

# GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agri'l College

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

VOL. XIX, NO. 12.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, JUNE 21, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 444.

## STATE DEPARTMENTS.

### Brief Description of the Work in Several Departments of the State Government.

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

#### Insurance Department.

The insurance department was established in 1872. It has supervision of fire, life, accident, and fraternal insurance companies doing business in the state. All such companies must comply with the state laws before beginning business, and examinations of the companies are made by the department as to financial standing as well. Also an examination of each company organized within the state is made each year. Of those organized in other states but doing business in this state, the certificates of the insurance departments of those states are usually accepted in lieu of examinations. Fire companies whose capital is impaired 15 per cent can not do business in Michigan.

There are now doing business in this state 123 fire and marine companies. Of these, four are Michigan companies, 86 from other states, and 23 from foreign countries. There are also 65 mutual fire insurance companies in Michigan. Of what are called straight life insurance companies there are 37 admitted to business, only one of which is a Michigan company. There are 19 casualty companies. Of 48 assessment life insurance companies, five are Michigan companies. By the act of 1893 fraternal companies were brought under control of this department, and 32 of such have complied with the law and made reports.

During 1893 the fire insurance companies wrote risks amounting to \$319,845,173, received as premiums \$4,745,837.73, and incurred losses to the extent of \$3,406,617.42. The life insurance companies in the same time issued policies amounting to \$23,211,508.89, received premiums aggregating \$4,094,313.28, and paid losses to the amount of \$1,200,787.60.

Each insurance company from another state, doing business in Michigan, must pay an annual tax into our state treasury, based on the amount of premiums received by that company from their Michigan business during the year. The tax is 3 per cent for fire and marine companies, and 2 per cent for life companies.

The department of insurance collects these taxes and turns them into the state treasury. During the past fiscal year the amount of these taxes, including a few hundred dollars in fees, etc., was \$212,040.99.

#### EXPENSES.

##### Disbursements for 1893:

Printing and binding	\$1,776 19
Stationery and books	362 75
Express and telegrams	151 26
Postage and miscellaneons	285 35
Commissioner	2,000 00
Deputy	1,500 00
Chief clerk	1,050 00
Extra clerks	641 67
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,750 22</b>

The heads of this and the railroad, labor, and banking departments are appointed by the governor.

#### Railroad Department.

The duties of the railroad commissioner are partially what may be termed police powers. He is expected to see that the railroad laws are enforced, and is given considerable discretion in his work. His time is spent quite largely on the road. He inspects each road once a year, going over it with a view to examining tracks, bridges, stations, platforms, out buildings, culverts, cars, appliances, etc. This inspection is made with the officials. The mechanical engineer also inspects interlocking crossings, switches, and safety appliances.

The commissioner endeavors to enforce the laws relative to whistling, whistling posts, crossing signs, fences and cattle guards. He orders farm and resident crossings, tells how a highway crossing shall be made, also how street car and railroad tracks shall cross, can order the protection of gates or flagmen at crossings. He also enforces laws regarding the heating and lighting of cars; can order a heater removed if objectionable; no device for heating or lighting can be adopted

without his approval. Can compel logs and lumber to be loaded safely, and can order trees near the track removed. In cases of transporting Texas fever cattle through the state, he is the police officer in enforcing the law.

Railroads report receipts and expenses, under oath. On the amount of gross earnings is assessed the specific tax, which is collected in July of each year. This assessment is made by this department. In 1893 these taxes amounted to \$893,762.01; in 1894, \$802,606.91, showing a falling off of \$91,155.10.

The commissioner is chairman of the railroad crossing board, and of the railroad and street crossing board. He issues a railroad map of the state each year. Railroad accidents must be reported to his office within twenty-four hours.

#### EXPENSES.

##### The salaries are:

Commissioner	\$2,500
Deputy	1,500
Mechanical engineer	1,500
Clerk	840
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,340</b>

##### General expenses for the year ending October 1, 1893:

Printing and binding	\$786 12
Incidentals	90 10
Postage	53 00
Express	232 14
Telegraph and telephone	54 30
Traveling expenses	653 26
Stationery	174 66
Maps	238 50
Office library	49 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,332 08</b>

Salaries	\$6,340 00
Yearly cost of department	\$8,672 08

#### Labor Bureau.

The labor department largely maps out its own work. Each year it makes a statistical report relating to some phase of labor. This year it will get the condition of farm laborers, both male and female, who will be canvassed as to condition, nativity, wages, social surroundings, hours of labor, homes, etc. Also the products of the farm, methods, profits of farming with present prices, will be ascertained. Last year the iron mining industries were investigated, including pauperism, strikes, free and prison labor. Building and loan associations were considered to a limited extent. The chief work, however, was done among the railway employes. About 10,000 individual employes were canvassed as to wages, nativity, hours of labor, and social conditions. Practically the same questions were asked of the corporations, in a general way, to see if they corroborated the reports of the employes. Two years ago the matter of farm mortgages was enlarged upon. In other years prison labor, woman labor, building trades, farm mortgages have been treated. In general all labor interests, and anything in those lines out of the ordinary, are subjects for investigation by this department. There is an annual appropriation of \$8,000 for this work, and this amount allows of but one line of investigation each year.

Factory inspection, laws for which passed last year, was given to this department, and \$4,000 a year was appropriated for the purpose. The safety of employes, dangerous machinery, fire escapes, elevators, sanitary arrangements, are looked after, and necessary appliances are ordered to be put in, and watch is kept to see that the orders are obeyed. The state is divided into five districts, with an inspector in each; and inspectors are kept in the field most of the time. They receive three dollars a day. Mechanics are usually employed. Inspectors make full weekly reports of work.

Investigations of the bureau are devoted more to organized labor, as that is the easiest to get at. Canvassers are employed to collect statistics personally.

#### EXPENSES.

Salaries are:	
Commissioner	\$2,000 00
Deputy	1,500 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,500 00</b>

##### Other expenses:

Printing	\$3,601 98
Stationery	302 65
Traveling	1,184 02
Postage	491 75
Sundries (express, etc.)	840 89
Clerks	2,675 18
Canvassers	1,049 13
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,115 60</b>

Salaries	\$3,500 00
Factory inspection	4,000 00
<b>Total expenses for 1893</b>	<b>\$17,615 60</b>

The report of Commissioner Robinson for 1893 was very large and cost more for printing and distributing than the reports usually do. The salaries of commissioner and deputy, and the cost of printing, binding, and general supplies, is provided for aside from the \$8,000 mentioned above. The expenses of factory inspection are paid, and expenses of inspectors, printing, postage and office furnishings for local offices, out of the \$4,000.

In the words of the commissioner, "We decide what to do, make tools to do it with, do it, and then tell about it."

#### Banking Department.

The banking department was established in 1889, in response to a sentiment from the banks themselves. The state banks formerly, reported but there were no means of verifying the reports, and it was thought that a supervision somewhat similar to that exercised over national banks would be an advantage. When the law went into effect 80 state banks filed certificates. There are now 164.

The supervision of this department extends to: 1. Personal inspection once a year of each state bank. This is thorough and complete. 2. Reports, quarterly at least, of condition of bank. 3. Reports of earnings and dividends twice a year. By courtesy reports from national banks in the state are received.

#### EXPENSES.

Salaries are:	
Commissioner	\$2,500 00
Deputy	2,000 00
Chief clerk	1,500 00
Clerk	400 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,400 00</b>

##### Other expenses:

Examining banks	\$2,631 47
Printing, postage, etc.	730 73
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,362 20</b>

Salaries	\$6,400 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,762 20</b>

Received fees..... 7,922 55

Expense of department..... \$1,839 65

Fees are charged annually for examining banks at the rate of 1-100 of one per cent on assets. In a good year the department will probably be self sustaining.

#### THE EDUCATED FARMER.

The object of a general education is to develop and to train the mind without regard to the subsequent employment of it. It is true that the man who intends to practice law or medicine may take studies or follow courses of reading while in college that may contribute to the final result, but generally the process of education is simply to prepare the mind to cope with whatever may be presented to it in the course of life. A young man just out of college returned to the farm, and a neighbor exclaimed, "What's the need of a man's going to college to learn to raise potatoes?" He might as well ask what's the need of a man's going to college to learn to amputate a limb, or to make an argument in court!

