves in readiness to attend upon invitation. A circular containing a list of those consenting to do institute work, with their subjects, has, at the opening of each institute season, been published and distributed to the local officers in each county. In recent years two speakers have been assigned to each institute by the superintendent, acting with the advice of the local officers interested. The institute workers have thus far been confined largely to our own state, although several men of wide reputation as successful institute speakers have

been employed from other states.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE INSTITUTE FUND.

At the first only a small reserve of the institute fund was made to pay the traveling expenses of the superintendent and other expenses of the central office, the rest being apportioned equally among the ninety-two counties of the state. During these early years the county chairmen selected and paid for their own speakers. In recent years the direct apportionment to each county has been reduced so as to provide a small fund only for the local expenses on account of programs, advertising, etc., and the reserve has been used in paying the per diem and traveling expenses of assigned speakers, etc. In this way the work has been rendered more efficient as only the best speakers have been assigned on duty. A considerable saving in the traveling expenses of speakers has also been effected. The direct apportionment for the coming season is but fifteen dollars to each county, it being necessary to reserve the balance in order to secure thoroughly effective workers.

HOME TALENT ON THE PROGRAM.

From the first the local officers have been urged to provide home speakers to discuss one-half the topics on the program, and with very few exceptions this has been the general rule. The local program committees now have no difficulty in finding a sufficient number of home workers who will consent to take a place on the program, and in many cases the papers of these home workers compare very favorably with those of assigned speakers.

DEGREE OF SUCCESS ATTAINED.

At first there was slight opposition to the institute work in localities where its purposes were not well understood. The first two years, during which time institutes were held in every county, were sufficient to dispel in a large measure the erroneous views entertained as to the nature and object of farmers' institutes, and as a result opposition began to die out and is now practically a thing of the past. During the earlier years of the institute work in this state there was more or less croaking, especially in the more backward portions of the state. I am glad to say that under the beneficent influence of the institute work this too has practically all died out. Farmers are beginning to appreciate and apply the doctrine of self help and intelligent methods as a means to success in agriculture. The farmers' institutes have been a means of introducing a most wholesome leavening influence in all parts of the state, and interest in this work is steadily increasing as shown by the growing attendance at institutes from year to year. From the very beginning of the institute work the press of the state as well as the business and professional men of our cities and towns have rendered very cordial and efficient aid, and it is due in a large measure to this kindly co-operation that the work has thus far been so successful with the meagre appropriation for the large amount of work required. Already a healthful rivalry is springing up among the most progressive counties as to which shall have the most successful institute of the season, and this can but result in great improvement in the methods of farming and increased success in agriculture. While a great work has already been accomplished I believe we are on the threshold of better things to come. It is the purpose of those who have control of the work to diffuse its benefits into every nook and corner of the state until every citizen, and especially every farmer, shall feel its energizing and uplifting influence.

A LARGER APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO THE HIGHEST SUCCESS.

While farmers' institutes in Indiana have been successful in the past we have reached the point at which, in the judgment of the writer, an advanced step is necessary.

In order to make this advance we should have an increase in the state appropriation for farmers' institutes.

I commend the wisdom of those who seek to secure the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for farmers' institutes in Michigan. It is the judgment of the writer that at least ten thousand dollars could be wisely expended annually in institute work. I trust, therefore, that the friends of agricultural progress in the peninsular state will renew their efforts to secure an adequate appropriation for this good work.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES IN OHIO.

L. N. BONHAM.

From 1885 to 1890 the Ohio state board of agriculture appropriated from the earnings of the state fair about \$1,000 a year for the encouragement of farmers' institutes. It agreed to send speakers to any local organization that would furnish the hall, do the advertising and entertain the state board speakers free of cost to the board. Under this arrangement 46 institutes were held the first year; the second year about 56, and the number has increased from year to year. The secretary of the board of agriculture attended the majority of these institutes in person and lectured at each session during the two days institute and was generally accompanied by one speaker employed by the board. This work increased in interest and the demand for institutes was far greater than the resources of the board could meet. A bill was passed by the legislature, April, 1890, to relieve the board of this burden, and to place the expense of the institutes upon the counties in which they were held. To secure a fund for this the county institute organizations were authorized to draw from the general fund of the county three mills per capita of the population of the county, not to exceed \$200 in any one county; two mills per capita to go to the state board of agriculture to meet the expense of speakers. The law requires the board to send two speakers to each institute, and makes it their duty to name the time, place, and speakers for each institute. Under this law we have had plenty of money to conduct the work; in fact it gives more to the county societies than is needed to cover their expense.

