

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

VOL. XVIII, NO. 9.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, MAY 1, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 417.

## THE CALIFORNIA CLAUSE.

### A Letter and a Reply.

The following is a letter which is self-explanatory. Following it is a reply by Judge Ramsdell.

Muskegon, Mich., April 10, 1893.

HON. J. G. RAMSDELL, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.:

DEAR SIR—I have read with interest your letter published in April 1st number of the GRANGE VISITOR in which you give the opinion that it would be constitutional to pass a law prohibiting the lender to contract with the borrower to pay the tax on his mortgage. Without discussing that point may I ask your opinion as to the advisability and probable effect of such a law in this state? Would it make loans easy to obtain by the farmers of your region? Would funds from insurance companies, colleges, and from other sources outside the state seek investment here, or elsewhere? Could the savings banks loan on mortgages at 6, 7 or even 8 per cent, pay tax on the mortgage, and continue to pay 4 per cent interest to savings depositors?

This matter of taxing mortgages has already embarrassed many a man who desired to make a loan on real estate security, and it is a vital question to the savings banks (which are the banks of the poorer classes.) You are situated to judge of the question from its several sides, and if it is not presuming too far I would be glad of your opinion as a business man largely interested in farming as to the fairness to all concerned that can be incorporated in a law relating to this matter.

Very truly yours,  
F. E. HAMMOND.

Traverse City, April 21, 1893.

HON. F. E. HAMMOND, CASHIER OF MUSKEGON SAVINGS BANK:

MY DEAR SIR—Yours of the 10th inst. came duly to hand. You submit some questions upon which you desire my opinion. A mere opinion, *ex cathedra*, would be of little consequence; people in this enlightened age desire a reason for expressed opinions. To set forth in full the reasons which I have for my opinions such as they are on the matter of taxation, would require a volume instead of a letter. There are however a few principles which I deem axiomatic governing this branch of economics, and which can be expressed in short space. There are axioms in morals and in political economy as well as in physics.

### AXIOMS IN ECONOMICS.

It is never right to do wrong; and, it is never wrong to do right. Supply and demand determine price. Capital will seek investment where it feels certain of greatest profit. It is right that personal property should bear, according to its value, its equal proportion in sustaining the laws (which includes the whole machinery of government) that protect it. It is wrong to exempt personal property from taxation and thus throw an additional burden upon real estate; especially as personal property has greater need of protection from wrong doers than real estate. The foregoing are so nearly axiomatic that the ordinary intellect needs no argument in their support. One who is not satisfied with their truth, would require an argument to satisfy him that a straight line measures the shortest distance between two separate points. It follows, therefore, that property in mortgages should be taxed in the same proportion as other property and no more; and that property in the

real estate mortgaged should also be taxed in proportion to its value less the mortgage, and no more. Consequently any law that exempts the first and compels the second to pay not only its obligation but the obligation of the first, is wrong.

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

You ask if funds of insurance companies, etc., would seek investment here or elsewhere? Funds will seek investment where they feel certain of greatest profit. But if the argument so often used by those who oppose mortgage taxation "that home capital to avoid taxation invests here in the name of non-residents of the state is good," I cannot see how a law taxing mortgages could affect such investments of foreign insurance companies. You ask if the farmers of this region would find loans easier to obtain under a law taxing mortgages; perhaps not, but a greater question underlies this; is it better for the farmers of this or any other region to run in debt with a promise to pay eight per cent interest and all taxes, in the present condition of agriculture or its prospective outlook, than to keep out of debt. Many think that to encourage farmers to run in debt for speculative purposes, or in spending their money before it is earned, even at a low rate of interest, with the present outlook for agriculture, would be bad policy.