As already stated education is merely preparatory. It supplies a mental factor that enables the possessor to work to greater advantage, whether he served as lawyer, physician, or farmer. But to return to potato raising. The progressive farmer does not merely drop a potato in the earth, keep down the weeds, and dig the increase in the fall. That would be raising potatoes as the Indians raised corn. The question is, how can the potato be treated to bring the largest returns? And it is no fool question. It has taxed the minds of some of the best thinkers in the country, and the thinking of these men has resulted in more general good than all the meetings of the fudge school of philosophy. Now, it is reasonable to suppose that the man who has been trained to rely on mental as well as on physical force may evolve something out of potato raising that may accrue to his own and to other's advantage. The educated mind, whether educated in college or elsewhere, is progressive and is not content with present attainments, but is ever reaching out for better results in whatever course interested or directed. A knowledge of Latin or Greek may not help potato culture directly, but the discipline of mind necessary to learn these languages may lead to an improvement of the crop. Many persons

appear to think that farming may be undertaken and carried out successfully by any man who has a little physical strength left; that he may fall back on agriculture when everything else fails, and be an easy prop to support. Nothing can be further from the truth. It is mind, or the exercise of it, that leads to success in agriculture, and it is not too much to say that the more cultivated mind—the mind that has been subjected to the best training and discipline—is the one that will accomplish the most on a farm.

There is another reason why the farmer should be educated, or another way that an education may be a great help to a farmer. Most farmers lead monotonous lives, comparatively lonely. The farmer has less diversion than any other laborer on the face of the earth. Even if near cities or large towns his duties keep him at home. But if he has an education, he has something to draw upon in all lonely hours, a fund of information always at his disposal. And this fund not only cheers him and helps him up, making him broader and more useful in the days to come. In many parts of the country, in agricultural communities, there may be few school privileges. The district school, open only a part of the year, is all that is provided in some places. Here the educated father or mother may supply some of the educational facilities lacking, and in any case supplement public instruction with home instruction. This suggests an important topic. If children could be educated on the farm, if their interest in agriculture might grow with their interest in books what a crop of educated farmers we might have! But children are sent to the city for their education and this often if not generally spoils them for a farmer's life. They delight to return to the farm in the holidays but having a taste of the city are eager to get back to it.

Education in any department of life is a factor that pays for the farm, the farmer, the farmers family and the farming community.

R. B. ARMS.

Danby.

#### FARMERS' CLUB PICNIC.

The Ingham County Farmers' Club had an enjoyable picnic at the Agricultural College Saturday, June 16. Music was furnished by students' orchestra and quartette, and speeches were made by Hon. Wm. Ball, Judge Chatterton, Hon. C. A. Gower, Hon. O. M. Barnes, Hon. H. R. Pattengill and J. H. Shaffer. A. F. Wood, President Gorton, Prof. Smith and Col. Ives also made brief remarks. It was a successful picnic in every respect.

#### BROTHER FARMER.

Fruit Ridge, Mich.

You can do no better thing for your family and community than to organize a Grange!

Please talk it over with your neighbors. The State Grange will render you all assistance needed.

Please favor me with a personal letter on the subject.

I hope to hear from you soon, and will gladly answer all questions relating to such a move.

Yours in the interest of farmers.

GEO. B. HORTON.

Master of State Grange.

#### HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The VISITOR will describe the work of each State institution in Michigan, with cost of maintaining it. Invaluable information for voters.



## Field and Stock.

### VALUE OF THE BABCOCK TEST IN THE DAIRY.

PROF. CLINTON D. SMITH.

#### II.

The usefulness of the Babcock test has but begun for the ordinary private dairyman when by its use the herd has been culled of animals that were not paying for their keep. He needs its watchful care all through the processes of creaming and butter making.

After the milk, fresh from the cow, has been received into the dairy house, there are but two avenues of waste that need to be guarded to prevent the escape of the butterfat; the skimmilk and the buttermilk.

If an accurate statement could be obtained of the amount of butter thrown to pigs in the skimmilk in this state alone, the figures would astonish the dairymen and drive them into more careful methods. It is safe to say that over one-half a pound of butter is thrown away in every hundred pounds of average skimmilk. Before the invention of the Babcock test this waste went on unchecked because unknown.

Having recognized its depleting presence, the wise dairyman is now studying means of prevention. If he still clings to the old fashioned shallow pan, he sees to it that the milk is strained as soon as possible after milking while still warm, and that the pans are set in a milk room at an even temperature of about 60° and free from drafts, and skimmed when they begin to lopper in spots on the bottom of the pan, or say after 36 hours setting.

#### VALUE OF THE SHALLOW PAN.

Experience has shown me that butter of most excellent flavor and keeping qualities can be made with the shallow pan. Neither need there be any greater loss of butter in the skimmilk than where cold deep setting creameries are used. In fact as autumn approaches and the cows begin to get well along in their milking period, I believe that the milk will cream even more thoroughly in the shallow pan than in the creamers. Care must be used in the skimming, and the test should occasionally be applied to the skimmilk to see that its freedom from fat indicates that all the conditions for thorough creaming have been complied with.

Where creamers are used greater care is necessary in observing certain well defined rules, or the test will show that fat is being wasted in the skimmilk.

The milk must be placed in the creamer while still warm from the cow; the water in the creamer must be below 50°, preferably below 45°, and sufficient ice provided to insure a low temperature for at least eleven hours. When these conditions are observed the test will show little loss of fat in the skimmilk so long as the cows are comparatively fresh. Toward the close of the milking period, however, the milk yields its cream with less readiness and greater and unavoidable wastes must be expected.

These wastes are almost entirely done away with by the use of the hand separator.

#### WASTES IN CHURNING.

It is, however, in the more intricate processes of churning that wastes are likely to occur and where the test should be brought into constant requisition. If the dairyman is wise he will test his buttermilk frequently. A loss of more than two-tenths of a per cent is suspicious and should lead to a careful investigation all along the line until the mistake is found. It may be that the cows are fed some product like gluten meal which makes the cream churn with difficulty, or the cream may not have been sufficiently ripe, or churned at too high a temperature. The test will show when an error has been committed but it cannot point out the exact location of the fault.

While the test is thus useful in many ways to the private dairyman it is absolutely indispensable to the modern well equipped creamery. Milk used to be considered milk, no matter what its quality, but in these modern times as great a difference in value is discovered in the milk of different cows as in the wool of different sheep. The scales can tell the varying quantities of milk supplied by the different patrons of the creamery, but it remained for the test to point out the equally varying qualities. Now a man, whose cows yield milk so rich that one hundred pounds of it make five pounds of butter, refuses to sell his milk at the same price per hundred as does his neighbor, the milk of whose herd will not produce three pounds of butter per hundred.

The application of the test is so simple, easy, and inexpensive that its universal adoption in our creameries is certainly of the near future. Many creameries are deterred from adopting the test by a fear of its imagined cumbersomeness and the amount of work involved. Briefly stated the method of its use is as follows:

#### HOW TO TEST.

As many quart fruit cans with covers are provided on shelves in the room near the weigh can as there are patrons delivering

milk at the creamery. In each can is a small amount of the mixture of bichromate of potash and corrosive sublimate used in the test of cows. After the patrons' milk is dumped into the weigh can the creamery man takes a sample of it and places it in the fruit can having this particular patron's name on it. The next time the same patron brings milk to the factory another sample is placed in the same fruit can, and so on for two weeks, or in cool weather for even a month. The chemicals prevent souring or decay and the mixed sample in the fruit can is a true representation of all the milk the patron has brought for the time.

This fruit can sample is then tested in duplicate by the Babcock test and an accurate determination can then be made of the exact amount of butter fat this patron has brought to the creamery, by multiplying the number of pounds of milk he has brought by the per cent of fat so determined.

#### TO GET EACH MAN'S SHARE.

Suppose now that the same thing is done with the milk of each patron and the same determination made. Add together the pounds of fat delivered by all patrons and you have the total pounds of fat taken in by the creamery in the given time. Turning now to the regular account books in which the financial matters of the creamery are kept, the total expenses of the creamery for the given time, say a month, including the cost of making at so much a pound of butter sold if a stock company, or all expenses for fuel, oil, wages, packages, repairs, and outgoes of all kinds are added together and taken from the total receipts from the sales of the butter made in the same period. The remainder is the net receipts which are to be divided among the patrons to pay for the butterfat each has brought.