THE DEMAND.

The demand for institutes is increasing. We have arranged for 154 institutes the coming winter, and they will be held in every county in the state except one. The work of arranging the schedule of institutes is imposed upon the secretary of this board, who employs speakers, fixes dates and places, and then arranges such circuits as will be most economical and will take the least strength of the speakers. Speakers are employed for terms of two to six weeks each, and the circuits are arranged for two weeks each.

SPEAKERS.

The great majority of the speakers are residents of the state, and farmers who are intelligent, who have some specialty, and are known to be good speakers and thoroughly posted on the topics they present. Our instructions to speakers are to have their lectures condensed and their topics special rather than general. The aim of the institute is to instruct rather than to entertain.

COST.

The total expenditures for 150 institutes last year by the county societies from the three mill fund was \$5,358; expended by the state board of agriculture, \$4,816; and the total expense for the 150 institutes was \$10,175. The average number of persons attending institutes was 503.

MORE INSTITUTES NEEDED.

It is still difficult under this law for us to meet the demand made upon us for institutes, although



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Schedule in effect Oct. 20, 1894.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Stations.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Chicago	3 30 p.m.	11 30 p.m.	
Detroit	4 35 p.m.	8 45 p.m.	7 20 a.m.
Cincinnati	8 05 a.m.	8 30 p.m.	
Richmond	11 05 a.m.	11 25 p.m.	
Kalamazoo	12 25 p.m.	2 30 a.m.	7 40 a.m.
Fort Wayne	1 20 p.m.	5 30 a.m.	11 27 a.m.
Gd. Rapids	9 15 p.m.	7 20 a.m.	1 00 p.m.
Howard City	10 25 p.m.	7 40 a.m.	3 30 p.m.
Big Rapids	11 45 p.m.	9 00 a.m.	6 45 p.m.
Reed City	12 35 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	7 30 p.m.
Adillac	1 05 a.m.	10 20 a.m.	4 10 p.m.
Walton	2 20 a.m.	11 50 a.m.	9 20 p.m.
	3 10 a.m.	12 40 p.m.	6 10 p.m.
Traverse City		1 20 p.m.	11 00 p.m.
Mancelona	4 18 a.m.	2 20 p.m.	
Petoskey	5 40 a.m.	3 15 p.m.	
Mackinaw City	7 10 a.m.	4 40 p.m.	

No. 3 has sleeping car, Grand Rapids to Mackinaw City.
No. 5 has sleeping car Cincinnati to Grand Rapids. Parlor car Grand Rapids to Mackinaw City.
No. 7 has parlor car Grand Rapids to Traverse City.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

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

No. 2 has sleeping car from Mackinaw City and Petoskey to Grand Rapids.
No. 6 has parlor car Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids. Sleeping car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.
No. 8 has buffet parlor car Grand Rapids to Chicago via Kalamazoo, arriving in Chicago at 9 p.m., and chair car from Traverse City to Grand Rapids.
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Executive Committee. LEONARD RHONE, Center Hall, Pennsylvania. R. E. HUTCHINSON, Virginia.

Officers Michigan State Grange. MASTER—G. B. HORTON, Fruit Ridge. OVERSEER—M. T. COLE, Palmyra.

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

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

County Deputies. D. H. Stebbins, Atwood, Antrim Co. C. V. Nash, Bloomingdale, Allegan Co.

Revised List of Grange Supplies

Table listing various supplies and their prices, including Michigan State Grange supplies like Porcelain ballot marbles, Secretary's ledger, Treasurer's orders, etc.

Write for prices on gold pins, badges, working tools, staff mountings, seals, ballot boxes and any other grange supplies.

the board has adopted the plan of holding two institutes in a county, but in many counties we have as high as six or seven petitions for institutes. We locate institutes at points where the greatest number will be accommodated.

I wish you success in your efforts to advance institute work in Michigan. Columbus, Ohio.

PURE FOOD.

What is Needed to Make the Laws More Efficient.

CHARLES E. STORRS, STATE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

II.

The results of the work of the dairy and food commissioner thus far show the need of a thorough revision of the laws we have and the enactment of additional ones, or what would be better still the repeal of all present laws and the passing of one comprehensive statute that shall cover the entire ground and put the work in its proper place.

Not one doubts the benefits derived from the work of the oil in-

spector and his fifteen deputies, or of the law forbidding the sale in the state of illuminating oils not bearing a certain test, and the cost of enforcing the law is not deemed in the least burdensome, and yet it furnishes protection only against accidents.