### A MISTAKE.

Some years ago a young farmer came to me and asked me to help him to a loan of \$300, offering ten per cent interest and five per cent commission for a three-year loan, secured by a mortgage on his unincumbered farm of 80 acres, worth \$1,000. I asked his purpose in making the loan. He said, "I can buy a good horse team for that amount, I can get a good lumbering harness for forty dollars and a good wagon for sixty dollars." I asked, "how will you raise the other hundred dollars to pay for harness and wagon?" He answered, "I don't have to raise any money for that, I can get them by giving a chattel mortgage covering them and the team. With the team and harness I can go into the lumber woods and get sixty dollars a month for five months and get board for self and team, so that at the end of the winter I will have the \$300 and my team ready for farm work in the spring. With the \$300 I can pay off the chattel mortgage and the first year's interest and have \$170 to use in fixing up the farm. In the next two winters I can earn enough in the woods to pay off the mortgage and have my team, harness and wagon clear." This is the rosy view he took of this enterprise. He did not take into consideration the chance of having a horse lamed or sickened or otherwise disabled, or sickness or injury to himself with consequent loss of time and counter charge for board of self and team, nor of wear of harness and depreciation in value of team, nor cost of keeping team while idle at home. When I pointed out these dangers and the temptation which the ownership of a horse team would be to get a buggy or light wagon, and to come to town once or twice a week, which would consume a day at a trip, and advised him not to make the loan, assuring him that in my judgment the chances were nine to one that he would lose his farm; he thought me unkind and left me in a "state of mind." However he procured the money, bought the team and lost his farm.

### THE PRICE OF BORROWING.

Many and many a farmer has lost his home by rosy prospects thus held out. The road to the

banker's fortune is strewn with homes wrecked, hopes blasted and household happiness destroyed, not so much by the fault or injustice of the banker as by injudicious borrowing and inability to invest judiciously and economically the money borrowed. To such, facilities for borrowing are a curse, enticements to borrow a snare, and prevention from borrowing a blessing. It is such that the Grange desires to protect when they ask for the California law.

You ask "could the savings banks loan on mortgages at 6, 7 or even 8 per cent pay tax on the mortgage, and continue to pay 4 per cent interest on savings deposits? That would depend upon the amount of the tax. The savings bank would necessarily have to have a margin sufficiently wide to pay for doing business, and that margin would depend upon the amount of business done, but suppose they could not afford to pay 4 per cent or 3, or 2, or even 1 per cent?"

You must consider that the savings bank is not the only place in which earnings are preserved, and to tax a man who has his savings in a part paid for village lot and house for a home, for not only savings he has put into it, but for the savings which the bank has in it besides, is entirely unjust.

### A POOR MAN'S SAVINGS.

To illustrate: I know a man in Traverse City, a working man, who is putting his savings into a home. He has a house and lot which he is paying for on the installment plan. This is his savings bank. His interest paid for in this home is \$200, its assessable value is \$1,000. He has a relative, a single man, working in the same factory at the same wages who has \$800 deposited in the bank that holds the security on the first man's house and lot. Now can any one tell me why the first man should pay taxes on five times the value of his property in order that his relative may get 4 per cent interest on the value of his? By and by perhaps this single man will get married and invest his \$800 in a home worth \$2,000, giving back a mortgage for the balance of the purchase price. The interest he pays is the rental value of the home over what he has paid. This home now becomes his savings bank in which he deposits all his surplus earnings. Can any one tell me why this man should be punished by being compelled to pay taxes on \$2,000 instead of \$800, simply because he has seen fit to change his deposits from a banking house to a private home? In my letter to THE VISITOR I gave no opinion as to the advisability of inserting a prohibitory clause in the tax law forbidding the insertion of tax contracts in future mortgages. My opinion was only asked as to the constitutional right of the legislature to make such a provision. To discuss the advisability of such a law is to open up a field too broad for this letter.

### HARDSHIP OF A CHANGE.

That individual hardships would result there is no question. It is one of the inevitable conditions of governmental regulations of private affairs, from revolutions in government down to social and economical reforms, that some must suffer by the change. The greater the wrongs and the longer they have been inflicted the greater the suffering produced by the reformation. The question for legislators to consider is whether it is better that the injustice of the present system shall continue for all time with its acknowledged hardships to countless numbers, than that a few whose venturesome spirits or ill

advised judgments have placed them in a position to be prejudiced by the change shall suffer instead. Yours truly,