Divide these net receipts by the total number of pounds of butterfat furnished by all the patrons put together, the quotient will be the price per pound to be paid for the butterfat. Multiply the number of pounds of butterfat furnished by a patron, as found by the test and scales, by this price per pound. The result is the amount of money he should receive for his milk.

No other method of paying for milk has yet been invented that gives equal justice to all patrons regardless of the quality of milk furnished.

Fortunately the test has already been adopted in nearly every creamery to keep watch of the skimmilk and buttermilk, and that maker is ashamed where either show a greater per cent of fat than two-tenths of one per cent.

In this way the test is helpful to the buttermaker from the beginning to the end of his work, and is proving one of the most beneficial dairy inventions of recent years.

*Agricultural College.*

#### LARGE VS. SMALL FARMS.

HON. L. D. WATKINS.

At your request I will furnish a few thoughts on this subject. I do this because I have the highest regard for the Grange and its honest, manly work, as well as its stern denunciation of that parasite of the Department of Agriculture, Morton.

You are aware of the fact that owners of large farms seldom if ever care to reply to such statements as "Ten acres are enough," "A little farm well tilled," etc., and such old saws as that of the farmer who divided and re-divided his farm among his sons until he had but a small acreage left,—still each remnant produced more than the original whole. The press has for years quoted as, object lessons, the sayings and successes of such well-known farmers as L. B. Pierce, John M. Stahl, Waldo F. Brown, T. B. Terry, and others, implying that they could not have succeeded upon a large farm. Now I am personally acquainted with most of these men, and if I am any judge of farmers, they would have made national reputations on one thousand acre farms. There is, I believe, a saying that a man's success in any business is as to his brain capacity. One thing in the consideration of this subject should be distinctly understood, and that is that the growing of fruits or garden truck, alone, is not farming.

A farmer may include small fruits or vegetables in his rotation of crops, or may use as a side crop, and should, of course, have his gardens and orchards, but he does not make these a specialty.

I shall not attempt to defend the utility and profit of either small or large farms, because I have had no personal knowledge of small farm work.

I commenced my present occupation in working a seven hundred acre farm on shares, at the age of nineteen, and have so far succeeded in making farming pay that I think I may rightly say that today I own one of Michigan's large farms. Nor has my ideal limit in size yet been reached, and I have, in 1893, added 350 acres to the home tract. Still I may be in error. I will, however, make a few statements that may contain the real meat of the nut.

#### A COMPARISON.

1. We will start with a farm of one hun-

dred acres, the income from which has enabled the owner to build good suitable buildings, well furnished, to meet all needed family expenses and to add to the surplus fund a goodly net profit each year.

2. Let us add to this 100 acres another 100 acres of exactly the same quality of land and crop it just the same. I ask, would not the net profit of the second hundred acres be greater than that of the first by the sum of all family expenses, wear of buildings, and interest on value, insurance, taxes, etc., on the same? The combined 200 acres can be worked with very little additional outlay for machinery, teams, or labor, thus lessening the cost of production on each 100 acres.

3. Let us go back once more to the initial 100 acres and place it in contrast with a farm of 400 acres. If each is fenced into ten fields of equal size, for regular rotation, in the first of ten acres and in the second of forty acres each, you will find that there will be exactly one-half as much fence on the 100 acres as there is on the 400. Thus the amount of ground covered by fences on the two farms is much greater in proportion on the small farm, and much land is rendered practically useless. Also, a very heavy loss is incurred in time and labor occasioned by the almost constant turning in plowing, harrowing, reaping, etc., in the small fields.

#### STILL LARGER FARMS.

Let us glance at the possible advantages of a farm of from 1,000 to 2,000 acres or more.

1. A great saving in cost of all machinery purchased.

2. The economical use of labor and its continued application to one class of work, as in all great industries and manufactures. Also in the greater amount of work which the same amount of machinery will accomplish.

3. Finally, may we not say that there is nothing of precedent in history that gives to us any foreshadowing of what the future of agriculture will be? The outlook now seems to incline towards the absolute necessity of concentration of farms, even of the largest, into still larger farms or corporations. The best appointed farms cannot go on long, as they have done, under circumstances as grievous as those of the last year, and the future outlook is very unpromising. Vast areas are constantly being opened up to active cultivation by railroads and labor saving machinery, on every continent, the products of which cause intense competition in all markets and the result will be the "survival of the fittest." Will it be the small or the large farms?

#### AFFECT ON THE BOYS.

I will ask you to ponder over one more problem. Is it the constant statements implying that only small farms can pay; that in farming there is no room at the top, etc., that drives our brightest young men and women from the farms? They will never choose agriculture, or any profession, if it only promises a life of toil without promise or hope of bettering their intellectual and financial condition, and of finally reaching a prominent position of honor among their fellow men.

I hope that the readers of the GRANGE VISITOR will carefully consider these statements as a skeleton of arguments which they are to use as their judgments dictate in their conclusions. I write them entirely in the interest of farmers, one of which I have been for forty-five years.

*Manchester.*

#### AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

The Cause and Cure.

APOLLOS S. LONG.

The widespread and unparalleled depression in agricultural pursuits behooves us to look well into the causes that have conspired to bring about the present state of affairs. That, knowing the cause, we may intelligently set ourselves to effect a cure, or at least to ameliorate as much as we can, and give all-healing Time a chance.

It would be the height of folly to attribute the present condition of the country to any one cause. "Tariff," "Free coinage," and a Democratic administration all combined, could not bring it about. The cause lies deeper than party politics, and it will require more than a change of administration to restore confidence to the country. One, or all of the above may combine to aggravate the evil, and the settlement of tariff and currency questions might be a long step towards a return of prosperity.

#### IMMIGRATION.

One of the chief factors in the problem is the large number of immigrants who have during the last decade landed upon our shores and sought new homes in the far west, where with the uncounted acres of virgin soil and their economical and thrifty habits, they at once became producers and competitors of the less careful American farmer. The immigrant accustomed to the most frugal living consumed very little that he did not directly produce, and all his surplus helped to swell the already too full supply. To add to the difficulty the immense number of acres brought under cultivation in the west were devoted almost

exclusively to wheat, then the chief dependence of the farmers in the older states, and the result was just what might have been foreseen, the price declined until the older lands could no longer produce the cereal; yet from force of habit and a hope that prices might eventually improve, they still annually helped to swell the surplus that poured in from the broad acres of the Dakotas.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation companies, quick to take advantage of a favorable opportunity for gain, by excessive freight rates still further cut down the price to the producer, while the boards of trade in the cities, by fictitious sales of unlimited amounts, created the impression that the surplus was greater than it really was, and so forced prices lower until the greater part of the harvest had passed out of the hands of the producer into the hands of the gamblers, who could raise or depress the price to suit themselves, by buying or selling millions of bushels of grain that never had and never would be produced.

#### WHEAT AS A MONEY CROP.

Again, wheat was depended on so exclusively as a money crop that its failure, or a drop in the price below a certain point, left the producer without a crop he could turn into ready money, with which to pay the interest on a mortgage, or to buy tools and necessaries. Moreover by continually producing wheat year after year he rapidly exhausted the available supply of plant food contained in the soil, suitable for that particular grain, and the yield steadily declined. The farming was not diversified enough, and when the chief crop failed there were only two courses open; to sell the farm, or borrow money at ten per cent interest, and give a mortgage on the land as security for the loan. Many chose the latter plan as the lesser of two evils. Some of the mortgages were paid off, and others have been dragging along for years, taking every cent of profit from the farm to keep up the interest. In other cases, still less fortunate, the interest has accumulated until the debt has become equal to the depressed valuation of the farm, which has to be sold for what it will bring, while the farmer, perhaps old and broken by years of toil, is turned adrift to gain a livelihood as best he may.

#### A GROWTH OF DIFFICULTIES.

The trouble has not come about suddenly, but has been the growth of years, and in the same gradual way relief must come. Time changes all things, and with our rapidly increasing population the law of supply and demand will bring brighter times. In the future the majority of the immigrants will find homes in the cities and become consumers. With the depression, and caused by it, there has been an influx to the cities from the smaller towns and rural districts, so that while the larger cities have grown with unprecedented rapidity, many of the farming communities in the middle states have actually lost in population.