The work of the labor bureau aside from its work of factory inspection (which is now in its second year) is mainly statistical, and yet almost every one is satisfied that the twelve thousand dollars per annum of its appropriation is money well expended.

In the matter of insurance and banking the interests of the people are carefully guarded by the state.

Who would think it wise or safe today to leave the traveling public to the tender mercies of the railroad corporations? And yet there is in no one, if in all of these combined, the danger to life and health or of financial loss so great as in the matter of food adulteration.

IMPORTANCE OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Certainly the suppression of frauds in the manufacture of foods is a matter as important to the welfare of the state as the stopping of killing game out of season, and yet the game warden asks for an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the work he has in hand.

PROVISIONS OF AN ADEQUATE LAW.

Provision should be made for the publication from time to time of the results of analyses, thus giving the people the earliest possible opportunity of availing themselves of the benefits accruing from the work of the office.

The reports being made only once a year and in a form not so available for popular use will not be likely to meet the desire for information in these matters, nor to extend the benefits to so large a number.

So far as possible standards of purity should be fixed by law and when the sale of any article varying from the legal standard is authorized the article should be so marked as to be readily distinguishable from the genuine.

Especially care should be taken in the drafting of the law, not only in regard to minor details, but that it comes strictly within constitutional limits. It certainly needs no stretch of the police powers granted by the organic law to give to such legislation ample powers to protect the citizens of the state from dishonest practices.

Care should be taken that the laws should not be framed in the interest of any class or those of any particular occupation but that all the rights of all the people are strictly guarded.

While with the totally inadequate appropriation thus far made for the enforcement of the laws we have and the inherent weakness of the laws themselves, not much has been done in the way of an enforced reform, the work that has been done shows the absolute need of better laws and adequate means for their enforcement if the people of the state are not to continue to suffer in their pockets and in their health from dishonest practices of unprincipled men.

The foregoing does not of course show all that is required or all the changes necessary to be made but lack of space forbids going into the matter more fully.

INDEX TO PAPERS ON THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

L. H. DEWEY.

Since the Russian thistle has appeared in several localities in Michigan and has attracted more attention as a weed than any other plant in the history of the country, a list of the bulletins and other papers published on the subject may be interesting.

The following list is taken from a bibliographical index of the bul-

letins and pamphlets at hand and necessarily omits some of the best articles on the subject which have been published in western agricultural papers. The congressional speeches, letters, etc., pertaining to the \$1,000,000 Russian thistles bill, while very good of their kind, had very little to do with the Russian thistle as a weed and reference to them is omitted.

BESSEY, C. E.—The Russian thistle in Nebraska. Nebraska agricultural experiment station, bulletin No. 31, Lincoln, Nebraska, December, 1893.

BOLLEY, L. H.—The Russian thistle. North Dakota agricultural experiment station, press bulletin No. 1, Fargo, N. D., October, 1893.

BUDD, J. E.—The Russian thistle in its natal home. Iowa agricultural experiment station, bulletin No. 26, Ames, Ia., October, 1894.

CRANDALL, C. S.—The Russian thistle. Colorado agricultural experiment station bulletin, No. 28, Fort Collins, Colo., September, 1894.

DEWEY, L. H.—The Russian thistle and other troublesome weeds in the wheat region of Minnesota and North and South Dakota. U. S. dept. of agriculture, office of experiment station, farmers' bulletin, No. 10, Washington, D. C., April, 1893.

DEWEY, L. H.—The Russian thistle: Its history as a weed in the United States with an account of the means available for its eradication. U. S. dept. of agriculture, division of botany, bulletin No. 15, Washington, D. C., June, 1894.

DRURY, EDMUND.—Prize essay, in noxious weeds of Manitoba and how to destroy them. Special bulletin, department of agriculture and immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, [August?], 1894.

FLETCHER, JAMES.—The Russian thistle or Russian tumble weed. Central experimental farm, experimental farm notes, No. 4, Ottawa, Canada, August, 1894.

GOFF, E. S.—The Russian thistle. Wisconsin agricultural experiment station. Bulletin No. 37, Madison, Wis., Oct 1893.

GOFF, E. S.—The Russian thistle in noxious weeds. Wisconsin agricultural experiment station bulletin, No. 39, Madison, Wis., April, 1894.

HAYS, WILLET M.—The Russian thistle or Russian tumble weed. Minnesota agricultural experiment station, bulletin No. 33, St. Anthony Park, Minn., July, 1894.