J. G. RAMSDELL.

### AN ANGEL ON "ROADS."

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—I think H. B. Cannon deserves much credit for exploding the road question in VISITOR of April 15. Mr. Cannon takes exceptions to Mr. Bailey's system of gravel road which is the only road any country is financially able to build and keep in repair. The idea that farmers can build asphalt, vitrified brick, or macadamized roads never originated in the brain of any farmer. Cannon says, "Cornell university has constructed a bit of model road \* \* \* a sign board states its cost of construction." Here is one feature of this road question Mr. Cannon did not explode. Let us see what this sign board discloses. The vitrified brick pavement is as cheap as any, and the best; so we will figure on that. To construct this requires nine brick to the square foot, two thousand four hundred and forty-eight to the square rod, seven hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and sixty to the linear mile one rod wide.

Vitrified brick at the kiln would cost eight dollars per thousand, two dollars per thousand for drawing four miles, an average distance, and two dollars per thousand for laying, makes a cost of \$9,400.00 per mile, with no preparations yet being made for the road bed, which could be made on level country roads, with a road grader for from thirty to one hundred dollars per mile.

Very likely Mr. Cannon's bicycle scheme would not require a road more than eight feet wide, which would permit a bicycle and team to meet and pass. It is remarkable what a flood of sympathy these city scribes and editors have divulged toward the farmer very recently, and this sympathy all emanates from the same source, the bicyclist and bond speculator. Cannon says; "I rec'd a call from a scientific gentleman and experienced bicyclist." Yes! and he knew a great deal about good roads, and could tell a good road when he rode over it on his wheel, but little did he care for the cost of construction, or who paid for it.

He says, "a macadam roadway would be entirely satisfactory in Michigan if properly laid. For the main traveled road this would be none too good" (For bicyclist.) "The second grade road should be graveled." (For farmers.) "We (bicyclists) wish a hard, firm, smooth, dustless surface, over which to haul our loads."

The idea that any such twaddle ever emanated, or was conceived for the farmer's interest is beyond comprehension. Does the farmer desire to work the year around in dust, mud, rain, and snow to secure a living for his family, then have this reward filched from him through taxation, to please a delusive fancy of riding to town a few times on a dustless road.

"The main traveled road" leading from one town to another is a very essential point with the bicyclist. If that is "made hard, firm, and smooth," he would be content. We swamp angels who live back in "Michigan's finest inaccessible scenery" can use the gravel, remembering to turn out for the wheel when we reach the macadam.

ANGEL.

Following Mr. Howells' lead, apparently, both Frank R. Stockton and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett have gone over to *The Ladies Home Journal*, and the most important works by these authors upon which they are now engaged, will shortly see publication in this magazine.

## ROADS.

MR. EDITOR:—As there is considerable in the papers on the road question and the larger part of it is from editors, bicycle men, and city dudes who know no more about making roads than a horse would of running an engine, a few lines from a farmer may not be out of place.

As for the road law, that is well enough excepting the part relating to non-workers. I would have it so fixed that when a man did not work his tax in reasonable time after having been warned to do so, the pathmaster shall have power to do the work, or hire it done, when and where it should be. Then, to cover all expense the delinquent shall forfeit twice the original amount, the overseer of highways waiting for his pay until the taxes are collected.

Concerning the manner of electing overseers. Some people think it fun to elect the man that last moved into the district. He is a stranger and knows nothing about the soil or drainage of the road. If he be a renter he has only a temporary interest in the work and is one of the greatest hindrances to good roads.

I have worked in one district forty-six years and am not ashamed to have our work inspected. There is no working with gloves on.

In THE GRANGE VISITOR, D. C. Leach has a few remarks. I agree with him in only two points. One is "when sentiment is in favor of a particular measure, there is often danger of extreme action followed by disastrous results." The other "The people cannot afford at this late day, to engage in a wild and speculative movement of any kind."

I think the system of F. Hodgman would prove too expensive. A meeting of the highway commissioners of the county once a year, would probably be about the same as a meeting of our board of supervisors. A week of card playing and having a good time at the expense of the county. Also, judging from past experience with similar offices, how many of these men does Mr. Hodgman think will hold the office for more than one year?

I am opposed to the money tax for two reasons.

First—The work will not be evenly distributed over the district.