The free public lands suitable for agricultural purposes are now about exhausted, and during the next decade relief will gradually come about.

The methods of farming are steadily changing as the farmer becomes educated. A more diversified system is followed, so that the failure of one crop does not now work so disastrously as in the past. With improved machinery and better education, more intelligent methods are followed and greater success attained.

#### LEGISLATIVE HELP.

Some kind of a law should be secured to wipe out the fictitious sales of the necessities of life. The gambler in grains should be suppressed as well as the one who loses or wins by the turn of a card; the methods and results are essentially the same in each case.

The immense trusts, that are simply combinations of capital to throttle competition, should be put down with a strong hand; they are a menace to our republican institutions. And the railroads, that have become so arrogant, should be regulated by law, even if the state has to assume control of the main lines.

With the above disabilities wiped out, the problem can be satisfactorily solved without the aid of any land loan scheme or kindred visionary project.

In the past farming has been a question of brawn; in the future it will be brain that wins. With our agricultural colleges and experiment stations scattered all over the land, managed by specialists, it is coming to be understood that brains are a valuable adjunct to the physical powers in farming as in other pursuits. The farmer of the future, instead of seeking to acquire more land will study how he can make each acre produce more, and yet keep it at a high state of fertility. To the enterprising, progressive farmers, with plenty of push, the outlook is bright, and the years will bring to such an abundant reward for their toil.

*Eaton Rapids.*

Drop out the middle men. We are buying our commercial fertilizers through the State Grange.—*Horace True, South Turner, Me.*



**Woman's Work.**

**HOME FROM SCHOOL.**

Now here I am in the good old place—  
Yes, little mother, I'm here to stay,  
Let me hold your hair against my face,  
And kiss your cheeks in the dear old way.  
Just look at me hard—I'm well and strong;  
Just feel my arms—they'll stand the test;  
I'll go to the kitchen where I belong;  
You go to the porch and rest.  
Now hear, little mother, you dear little mother,  
Sit under the vines and rest.

I liked my teachers; I liked my books;  
I had my share of the pranks and fun;  
But my heart came back to the sweet home nooks,  
And rested with you when the day was done,  
I used to think what you had for tea;  
Just what you were doing and how you were  
dressed;  
And somehow or other it seemed to me  
You didn't take half enough rest,  
You sly little mother, you sly little mother,  
I'm going to have you rest!

Dear little mother, it brings the tears  
Whenever I think what I've let you do!  
You've planned for my pleasure years and years—  
It's time I planned a little for you.  
So drop that apron and smooth your hair;  
Read; visit or knit—what suits you best;  
Lean back in your chair, let go your care;  
And really and truly rest.  
You neat little mother, you sweet little mother,  
Just take a vacation and rest.  
—Endora Stone Bumstead.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

We have concluded our arrangements for the furnishing of children, working girls and women, and invite your attention to the following. And we would respectfully recommend Patrons to send to the nearest railroad point that we mention in order to save transportation expenses.

For working girls, and women with babies, address Miss Emma Silver, Wilcox avenue, Barclay street Detroit. Also Mrs. Anna Bryant Gillett, secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, Jackson, Mich. For little girls, Miss Alex Sibley, 402 Jefferson avenue, Detroit. For boys, James T. Sterling, 71 Fort street west, Detroit. For children of either sex, Mrs. Jane M. Kinney, North Street, St. Clair county, Michigan. Also M. Allida Eastman, Grand Rapids, secretary Children's Home Society. And for those living nearer to Chicago, address Mrs. Belle Royce, Baroda, Mich., stating your wishes, and she will be able to provide for you from that point (Chicago).

Now Patrons we have done the best we could for you, and it now rests with you to make a restful happy outing for some needy one by applying to the persons above named.

MARY A. MAYO.

**LEAVES FROM OLD OAKS.**

OLD OAKS FARM.

June 19.—Adam Bede, one of George Eliot's genius sparks, has kept my lamp burning for the past few evenings. I finished it tonight. Its characters have possessed me. Sweet Dinah, Adam the manly, gentle Seth, and incisive Bartle Massey are more real to me than some of the people I say I "know" simply because I recognize their flesh and blood faces.

There are characters in novels, as figures in pictures, that of themselves are worthy of careful note, but that are yet so overshadowed by more prominent personages that one often misses putting their whole value on them. Such is the character of Mrs. Poyser in this story. She stands out of the front row, but is so precisely drawn as to be a total delight in herself, and her vivacity radiates so that even the best of the chief actors would be much the worse but for her presence.

Like every one of us, Mrs. Poyser obtained her identity by contrast; first of all, by contrast with her husband—a mild, substantial tenant farmer of England in the days of about 1800—a man who loved his pipe and peace as a respite from toil faithfully performed.

Very different, indeed, was his wife in disposition, although for work she mated him well—sometimes overmated him.

In spite of her asperity, for she was a tart woman, the disinterested reader can hardly accord in the schoolmaster's sourish opinion of sturdy Martin Poyser's spouse that she is "A terrible woman—made of needles, made of needles; but Martin," he added, "likes the needles, God bless him. He's a cushion made a purpose for them."

One of those scrupulously careful housekeepers—a very Martha—her housewifely faith reposed in the virtues of "elbow polish," and her shining tables, spotless floors and burnished pewter bore testimony to her truthfulness when she "thanked God she never had any of your varnished rubbish in her house."

Mrs. Poyser's nature was of the sort to "hunt dirt," restless, on the alert for it and that with a fluent, shrewish tongue in high activity. For this good woman indeed bore traces of kinship with Socrates' sorest affliction. But occasionally she is surprised into giving glimpses of such tender mother love and of such genuine kindnesses as can only

exist in one who at heart is sound and well meaning. It is at such times with her as it is in early spring when the sun leaves a few knolls and hummocks bare in a cold stretch of snow. The bright mossy spots betoken what lies beneath if one could only uncover it.

Her helping girls were a constant worry to her with their slow stupidity. The untidy methods of one in particular, who had lately been employed by a neighbor's wife, tried her, and the unsuspecting neighbor's kitchen management was thereafter held by Mrs. P. in the most scathing contempt. Her tongue, says the author, "whenever a damsel came within earshot, seemed to take up the unfinished lecture, as a barrel organ takes up a tune, precisely at the points where it had left off."

Mrs. Poyser's power of speech was her most distinctive possession. Her rector once said in the privacy of his own room, that it was like a new set razor. Keen as it was it seemed to have cut away much of the superfluity of language and left the plain truth and untaught homely sense of a practical, not overly sensitive, mind. Such natures one not unfrequently finds among the unlettered common people—diamonds in the rough—that might have been polished, but cut right and left as they are.

Mrs. Poyser put into words upon occasion what some women grope dimly about for years to find and having found, either have not enough courage to express or discretion enough to smother. She was a woman who concerned herself with her husband's business, and in the dairy capacity hers was a large part of the farm work. They were tenant farmers under the landlord system and had their grievances to bear from those above them. One day in presenting their wants to the prospective heir to the property, in the hope of his intercession, she thus summed up the farmer's calling: "Not as I wish to speak disrespectful o' them as have got the power i' their hands, and it's more than flesh and blood 'ull bear sometimes, to be toiling and striving, and up early and down late, and hardly a wink when you lie down for thinking as the cheese may swell, or the cows may slip their calf, or the wheat may grow green again i' the sheaf; and after all at th' end o' the year, it's like as if you'd been cooking a feast and had got the smell of it for your pains."

Mrs. Poyser's views on marriage were entirely characteristic. "Ah!" she would say, "its all very fine having a ready-made rich man, but may happen he'll be a ready-made fool, and it's no use filling your pockets o' money if you've got a hole in the corner. It'll do no good to sit in a spring cart o' your own if you've got a soft to drive you; he'll soon turn you over into the ditch. I allays said I'd never marry a man that hadn't got brains; for where's the use of a woman having brains of her own if she's tacked to a geck as everybody's a laughing at? She might as well dress herself fine to sit back'ard on a donkey."