MORROW, G. E.—The Russian thistle in Illinois. Illinois agricultural experiment station, bulletin No. 35, Champaign, Ill., August, 1894.

PAMMEL, L. H.—Botany of the Russian thistle. Iowa agricultural experiment station, bulletin No. 26, Ames, Ia., [October], 1894.

PAMMEL, L. H.—The Russian thistle, in some obnoxious weeds of Iowa. Annual report of Iowa agricultural society for 1893, Ames, Iowa, 1894.

PATRICK, G. E.—Report of the chemist (on Russian thistle). Iowa agricultural experiment station, bulletin No. 26, Ames, Iowa, [October?], 1894.

ROSE, J. N.—Saltwort, in two weeds new to the United States. Annual report of the secretary of agriculture for 1891, Washington, D. C., 1892.

SHIPLEY, W. T.—Prize essay, in noxious weeds of Manitoba and how to destroy them. Special bulletin, department of agriculture and immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, [August?], 1894.

SNYDER, HARRY.—The Russian thistle. Chemical analysis. Minnesota agricultural experiment station, bulletin No. 34, St. Anthony Park, Minn., September, 1894.

STEVENS, W. C.—The Russian thistle: Its character, presence in Kansas, and suggestions for its extermination. Kansas state board of agriculture, Topeka, Kansas, August, 1894.

VAUGH, RICHARD.—Prize essay, in noxious weeds of Manitoba and how to destroy them. Special bulletin, department of agriculture and immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, [August?], 1894.

WHEELER, C. F.—The Russian thistle. Michigan agricultural experiment station, press bulletin, No. 5, August, 1894.

WILLIAMS, NELSON.—The Russian thistle: A brief account of the new pest of the northwest with approved methods of combating it, and containing the report of the cactus committee appointed by the governor at the La Mowre meeting, November 9, 1893. Office of state commissioner of agriculture and labor for North Dakota, Fargo, N. D., [August?], 1894.

WILLIAMS, T. A.—The Russian thistle. South Dakota agricultural experiment station, press bulletin, Brookings, S. D., 1892.

WILSON, JAMES.—The Russian thistle. Iowa agricultural experiment station, bulletin No. 26, Ames, Iowa, [October], 1894.

The twenty-five papers here cited contain a total of 208 octavo pages of printed matter and are illustrated by 52 plates and figures. In most instances large editions have been published and widely distributed. More has been published about this weed since it began to attract general attention in 1892 than has been published about the Canada thistle in the hundred years it has been known as a bad weed in this country.

One effect of the distribution of these Russian thistle bulletins is already plainly manifest in the unprecedented awakening to the importance of weeds in general and the Russian thistle in particular.

Washington, D. C.

RELATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO THE STATE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The legal and proper relation between the duties in behalf of agri-

culture devolving upon this department and those reserved to the several states of the Union has been rendered more complicated by the act of March, 1887 (known as the Hatch act), creating experiment stations throughout the states and territories, and also, under the color of law, establishing an anomalous partnership between the government of the United States and the governments of the respective states for the conduct and encouragement of state agricultural experiment stations. An enormous annuity will accrue to the agricultural colleges with which the experiment stations are connected when the maximum figures are reached through the operation of the act of August, 1890 (known as the Morrill act), which will aggregate nearly two millions of dollars. But this is additional to the income from the almost limitless land legacy bestowed by the act of 1862, which has already realized to the agricultural colleges more than eight millions of dollars, and is not yet exhausted. But over that vast sum of money the federal government exercises no practical supervision nor the slightest control. As to that sum of money the Secretary of Agriculture has no direction whatever, except as to \$25,000 thereof, for the purpose of merely advisory functions. This appropriation by the general government is unlike any other public moneys legislated out of the treasury of the United States, because there is no officer of the United States authorized to direct, limit, control, or audit its itemized expenditure.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Section 3 of the act creating experiment stations ought to be so amended as to either give the United States department of agriculture a larger direction of the methods of expending the annual appropriations made for experiment stations, or so as to decisively determine that the department has no control over it whatever, and is not required even to "give advice." In short, the annual appropriation of between \$700,000 and \$800,000 made for experiment stations ought to be charged to experiment stations directly, and they entirely divorced from departmental direction; or the law should provide that the secretary of agriculture shall have some power to direct and to restrain the disbursements of the government moneys in each of the experiment stations of the United States, so as to insure only a legitimate expenditure of the same.

INVESTIGATION.