Second—It will cost three times as much as it does now.

The ground is now clear from stumps and stones, and with the new road scrapers and clear, good gravel there is no reason why we should not have good roads.

The law now says, you are to work on the road for one dollar a day and board yourself. Does any sane man think money will hire men to work for the same?

For the last five years we have heard a howl about times, taxes, etc. Now the same men are trying to increase the taxes on every hand. Let us "look before we leap."

A FARMER.

### Tecumseh.

An important article of special interest at the present time on "The Behring Sea Question," has been written for the May number of the *North American Review* by Hon. B. F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy. General Tracy makes a powerful and almost unanswerable statement of the legal grounds on which the American claim rests.

In the May *Arms* W. D. McCrackan has an article on "How to Introduce the Initiative and Referendum." This subject is occasioning so much debate and the chief objections coming from the difficulty of making it work in our country that this article will be well worth the reading.

### Harness.

You will notice on page 5 the advertisement of the Hand Made Harness Co., Stanton, Mich. They are reliable people, and refer to Hon. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, member of executive committee of State Grange. Write to them.







The Lecture Field.

Lecturers of Pomona and Subordinate Granges will confer a favor by sending their P. O. addresses to me...

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE GRANGE.

The following Columbian Exercise which was prepared by H. R. Pattengill of Lansing, and recited at the session of the National Grange held there in 1887...

Recommended by Mrs. H. H. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Mich.

Chairman of Committee on Woman's Work in National Grange.

COLUMBIA.

Welcome, welcome, daughters fair! Our kindest wishes let each share, Columbia's hundred years have passed...

MAINE.

The "Border State" will give you spurs For ships whose masts will reach the stars...

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The "Granite State" with looms and mills, Yields fabrics for your frocks and frills...

VERMONT.

Our wool and men are fine and strong, Our girls and sugar sweet as song, Pure marble and the purest slate...

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Massachusetts you may choose Her woollens, cottons, knick-knacks, shoes...

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut with Yankee skill, Can give you novelties at will, Old Time with scythe is now old stock...

RHODE ISLAND.

Little Rhody's two plantations Will give their share of granger's rations, And though the quantity is small...

NEW YORK.

The "Empire State" find wealth in these— Stock-breeding, broom-corn, hops and cheese...

In wealth and commerce, numbers, shops, All other States she overtops.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Keystone State beneath her soil, Finds coal and iron, gas and oil, Her woods, as in the days of Penn...

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey's garden truck and fruit Will give you the most fastidious suit, Berries, apples, cider, clams...

DELAWARE.

Her strawberries and peaches fair, Give fame to little Delaware, And Jersey's farms will grow to grass...

MARYLAND.

Whose luscious bivalves do we eat? Whose fruit and fish are hard to beat? Potomac's waves, that bay so grand...

VIRGINIA.

As long as men will use the stuff, Of good tobacco we've enough, But noble men we grow as well...

WEST VIRGINIA.

Salt and iron, oak and coal, From West Virginia's richest roll; We've sulphur springs of which a smell...

NORTH CAROLINA.

The "Old North State" adds to our joys Peanuts and gum for girls and boys; Potatoes sweet and tar most strong...

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Our "Island cotton" and fine rice Command the market's highest price, Thus South Carolina adds her share...

GEORGIA.

Georgia's rich in various ways, Rice and cotton on her bays; Golden corn her uplands bear...

FLORIDA.

Here's Florida, the "Land of Flowers," Bananas, oranges, and showers, Here fruit and vegetables abound...

ALABAMA.

Alabama! "Here we rest," Her corn and cotton are her best, Great mines of coal and iron ore...

MISSISSIPPI.

On Mississippi's bottom-land Great crops of corn and cotton stand; Corn, fruit, and sugar, too, we'll show...

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana yields to thee Good sugar for thy evening's tea, Her rice and cotton, too, not small— She gladly offers you her all.

TEXAS.

The "Lone Star State" will freely bring A tith of almost everything; Cotton, corn, and hosts of stock...

TENNESSEE.

Our wheat and stock, our hemp and hay, Are at your service without pay, Our mines and forests, too, are rich...