I judge from this that she ascribed some capacity to her own husband's brain, but she never unnecessarily bestowed approval upon anyone. Neither did she enlarge upon this virtue in her better half, for one day at a great feast, when asked if she did not think Mr. Poyser's response to a toast a good one, she answered evasively, "Oh, sir, the men are mostly so tongue-tied you're forced to partly guess what they mean, as you do wi' dumb creatures."

She never, indeed, missed her opportunity of venting a special spite, apparently so, upon the opposite sex. Of a certain conceited man she said: "He is like a cock who thought the sun had risen to hear him crow."

Bartle Massey, the schoolmaster, whose greatest antipathy was a female, was driven fairly off the place once in an encounter with Madam Poyser. "Ah!" said Bartle, sneeringly, "the women are quick enough—they're quick enough. They know the rights of a story before they hear it, and can tell a man what his thoughts are before he knows them himself."

"Like enough," said Mrs. Poyser, for the men are mostly so slow, their thoughts overrun 'em, an' they can only catch 'em by the tail. I can count a stocking-top while a man's getting's tongue ready; and when he outs wi' his speech at last, there's little broth to be made on't. It's your dead chicks take the longest hatching'. However, I'm not denying the women are foolish; God Almighty made 'em to match the men! The author has made this character the mouthpiece of some sayings true enough to pass into proverb. I copy here only a few: "You make but a poor trap to catch luck if you go and bait it with wickedness." "The smell o' bread's sweet t' everybody but the baker," she replied to a courteous compliment upon a drink from her immaculate dairy. "If you could make a puddin' wi' thinking o' the batter, it 'ud be easy getting dinner." "There's folks 'ud hold a sieve under a pump and expect to carry away the water."

RUTH L. RESTLY.

Few farm papers in the country have as bright woman's page as this one. No Patron can afford to do without THE VISITOR.

**WHAT SHALL WE READ?**

MISS EMILY GANDER.

If it was true in Solomon's time that there was no end to the making of books, how much more is it true of today. And of these books what to read and how to read it is a question not only for the farm woman, but for all laboring women of today as well.

The query is, What we shall, can, or will read to obtain the greatest benefit from it.

We doubtless will continue to read the county paper from title page to finish. The benefit derived from the thorough reading usually given this sheet, is a question which I will not try to answer save by quoting from a lecture I once heard, "That it is vaporous."

Thoreau portrays our restless craving for news in this way. After a night's sleep a man arouses and says, "Pray tell me anything new that has happened to any man anywhere on this globe;" and says further that almost the last scrap of important news we have received from England was the revolution of 1649. Thoreau represents one extreme, mankind in general represents the other. What we can read is often as important to us as what we shall or will read. We may be so controlled by time or circumstances that we must read what we can, rather than what we would.

READ THE VISITOR.

As good Patrons of Husbandry we will read our GRANGE VISITOR, thus keeping alive and in good condition our feeling of unity with others of our order. We all should realize the importance of this, and I wish that every Grange in the state would provide each family within its membership with the paper, thus insuring a support for it that it does not now have, but which as the organ of our order it surely deserves. There should be no question about this that we will, one and all, read our GRANGE VISITOR, and the best other reading matter we can obtain.

The dissatisfaction so often expressed regarding the results of our reading has its foundation laid, I believe, at the time when we laid aside Mother Goose and similar rhymes and sought other works. Light literature very naturally was all we could digest and if we were not led almost unconsciously from that to something higher, we came sooner or later to care for nothing else. For if the child is not led, surely he will not force the way himself to that which is not easy at least. That teacher in our schools has performed a noble task who has led or inspired, some, if no more, of her pupils to care less for story books and has awakened in the restless mind a desire to learn to care for something else.

PARENTS SHOULD CHOOSE.

Some parents seem to be very careful that no one "impose upon" their children, yet will never give a thought to the wrong imposed upon them by the books furnished them to read by so called friends. Parents, if you do not know what your children are reading, and supply them with proper reading matter, be assured that some one else will and it may not always be pure and ennobling either. And the impress upon the mind of careless reading of carelessly selected books is deeper than many people seem to realize. Again the habit of constant and promiscuous reading so injure, the powers of concentration that it may come to a condition of almost uselessness.

For several years I had an opportunity to watch the books taken from a township library and I believe that my testimony is but that of others who have had similar opportunities. The number of novels taken outnumbered other works at least six to one. I noticed that the average reader, old or young, could scarcely be persuaded to read anything but works of fiction.

We have, no doubt, an excellent course of reading prescribed in the Farm Home Reading Circle, but many cannot take it, many more will not, some for one reason or another may not see their way clear to do so, some may not find there just what they want. At any rate some of our number will not take the course.

A FEW GOOD BOOKS.

And those of us who will continue to read in the old hap-hazard way may learn something from Professor Drummond, who says, "Ruskin taught me to use my eyes, and I owe much to Ruskin for teaching me to see." He recommends Gibbon's Rome and Butler's Analogy to develop concentration; also a good novel occasionally, and speaks particularly of possessing those of that remarkable writer George Eliot.

For want of a Ruskin if you can get them just try Thoreau's "Walden," or Olive Thorne Miller's "Little Brothers of the Air," or other works by the same author. Emerson's Essays have been recommended for mental discipline and certainly the average reader will find it necessary to use his power of concentration if he gets from them all the good of which he may be capable.

Each will find in a book that which interests him because it answers to some need of his being, and some writer has ex-

pressed the possibilities of our finding the value to us of the book we read in the following lines:

"For whether books be meadows fresh and green,  
Or whether they but cultured gardens be;  
Whoever wanders through them still must glean  
Only such flowers as he has eyes to see."

Emerson says that "A true aspirant therefore, never needs look for allusions personal and laudatory in discourse. He hears the commendation, not of himself, but more sweet, of that character he seeks, in every word that is said concerning that character, yea further, in the running river and the rustling corn."

And of the books we read we are benefited by them in just the degree in which they respond to the higher demands of our minds. And that book is good for us that after having read it we feel has added to our growth intellectually, morally, or spiritually. Simply reading and approving such a book does not seem sufficient to me. It should be read, studied, digested, till the substance has become a part of our very natures. If it brings us nearer the "character we seek" the more should this be true.

One good book thoroughly read may be more beneficial to us than half a dozen superficially read. Let us be sure of the book, then work to glean the best there is in it, for it will be to us a heritage of which adversity cannot deprive us, that will be a companion in hours of solitude, amusement in days of sickness, and a comfort not to ourselves alone but to our friends as well.

Adrian.

**The Juveniles.**

SUNNY BANKS.

Spring had come and outdoors was just looking beautiful once more, but the warmest days had not yet come.

We had found such a charming spot by the little river. It looked as if the sun had taken a special interest here. How fresh and green the trees were! How new the soft grasses and little spring flowers!

The sun gilded the water so prettily and the trees bent over to make the charm more perfect by lending their shadows, while the sky lovingly folded all this beauty.

It was one of the charming bits of nature we sometimes find so perfect of itself that we must take a long breath, enjoying with all our might.

I can see it so clearly now, almost feel the sunshine and shadow of it, although it has been a long time since Louise and I used every day after school to involuntarily walk there to enjoy its beauty. We called it Sunny Banks, and it seemed quite to belong to Louise and me.

One day Louise said, "Oh, let's bring our luncheon and have a picnic some Saturday, just you and me."

The very next day being Saturday, we need not wait longer. So arranging where to meet the next day, we departed to our homes in high glee over the prospect of our picnic.

But speaking of it at home mamma dismissed the subject by saying it was too early for a picnic; the grass was damp and it might rain any minute. I took care she should not forbid my going. I said no more about it. But next day I met Louise. I had put my lunch into my basket and I told myself mamma would not really care about this kind of a picnic. We chose an old bent tree with very low branches to eat our lunch in, and what fun we had arranging ourselves among the delightful old twists in them.

We had eaten the most laborious part of our luncheon and were just enjoying the grated chocolate and sugar, when a little raindrop daringly tried to enjoy it with me. Then we caught several in our hands, and before long they were scattering themselves all around us and dealing the water all over.