Complete investigation into the management of each experiment station in the United States and Territories will, therefore, certainly elevate in public esteem and render still more illustrious those distinguished scientists who have faithfully and efficiently discharged their duties as directors. And it will just as certainly uncover, deminish, and disgrace those, if any there be, who have frittered away the public funds, rendered inefficient service, and established as solid reputations which were only thinly plated with pretense. Investigation will build up the strong; it will destroy the charlatan and the pretender in science, as in all other human pursuits.—Report of Secretary of Agriculture, 1893.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR.—Number two among the topics suggested for discussion through the VISITOR reads thus: "Can the farmers aid in solving the liquor question?"

Certainly, they can if they will? Are not more than half of the voters in our state farmers? And are not their interests identical? Do they need saloons? Does anybody except bummers and loafers, want them? Can anyone give a single good reason for their existence? If so it is a new discovery, and should be promulgated. No, not a word can be said in their favor; they are bad from beginning to end, and all through. They are the hot-beds of iniquity, schools from which criminals graduate that fill our jails and prisons with inmates whose maintenance compels us to go deep into our pockets for our hard earnings. Could the taxes we pay on account of the accursed liquor traffic be placed on the tax rolls in a separate column, it would astonish us, and cause the taxpayers to rise en masse and blot

Continued on page 8.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

(Continued from page 7.)

out the saloons from our state and nation.

Yes, the farmers cannot only aid in solving, but can themselves solve the liquor question. But, if so, how? Will high license do it? No, we have high license in Michigan and drunkenness is increasing. The higher the license the more liquor will be sold. I am an out and out protectionist. I believe in protecting our honor, rights, pockets, men, women, and children, from the inroads of the liquor traffic. Why not protect our fellow beings as rigidly as we do our horses and other stock? We have a live stock commission, whose duty it is to see that our live stock is protected from contagious diseases, and this is done by destroying the affected animals, without compensation to the owners either. According to our laws does not the beast have greater protection than human beings? How do we protect our people from the ravages of rum? Much as the wolf does the lamb, only we substitute the saloon for the wolf.

The penalty for slaying a mountain sheep in Colorado is ten years in the penitentiary; while we of Michigan do what? license saloons to degrade our people and disgrace our civilization.

Some weak-kneed men claim we cannot put a stop to the liquor business. Well, if the men of Michigan have not backbone enough to protect their families from the grasp of this whisky demon, the sooner they vacate their places as heads of families the better, and give place to their better halves, who would make short work with the saloons.

"Have they any interest or duty in the matter?"

They have if they have any of the love of God, or of their fellow beings in their hearts. Have they forgotten the curses that are pronounced upon the drunkard and he who puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips? If we do not actually raise the cup to his lips, we authorize another to do it, we being the silent partner in the business. Inasmuch as we have sold to the active member of the firm the privilege of carrying on the drunkard making business, and have his money in our treasury, what is the difference in the standing of the parties, or their responsibilities? In other words if we license a nuisance, knowing it to be such, and knowing full well the work it will accomplish, upon which rests the greatest responsibility? Perhaps some friend of the license system will explain. Now if farmers, Christians, and other good citizens, women especially, have any inter-

est in suppressing this infamous traffic, this drunkard making business, let them act accordingly.

D. WOODMAN.

Paw Paw.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY!

I have had such splendid success that I can't help writing to you about it. I have not made less than \$5, and some days from \$15 to \$25. I am really elated, and can't see why others do not go into the Dish Washer business at once. I have not canvassed any; sell all my washers at home. They give such good satisfaction that everyone sold, helps to sell many others. I believe in a year I can make a profit of Three Thousand Dollars, and attend to my regular business besides. When a Climax Dish Washer can be bought for \$5, every family wants one, and it is very easy selling what everybody wants to buy. For particulars address the Climax Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio. I think any lady or gentleman, anywhere, can make from \$5 to \$10 a day. I would like to have your readers try this business, and let us know through your columns how they succeed.

Notices of Meetings.

HURON POMONA.

The annual meeting of Huron county Pomona Grange will be held with Colfax Grange on Thursday, December 13. Election of officers and conferring of the fifth degree in full form will be the principal feature. All should attend.

MRS. R. NUGENT, Sec'y.

ST. JOSEPH POMONA.

St. Joseph county Pomona will hold its next regular meeting first Thursday in December at Centerville Grange hall. All members are requested to be present, as we have four candidates on whom to confer the fifth degree.

MRS. HENRY COOK, Sec'y.