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky's cattle take the prize, Her horses, too, delight the eyes, We raise of hemp the largest crop...

OHIO.

Now, if there's anything you lack, Don't be discouraged, don't hang back, From fine wool sheep to corn in shock...

ILLINOIS.

In wheat and corn our State ranks first, In other grains she's far from worst, Our hogs are fat, our horses strong...

WISCONSIN.

Vast crops of grain from out our soil Repay the farmer for his toil, And lumber, factories, and mines...

MINNESOTA.

Of wheat and oats we have great store, Our mills grind many bushels more, Missouri's crops are corn and wheat...

MISSOURI.

Missouri's crops are corn and wheat, In raising hogs she's hard to beat, In zinc and iron, and in lead...

IOWA.

Our prairie soil is rich and black, For grain and corn we do not lack, With hogs, potatoes, hay and flax...

ARKANSAS.

We're grangers all in Arkansas, For wheat, corn, cotton on us draw, To hot springs send your very sick...

NEBRASKA.

Corn and cattle do we bring, And like our sisters of them sing, In fiercest strife our State was born...

KANSAS.

In fiercest strife our State was born, Now prairies teem with wheat and corn; On western slopes our cattle graze...

COLORADO.

Colorado came in late; You call her yon "Centennial State," Our wealth is in our silver ore...

INDIANA.

The Hoosier boys are great for grain, For hogs and hominy and "blue jean," She can't be bad, you see it's so...

MICHIGAN.

We're glad to see all here today, With pleasure hear what each would say, For Michigan our girls and boys...

- 1. Land of the loyal Wolverine, Michigan, my Michigan! From waters blue and forests green...

ALL THE STATES IN CONCERT.

Most noble words, we'll heed them well, No more Bohemian oats we'll sell, The drive well man may drive right by...

HINTS TO LECTURERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

MRS. E. D. NOKES.

You who have been elected to fill the most helpful office in the Grange, that of Lecturer, have taken upon yourselves the solemn pledge...

Do not go before your Grange without thoroughly understanding your program and whether all are prepared to respond or not. Do not call upon one and compel them to apologize before the Grange...

If you study the members, seek to make yourself acquainted with each one personally, learn what each one can do best, asking them to do their work as though it were a personal favor to yourself...

We think it best not to ignore the past Lecturers; consult with them frequently. If their work was successful or otherwise, they can give you many points which will be helpful, make them feel better too...

We all know that "music hath charms." Use it, from the comb and paper quartet, all along the line, comic, serio-comic, sentimental up to the glorious anthem that so elevates and inspires...

The principal timber is pine, sweet gum and live oak. Farm machinery as used in the north is seldom, if ever, seen here. A mowing machine would be one of the seven wonders of the world...

son bring something that is helpful to the farmer and his work. Do not neglect the household.

While we would exhort you to do "with your might what your hand finds to do," we would hint that you be careful, not to do all the talking yourself...

Above all, do not forget yourselves. Glean diligently from every field. Keep yourself thoroughly posted upon current events especially everything that pertains to the farmer's welfare...

At this date, the peach and plum trees are in bloom, wild flowers are filling the woods with their fragrance. Gardens are looking green; peas five inches high in one garden I saw last week...

FROM THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Alberta, Ala., Feb. 27, 1893.

EDITOR VISITOR—Thinking your many readers might like to know something of this part of the "sunny south," also remembering my promise to Moline Grange 248, made before starting to spend the winter here...

This is a small village, settled since the railroad, Mobile and Birmingham, was put through six years ago; 131 miles from Mobile, and 32 from Selma. Through here it is called "The Black Belt," deriving its name from the negro population as they number five times that of the whites...

I will tell you a little of the way they plant cotton. They turn four furrows together, then put ground cotton seed meal in the center as a fertilizer, with the cotton seed on top and cover as we do corn. All crops are put in this same way in ridges so the harrow is not used here.

The people here complain that the winter has been very severe, and say it's been "mighty cold," much colder than for many years; still as the mercury has stood not less than 18 degrees above zero, and that only twice...