We did not seem to mind; we were somewhat sheltered by the tree. But now the wind blew so wildly it quite shook our tree. We were laughing and being merry in spite of the weather, when we heard somebody call to us. We looked in the direction of the little house of the milk woman, the only one near, and there she stood calling and waving her hands frantically at us. It was thundering now, and with some difficulty we heard her say, "Come from the tree. Come quickly from the tree."

We ran to her little shed near the house to watch the storm. The woman came to us. "Don't you know a tree is the last place to get in a storm? Why it might have been struck by lightning," she said.

Louise looked at me and we smiled. It seemed quite unlikely that just the tree we were sitting in would be struck, just as it had seemed unlikely the day before that it would rain this day of our picnic.

That minute the lightning was so bright we put our hands to our eyes. Something near us cracked. We looked, and there lay our tree splintered to the ground.

Louise and I went home much sobered, deciding we did not know what was best for us, and we had learned a little lesson.



## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Published on the first and third Thursdays of every month.

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

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

Office, Room 19, Old State Building.

TERMS 50 Cents a Year, 25 Cents for Six Months. In Clubs of 20 or more 40 cents per year each. Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless renewed.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft. Do not send stamps.

To insure insertion all notices should be mailed no later than the Saturday preceding issue.

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

NEXT ISSUE JULY 5.

### OUR WORK.

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

#### OUR OBJECT

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

We believe that this improvement can in large measure be 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.

Politicians are making hay.

Don't neglect postal jottings.

Are you keeping up F. H. R. C. work this summer?

Please be free to ask us questions about the state departments.

Notice the advertisements of several educational institutions.

Every Patron should have the history of the Grange. See the advertisement.

There are still a good many Patrons who don't take the VISITOR. You know what to do.

If any Grange has not received its full amount of premiums ordered, please notify us at once.

Only eight days more to get subscriptions to our special offer. Don't forget to get them right away.

Has your Grange discussed the matter of nominating United States senators in state convention. It should do so at once.

Your teacher should have the VISITOR so as to preserve these descriptions of the state departments and institutions for her civil government classes next fall.

Maybe that blight that is troubling your apple trees is *bite*. See if you can find any brown worms with yellow stripes, working on the foliage. Then read Prof. Taft's reply to a query regarding canker worms. It is on page six.

Many will read with interest Mr. Watkins' article on Small vs. large farms. We hope the question will be fully discussed in the VISITOR. His intimation that small farms and meagre returns may be responsible for so many bright boys leaving the farm, is especially worthy of thought.

Men who succeed in mercantile life do not sit on the counter and chew words with their neighbors. Can farmers expect to be any more fortunate? Yet we have heard of farmers who would sit on the fence an hour at a time and talk hard times with a neighbor, while the plow or cultivator stood idle.

#### AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mrs. Mayo has an important announcement on the woman's page of this issue. The arrangements for securing children and working girls from the cities are practically completed, and the work is now in the hands of the kind-hearted Patrons of the state. We know that you will not be appealed to in vain. We know that the hearts and homes of as many of you as can feel it possible and prudent to do so, will

open freely to these more unfortunate ones. May you welcome them heartily; may you help them by your courage and cheer; and may they go back to their homes with new hope in the future and new faith in God and man. And may you, in your turn, grow more to appreciate your own blessings and have a more open mind to the misfortunes and failures of the many world-weary souls that plod their dark way along year after year.

#### AUGUST PICNICS.

Branch county is preparing for an August picnic. They expect to have Brother Messer with them, and with characteristic energy promise him a big audience. There are still some counties that should have one of these picnics, or should combine with some other county or counties in securing one. Select a place that can be made permanent, and calculate to at least inaugurate the picnic this year. No time should be lost in getting the preliminary arrangements made. Let up make a strong pull together in building up this August picnic plan.

#### DO NOT FORGET

that the delegates to state conventions from your county should understand that you want them to vote in convention for nomination of senators, even if the committee did not embrace it in the call. It has been held by some all along that the Republican committee had no authority to include this in their call, and that the convention would have to decide it. At any rate that committee did not put it in the call, but if the convention chooses to take the step it can do so. Members of the Grange who belong to that party should use their influence with delegates so that if possible the reform shall be taken up by their party. The Democratic and People's parties are already pledged to the plan, but the Republican party has yet to act.

#### A GRAND PATRON GONE.

Brother John H. Forster of Ingham county died Friday, June 15. As we have noticed in these columns, he has been poorly for some time, but his last illness began about three weeks ago. A large gathering of friends attended the funeral and he was laid away in the churchyard of the little chapel which he had erected close by his home.

We quote a short sketch of his life from the daily press, and give a brief character tribute by Dr. W. J. Beal, who knew him well for many years.

John Harris Forster was born at Erie, Pa., May 29, 1822, being of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a member of the Michigan engineering society and commenced work as a civil engineer as early as 1844, and was on the great lakes survey. In 1846 he went to the copper regions in the Lake Superior country, and in 1849 resigned from the survey, having obtained the appointment of first assistant engineer on the survey of the Mexican boundary line. After finishing that work he went to Alta, California, remaining in that country until 1855. He then returned to Michigan, rejoining the lake survey at Detroit.

Mr. Forster was married in October, 1855, to Martha, youngest daughter of John Mullett, then a resident of Detroit. In the fall of 1860 he was appointed superintendent of the Pewabic and Franklin mines in Houghton county and managed these institutions for five years, building them up and putting them on the list of dividend paying mines. Mining was then in its infancy. In 1864-5 Mr. Forster was chosen to represent the whole upper peninsula in the state senate. He declined a re-nomination as political life was distasteful to him.

In 1874, much broken in health by early privations and hard work, and with a crippled leg thrown in, Mr. Forster retired to his farm in this county, having accumulated a fortune sufficient to make himself and family comfortable for life.

Mr. Forster was an honored and active member of the Michigan pioneer and historical society, and in 1892 contributed a long biographical sketch to volume 21 of that society's publications, from which the following paragraph is taken:

"The writer's life on the farm has been exceptionally blessed, his work agreeable. The fact that he has become a Patron of Husbandry adds to his pleasures, perhaps usefulness. It is better to wear out than to rust out. And one of the compensations of his old age is the privileges he enjoys as an enrolled pioneer of Michigan. In pioneer and historical work he finds much comfort. He is proud of Michigan, proud of his pioneer brethren. But his heart is saddened by the thought that so many of his comrades have answered the last 'bugle call.' When called himself he prays that

he may be able to answer cheerfully, Here! Ready."

On account of failing health, Mr. Forster relinquished a profitable position as mining engineer in the northern part of the state, and soon decided to make his home on the estate where he lived for the rest of his life. The subject of this sketch was no ordinary man. He considered well the many sides of whatever he undertook, and was eminently successful. He liked his farm and everything pertaining to its interest, often remarking that he never enjoyed himself so well in any other business. He took genuine satisfaction in the care of his stock, his trees, his garden, in marketing his Jersey butter, and was especially gratified because it was worthy of the highest price. Nothing could tempt him to abandon the farm.

At one time a stockholder in a western mine called at his house, and taking him for a little ride, soon began: "Now let us talk business; we have a big mine in Colorado that is very rich, and we have decided to offer you \$10,000 a year to become its manager. As your health is restored, of course you will accept."

Mr. Forster spoke of his farm and told how nicely he was situated, and how happy he and his wife were. "Why, I can't leave this place and go out there. I have my Jerseys to attend to. I have a nice field of carrots, and another of rutabagas, and there is my meadow and my sheep, and everything is in good shape. I can't leave all these attractions to become manager of a mine." The offer was positively declined, much to the surprise of the solicitor.

He was long ago and ever afterward in good demand to occupy a prominent position on the program of farmers' club, Grange, or institute. His papers and discussions were original, racy and full of good suggestions. He began this kind of work in the Ingham county farmers' club, but not long after joined the Grange, as he saw it offered a broader field for usefulness, that there was more good to be accomplished, especially in influencing legislation. At one time he invited the county Grange to hold its annual festival on his farm. For some years he was chaplain of the county Grange.

He took great interest in education, especially in that sort which was best adapted to the farm, and he was the means of inducing quite a number of young men to enter the Agricultural College, where he partially supported them with money. He placed great stress on trained labor and on laboratory work combined with study and technics, and could not see why every student should not choose to become a farmer.