Grange News.

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

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

OBITUARY.

Sister Amanda Stover died at her home in Burlington township, Sunday, October 21, after a short but painful illness. In the death of Sister Stover North Branch Grange has lost one of its most faithful and efficient workers. Our sympathies go out to our bereaved brother and family.

H. BRADSHAW.

Sister H. H. Woodman died Nov. 4, after over a year of intense suffering. Those who knew her best loved her most dearly and praise her most highly. Sister Hinds has written a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Woodman, for this issue.

"There is no death;
What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death."

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

G. A. Allen W. M., and Miss Etta Fear W. S., of West Handy Grange, No. 613, were married October 31, at Mason. All members of said Grange unite in wishing them a long and happy life.

EATON RAPIDS GRANGE, NO. 350.

We are holding our regular meetings and planning for work for the winter. Our attendance has been fairly good during the past summer. As the busy season is getting over we expect a larger attendance and more interesting and profitable winter meetings.

We held our first Grange fair October 13, and it was voted a great success. Displays of farm, garden, and orchard products, fancy work and curiosities, were made by F. E. Bostedor and Mrs. Bostedor; S. R. Crittenden; B. L. Bentley; H. Bramble, and Mrs. Bramble; A. D. Saxton and Mrs. Saxton; Miss Myrtle Blodgett; Mrs. J. Conklin; F. A. Osborn and Mrs. Osborn; Mrs. M. Smith; Dr. S. R. Fuller; Levi Rogers, and Mrs. and Miss Rogers; O. B. Lake; Ancil E. Holmes; and Perry Spears.

Montcalm Grange, No. 318, is flourishing finely. We are taking in new members right along every few weeks, beside reinstating old ones, which seems best of all to have our "prodigals" return to us.

Montcalm Pomona was held here on the 18th of October, and was well attended, notwithstanding the busy season of harvesting potatoes. It was the annual meeting and officers were elected, also delegates to the State Grange, viz.: Brother James Taylor and wife.

MRS. C. H. THOMPSON, Sec.

Morenci Grange has very interesting weekly meetings, but October 27 was unusually so by reason of the dedication of a new hall that had been fitted in the bank building for the use of the Grange. State Master Horton was with us, and nearly every Grange in the surrounding county was represented. Dinner and supper were served to many guests; and the young people, of which we have a goodly number, did well their part in work and in the program that followed in the evening. We used the dedicatory ritual with very little change, and it was very pretty and instructive. Many spectators wished they too were Patrons and matrons. The greatest difficulty we have to contend with is being situated in town, but for nearly twenty-five years we have held our own, and at present we number over 100 and are taking in new members. So that we feel with our new hall and much better conveniences our prospects for future work are very good. But what is most needed is a more complete system of Grange trade which we are glad is being worked up by our state trade committee. We think at the present our members are receiving great benefits intellectually and socially.

MRS. B. C. HOIG.

VAN BUREN POMONA.

Van Buren county Grange met November 8, 1894, with Laurence Grange, for its annual meeting. The program was reports of Subordinate Granges and committees and election and installation of officers.

The following resolutions were passed: Resolved, 1. That the general drug law of this state allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors be so amended that it will prevent the now almost indiscriminate sale thereof. 2. That a law be enacted for use in counties having the local option law in force to compel persons found intoxicated to furnish information as to the place or person from whom they obtained the liquor producing such intoxication.

HILLSDALE POMONA.

Hillsdale county Pomona Grange met with Acme Grange, Thursday, November 1. The day was fine and a good attendance. After the usual routine of business and a sumptuous dinner, the Worthy Master declared an open session and an interesting program was rendered consisting of papers, recitations, etc., interspersed with good music by the Acme choir. The question box brought out some lively discussions. There was a discussion on feeding wheat to stock; all arguing that it was a necessity to feed wheat on account of shortage of the corn crop, but thought it was also an experiment, many feeding in such a manner as not to be able to decide as to its profitability; a majority however favored feeding it ground.

The liquor traffic was discussed at considerable length. It seemed to be the opinion of several that it ought to be stopped, even if it took an amendment to the constitution of the United States to do it.

Worthy Master R. Strait was elected delegate to the State Grange, and M. H. Walsworth as alternate. So closed a pleasant and profitable meeting. The next meeting will be held in G. A. R. hall at Hillsdale, December 6, 1894.

Fraternally, W. L. HUNKER.

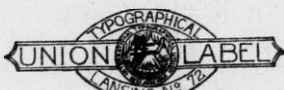
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