We can scarcely realize that it is February when it seems like a May day with its flowers and birds. The dear old VISITOR comes to us regularly and seems like the face of an old friend tried and true.

Yours for the cause, MRS. E. L. ORTON. JUST AND FAIR. EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—There is so much discussion in THE VISITOR of late about the mortgage tax law...

I believe money to be a commodity, an article of merchandise if you like, that will bring in the market what it is really worth and no more, unless there be a corner on it in some way; and that the placing it on the assessment roll does not affect its value any more than it does the farmer's horse or cow or wheat...



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In writing mention THE GRANGE VISITOR

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

Table with columns for Officers National Grange, Executive Committee, Committee on Woman's Work, Officers Michigan State Grange, and County Deputies. Lists names and locations of various grange members.

College and Station.

THE IOWA STATION.

General Notes.

We cannot too strongly impress the importance of planting apple trees on the highest and driest land available, and furnishing no protection on the north and west. If the elevation is not more than ten feet above the general level of the adjacent lands, it is a great advantage in furnishing air drainage, equalizing the temperature in summer and lessening danger from frosts in the blossoming period.

Another benefit resulting from the selection of dry soil is that it permits deeper setting, which is a protection to the tender roots we are compelled to use in root-grafting.

If compelled to set the family orchard on low, black colored soil, get our selection of best varieties for such soil, set the trees shallow and ridge up for drainage and root protection.

We send out low headed trees, and our advice is to keep them low. In setting, lean the trees at a strong angle towards the one o'clock sun. They will have an awkward appearance at first, but they will soon become erect.

The best crop for a young orchard is buckwheat. Plow the ground very shallow about the middle of June and seed at once. The buckwheat keeps the ground loose, porous and relatively moist, permitting the roots to come up near the surface where the most of the nitrogenous plant food is found.

We send out one year old cherry trees exclusively. Many who receive them, we find, set them in nursery rows with the view of planting them in orchard when they attain proper size.

The need of very low tops for plums is quite as apparent as with the cherry. I know of no variety of the native or foreign plums that will prove long lived and fruitful with a high exposed stem.

Observations in this country and in Europe favor the belief that alternating varieties in the cherry and plum orchard favors regular and continued bearing.

In planting a cherry orchard, we have much to favor the belief that planting the trees quite thickly in the rows running north and south, is an advantage; giving a wider space than usual between the rows to let in the sun at mid day, and to favor free circulation of air.

ered at the north and west. Plant on a ridge even if not more than ten feet above the general level. With us the main trouble is from blight with the iron clad varieties, which is not often seen when planted on dry ground in wholly unsheltered positions.

The results of this experiment confirm those obtained by green manuring last year. In both cases considerably larger yields obtained from land cropped in the ordinary way. The green manuring has been given a fair trial, as the seed bed at the time of planting, and the condition of soil throughout the season were all that could be desired.

The result of the investigations made by this station during the past two years indicates in reference to soil, that a clay loam having a little sand will grow the best beet in the the sugar content, but a richer soil has the advantage of growing a larger yield of beets and a larger yield of sugar per acre.

One of the principal things in ripening cheese is to be able to keep an even temperature. The peculiar mellow appearance of good cheese, though due to some extent to the butter it contains, depends in a higher degree upon a gradual transformation which casein or curd undergoes in ripening.

INTERESTING STATISTICS. U. S. Report on Farm Animals. The report upon comparative numbers and values of farm animals, based on returns of January, 1893, shows an increase of horses, mules and sheep, no material change in the number of milch cows, a decrease in oxen and other cattle, and a very heavy reduction in the number of swine, amounting to about 12 per cent.

The need of very low tops for plums is quite as apparent as with the cherry. I know of no variety of the native or foreign plums that will prove long lived and fruitful with a high exposed stem.

Average values have declined as to horses and mules, slightly advanced as to cattle of all kinds, a greater gain appears in the value of sheep, and a very large advance is seen in swine, amounting to 39 per cent, and progressive since the returns were made.