On several occasions he performed good service for the college, by setting forth its needs to members of the legislature. On his way to town or on returning or at public gatherings he often called on his friends at the college, and was ever solicitous for what he believed to be a wrong policy, and rejoiced at the many signs of progress manifest in the institution. He ever regretted the opening of the mechanical department, believing that it turned the attention of young men from the other course and thereby the college became weaker by sustaining two courses in place of one.

Those who knew him will miss his genial presence; the college has lost a true and able friend, the Grange a strong and faithful advocate, the community a wise and kind counsellor.

W. J. BEAL.

#### SPOKES FROM A WHEEL.

EDITOR VISITOR—June is the month of roses. It is also the month when the sturdy farmer sets forth and works out his road tax. After the roads are nicely settled, he draws loose gravel on the hard surface, or scrapes the sod into the middle of the road, or, horror of horrors to a wheelman, plows it up from fence to fence! I presume that, take it all in all, the season thus utilized for road making may be the best for the farmer. But I know of a few very practical and successful road makers who do not touch the road in spring, except to scrape a very little perhaps, and to fill up holes. In the fall, perhaps late in October, they do the regular road "work." They tell me that this plan is very satisfactory.

Road machines are a very fine thing. But it requires a man to run one, and men fitted to manage them properly are born, not made. I firmly believe that on light roads they do about as much harm as good. As many of them are used, they scrape the sods, silt that has washed down, and loose fine dirt generally into the middle of the road. I really don't see how such stuff ever will make good bottom for roads, and I don't believe it does, either. One practical farmer tells me that he goes over the road and scrapes the gravel back into the center of the road; then turns the scraper outward and scrapes the sods and loose dirt away from the road. He gets the pike, and does not deposit enough

on the sides to interfere with the drainage. This looks more sensible to me.

But the crowning anomaly in rural road making is that of plowing up the road. If any man on earth will tell me one good reason for plowing up a well traveled road, I shall be his debtor immensely. I had supposed that this practice was ancient, but I find it is done right here in Michigan, today. I can conceive of exigencies when in reconstructing a poorly worked piece of road, it might be wise to begin at the beginning, and begin by plowing. But to plow up a good solid road seems to me to indicate a very "backwoods" sort of makeup.

There is nothing that delights some farmers more than to see a weary cyclist pushing his wheel along over some of these June roads that have just been "improved." You can fairly hear them smile as you plod by. But I don't see anything funny about it. I usually incline to judge of the character of a community by the rapidity with which I can get by their houses and farms. Of course this isn't perfectly just. But I can't help it very well. If I can spin along over good roads, I always feel that I'd like to shake hands with the people, and get to know them. But if I have to take to my feet to get me along, I can't help feeling that nothing short of a flag of distress would tempt me to tarry in that land.

I don't believe that this road question is purely a local matter. Some people talk as though, if they kept their road in shape to suit themselves, no one else need object to its condition. But a road is a public road and the public consists of anyone who wants to go that way. And if I am drawing a load of wheat, or going for a doctor, or buggy riding for pleasure, or astride a bicycle for business or fun, I believe I have some right to expect a fair and decent road. Cities compel good sidewalks within their limits, and you and I from the country can use them as freely as anyone else. They are for the general good. Why won't the same thing hold for country roads? Of course I think that justice should be done in dividing the cost as evenly as possible among those benefited, and in being economical.

And now, Mr. Editor, you will readily see that I don't know anything about roads. That's why I have a right to "kick." But I believe our present road laws can be improved. It ought to be a crime to spoil a good road. Men ought to be compelled to keep improving the roads toward some economical standard. I am no macadam crank, but I believe in progress. And I am free to say that my observation does not enable me to truthfully proclaim that we are progressing very rapidly in these lines.

A. RAMBLER.

#### AUGUST PICNICS AND HON. ALPHA MESSER.

As I have stated before, I believe the members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in Michigan can do no work which will benefit and add character to the Order more than to establish, in several favorable localities of our state, permanent assembly grounds where the members and friends from adjacent counties can come together in the month of August, and through the aid of our best speakers proclaim to the world our principles, our progress, and our plans for the future. Such gatherings are noticed by the entire press of the country, and the greater the event the more extensive the notice and comment. Such public gatherings are healthful to the Order in many ways, and I hope that steps will be taken by counties and unions of counties to establish at least a dozen of these assemblies in Michigan.

To aid in the work the services of Hon. Alpha Messer of Vermont, the present lecturer of the National Grange, were secured early. He comes to Michigan August 20, and expects to stay two weeks. He should be brought before large outdoor audiences every day of his stay. He is an able speaker and a sound and logical reasoner on all questions affecting farmers' interests. All Grange and farmers' picnic managers should write me at once for terms and dates. The expenses will be light.

GEO. B. HORTON,  
Master Michigan State Grange.

#### MARRY THIS GIRL—SOMEBODY!

MR. EDITOR—I stained a blue silk dress with lemon juice; what will restore the color? I am making lots of money selling the Climax Dish Washer. Have not made less than \$10 any day I worked. Every family wants a Dish Washer, and pay \$5 quickly when they see the dishes washed and dried perfectly in one minute. I generally sell at every house. It is easy selling what every family wants to buy. I sell as many washers as my brother, and he is an old salesman, I will clear \$3,000 this year. By addressing J. H. Nolen, 60 W. Third Ave., Columbus, Ohio, any one can get particulars about the Dish Washer, and can do as well as I am doing.

Talk about hard times, you can soon pay off a mortgage, when making \$10 a day, if you will only work; and why won't people try, when they have such good opportunities.

MAGGIE R.



**The Lecture Field.**

**WORTH PRESERVING.**

We continue to publish replies to our questions to lecturers, and invite further answers.

1. How often do you meet? On what evening and at what hour? At what hour do you usually close?
2. Do you have a literary program at each meeting? Please name a few topics that you have recently discussed with profit.
3. How much heed does your Grange give to the strict enforcement of parliamentary rules?
4. Does degree work occupy a prominent part in your Grange work?
5. How frequently do you have public meetings? Do you ever hold meetings where your friends who are not Patrons are invited by your members? What is your opinion of the value of either of these kinds of meetings?
6. What plans have you for increasing your membership?

CHESHIRE GRANGE NO. 520.

1. We meet twice a month, on Saturday evening on or before the full moon, and in the afternoon two weeks from that time. This is done to accommodate the older ones who do not like to be out dark nights. The hours for meetings are 7 and 1 p. m. We usually close at 9 and 4 p. m.
2. We usually have a literary program of select readings, recitations, and some quotations for discussions.
3. But very little, as our Grange does not like too much restraint.
4. When occasion requires we confer the degrees, but make no particular note of it.
5. We have public meetings three or four times a year and then we have meetings when our families are all invited. Our experience is that when we have a public meeting and a dinner we have a house full, otherwise not so many.
6. Our plans are so different from most Granges that perhaps it is better not to mention them at this time.

MRS. G. W. LEWIS,  
Lecturer.

EATON RAPIDS NO. 350.

1. We meet on or before the full of the moon each month, in the evening on Saturdays, and two weeks after in the afternoon, so as to accommodate all. Meet at 7 and 2 o'clock, and close at 9 and 4.
2. We aim to have literary work at every meeting. Have had contests and now have divided the Grange into three sections with leaders who furnish entertainment alternately, two meetings apiece and then change leaders. Nearly all topics are covered in our discussions.
3. We consider that one of the very important things in Grange work is the discipline, it is worth very much to us.
4. Too prominent, I think, although we initiate in classes and try to make it as brief as possible.
5. In the winter season we hold our day meetings at the members' homes in the form of a social meeting in the forenoon, taking our dinner, and invite those whom we think would make desirable members, and sometimes have a short program.
6. The answer to number five seems to be the best plan we have ever tried. Would say farther that if every member would try to make every meeting such a grand success that all the members would not only think about it but talk about it to their friends, it would do more than anything else to add members.

F. A. OSBORN.

TRAVERSE NO. 379.

1. Every alternate Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m. Close about half-past three.
2. Yes. Topics. The reading habit; What shall we eat? Shall we have a workshop on the farm? The culture and care of all crops are discussed in their season.
3. None.
4. Yes.
5. None.
6. None.

EMMA McMULLEN.