ROOTS, POTATOES AND FODDER CORN. Bulletin, Guelph, Ont. Station. The following conclusions may be safely drawn from the different experiments summarized in the bulletin:

1. That several of the most promising varieties of roots, potatoes and fodder corn are comparatively new in Ontario. 2. That the roots and potatoes grown for two years, mentioned in this bulletin, gave the following

yields per acre: Mangels 920.4 bush., Fall turnips 769.6 bush., Swede turnips 712.9 bush. and potatoes 149.7 bush.

3. That white fleshed turnips gave better yields than the yellow fleshed varieties; the long shaped Mangels better than the globe varieties; the white carrots better than the yellow varieties and the dent corns better than the flint varieties.

4. That of the roots grown on the station plots for two years, the White Swede turnip, the Jersey Navet fall turnip, the Carter's champion yellow intermediate Mangel, and of those grown for one year only the improved short white carrot and the white Silesian sugar beet gave the highest yields in their respective classes.

5. That in the plot experiments at the station for three years with 32 varieties of potatoes and also in the co-operative tests over Ontario during 1892 with 6 varieties, the Empire State and the Summit varieties came first and second in the point of yield.

6. That of the kinds of fodder corn tested, the Mammoth White Surprise, Giant Beauty, Thoroughbred White Flint, Mammoth Ceban, Wisconsin Earliest, White Dent and Salzer's South Dakota are leading varieties among the late, medium, and early maturing classes.

7. That when both yield per acre and stage of maturity are considered, the best results were obtained in 1892 by growing a large variety of corn with one plant to every 594 sq. in. a medium variety with one plant to every 360 sq. in., and a small variety with one plant to every 120 sq. in.

CONDITION OF WINTER GRAIN.

U. S. Report, April 10. The first report of the condition of winter grain makes the average condition of winter wheat on the first of April 77.4 against 81.2 last year, and that of rye 85.7.

The averages of the principal wheat States are: Ohio, 87; Michigan, 74; Indiana, 82; Illinois, 72; Missouri, 76; and Kansas, 62. The average of these six States is, 74.2 against 77 in April, 1892. It is 88 in New York, 87 in Pennsylvania, 89 in Maryland, 87 in Virginia, the southern states ranging from 83 in Tennessee to 100 in Texas.

Seeding was late in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys because of widely prevalent drought, causing poor condition of soil and retarding germination, and in some cases wholly preventing same, as in Kansas, where the reports show a total failure over considerable areas. In the Atlantic, middle, southern and Pacific states seeding conditions were favorable.

The plant entered winter, in the main wheat producing states, in a low state of vitality, caused by persistent drought and early cold weather, with the exception of California, where excessive rains produced similar effect.

Damage from Hessian fly is noted in parts of the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Snow covering has been general throughout the eastern, middle and northwestern states, but, notwithstanding, the reports show much abatement from the benefits of the protection thus afforded because of the excessive cold of the winter and high winds, the alternate thawing and freezing in the latter end of the month of February and through March.

The management of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station has shown great good sense in adapting the work of that station to the wants of its Wisconsin constituency. Dairying and sheep-breeding are certainly two industries which will always hold premier positions in the agriculture of that State, and it is probably wholly within bounds to pronounce the equipment of the Hiram Smith Dairy Hall the most complete of its kind in the world, while the work being done with sheep at the station farm is of the most admirable character.

Instead of scattering their energies over a wide field the Wisconsin authorities are wisely specializing their work and thus achieving results which would be simply impossible under a "shot gun" policy. Our Northern neighbors should be proud of their station.—Breder's Gazette.

The People's Savings Bank of Lansing Mich

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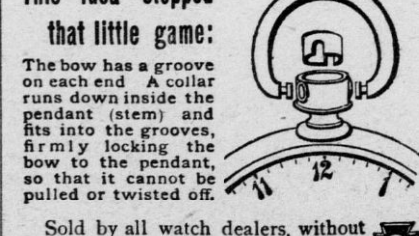
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This idea stopped that little game: The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Sold by all watch dealers, without cost, on Jas. Boss Filled and other cases containing this trade mark. Ask your jeweler for pamphlet. Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

Revised List of Grange Supplies

Table listing various grange supplies such as Porcelain ballot marbles, Secretary's ledger, Treasurer's orders, and Grange Melodies, with prices per dozen or per copy.