YPSILANTI, NO. 55.

We meet the first and third Saturday afternoons of the month, from 1:30 to 4 o'clock, always closing promptly. Topics that have drawn out considerable interest are: "Can Michigan farmers continue wheat raising with profit?" "Feeding milch cows;" "What shall the children read?" "What has been the effect of the demonetizing of silver on the business world?" "How much work shall the farmer put on his dooryard?" "Legislative appropriations for public institutions." The members are now exchanging questions for discussion. Each gentleman was assigned by lot a lady, and each lady was assigned a gentleman to whom to give a topic or question for a paper or talk in the future.

JENNIE BUELL.

ROCHESTER NO. 257.

Once in two weeks Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m. 2. Usually a short program. Topics are, Annexation of Canada to the United States; Current events; Officers' salaries, etc., recitations and songs. 3. Quite close to parliamentary rules. 4. Only when initiating. 5. When installing officers and council meetings. Don't think they do much good. Have heard guests boldly ex-

claim when asked to join, "What's the use! We get into your big times anyway!" 6. None whatever, except to live our principles.

MRS. J. J. SNOOK.

ALAIEDON NO. 289.

1. Every Saturday evening. Call to order as soon as there is a quorum present after 7:30. Those not there have to work their way in. Close about ten. 2. Yes. Order of sessions is: Business meeting, 30 minutes; recess 30 minutes; degree work, program, or reading of papers balance of meeting. 3. A good deal. We practice some of the rules every night. A member out of order is called down. 4. Yes. We have conferred one of the four degrees at nearly every meeting this year. 5. Socials or open meetings once a month. Most of the outsiders come more through curiosity than anything else. We have obtained some new members in that way. 6. Open meetings and solicitations by our members. Keeping our work and doings before the people through the county papers.

MISS GRACE OLDS.

**FARMERS' LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.**

The following is from the report of the committee on Investment and Loan Associations of the National Grange:

Resolved, That a standing committee to be known as the Committee of Investment and Loan Associations, shall be appointed by the Worthy Master of the National Grange, and similar committees shall be appointed by Masters of State Granges, in their respective State organizations. These shall be annual appointments till further action is taken by this body.

It shall be the duty of these committees, and especially so of the National committees, to further investigate this subject, to organize companies, and test the matter by actual and practical business forms, and report to their respective Granges, during the annual meetings thereof.

As there has been from time to time considerable inquiry by interested Patrons as to the progress we were making, the following brief outline of the method of forming an investment and loan association is presented,— further methods of perfecting the details, the proper wording of receipts, certificates of stock, rules, regulations, by-laws, etc., to be had upon application to State or National committees:

To form an association, let any specified number of Patrons meet, elect a president, a secretary and treasurer, and a board of directors. Adopt a set of by-laws and rules, for government, which should define the duties of the officers, when meetings shall be held, fix rates of interest, amounts of deposits, full value of shares, date of their maturity, character of securities, etc., open books for deposits, receive the deposits from all, look for a borrower, investigate his security and transfer the money to him. When a number of meetings have been held, the deposits made at each will amount to a considerable sum. This can then be invested in upon real estate owned by some member of the association who has complied with the articles of the by-laws regulating the same. Oftentimes borrowers are willing to give a small premium for the money; many associations auction it off to the highest bidder, thus adding a little to their fund. Fifteen men thus meeting monthly, paying in \$5 each, which cannot draw interest while in the pocket, gives the sum of \$75, a respectable amount to loan, and at once capable of drawing interest at full rate. The 12 payments credited on the depositors' books show at the end of the year an aggregate of \$900. The interest account earned by this sum, credited to the depositors, and further augmented by the little premiums and fines, give our little company which started with nothing the respectable capital of \$950. Thus the association has helped each of the 15 men to save \$60 cash, and its earning of \$3.33. This surely is not a large sum, but multiply it by 10 years of faithful savings it carries it into the hundreds and transforms the spendthrift into a respectable land owner.

Of the benefit and practicability of such associations your committee are entirely satisfied, and hope in the future to see the members of our Order deriving benefit therefrom, in the double form of the saving habit formed, and the resulting cash accumulation. Among civilized nations we are regarded as an extravagant people. This is one of the conditions of a new country where the speculation in land and all aids to national development give ample opportunity for quick accumulations; but these conditions are slowly passing away and the more saving methods of the older countries must take their place. Agriculture will be the first to see this change, in fact, it is seeing it already, and it is well for the farmer to realize the situation. The scheme of savings and loan associations is not, however, offered as a panacea for all monetary conditions of these future times, but simply to rank as one of the many little aids that already aid Patrons in saving the hard-earned income of the farm.

The Derrick Oil Co., sell oils to members of the Grange at wholesale prices.

**CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.**

**In the City of Palms.**

There could have been no better selection made for the Mid-winter Exposition than California, and no place in California superior to its metropolis.

Our midwinter is the beginning of spring, and the harvest of our citrus crop of oranges, lemons and limes. Truly is the state then golden, for meadow and hillside and farm are painted as with a yellow brush. Our western state has won the title of "golden" through the coloring, for nature painted its surface before the adventurous miner dug the golden metal from its bosom. The California poppy, delicate and richly yellow, dominating to such an extent as to permit no rival to outshine it, has been selected as the state flower, and its lesser companions of the sunflower family paint yellow the patches the poppy has apparently passed.

All winter the visitors to the fair, save the few rainy days, have appeared in summery clothing, spring bonnets, parasols, and russet shoes. And the rainy days, though apparently under the control of the management, have regulated their visits, so that the Midwinter Fair has had almost a rainless winter.

What has been pleasant, however, in this regard for the visitor and the pleasure-seeker, has been bad for the country farmer, for without rains in March and April much of the California crop, especially in the southern valleys, will be a failure or nearly so.

The day your correspondent took as a typical day to observe the various exhibits and attractions was the 19th day of May—a day set apart for the Knights of Pythias. It was indeed a day of sunshine and flowers—as much of one as the other. One almost needed snow shoes to navigate through layers of roses a foot deep. 30,000 roses on the big net before the Administration Building; 200,000 of them on the Avenue before the Santa Barbara Building. The men on the floats in the parade threw flowers by the armful into the crowd and answering volleys came from numerous other points.

The platoon of police at the head of the procession seemed to be riding on horses built of roses.

Everything was roseate, and the gay dresses of the oriental visitors mingling with the festive decorations lent an additional vividness to the whole scene. This was, of course, an unusual demonstration, but they have happened all winter.

When one sees, at Christmas, callas, geraniums, fuschias and roses of all kinds blooming in the open air in profusion, and knows from earlier experience that his friends afar are fearful of blizzards and cyclones and snow and ice, and are by compulsion shut indoors, he can begin to appreciate some of the luxuries of spending a winter in California.

But in my ecstasy over the winter climate I have forgotten the Fair. It is wonderful! Begun last fall and a veritable exhibition in January strikes one with an admiring astonishment that is exhilarating constantly. How was the ground graded—the buildings constructed—the exhibits placed—everything in so short a time? There is a pluck and a quick action among our enterprising citizens here that puts castles into shape at once. Much of the material and many of the exhibitors and concessionaires from the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago are to be seen at Sunset City, and if one wishes an object lesson on the products of California—natural and cultivated—he will get it here within one enclosure.

Everything in California has a tinge of the mammoth variety. Even the rainfall goes beyond inches, and some localities have as much as seven feet of rain in a season.

At the parade spoken of above, there were more than 20,000,000 of roses used. In the northern California building I noticed a grape vine 42 inches in circumference, and Surprise oats 8 feet high 90 days after sowing. In the San Joaquin Co. exhibit is a combined harvester operated with 26 horses and 4 men that cuts, threshes and bags 40 acres a day! One enters the Humboldt Co. exhibit through a redwood tree 14 feet in diameter and sees solid planks from the same wood 77 inches wide and 25 feet long. In the mining exhibit one sees a facsimile globe gilded representing the gold out of the state from 1848 to 1893 of \$1,248,272,935.

From the southern part of the state there are pyramids of oranges and lemons and pre-historic elephants built of walnuts. San José has a prune horse, and Sonoma county a prune suspension bridge.

There are specimens of coal and tan-bark from the north, borax and varied colored granite from the southeastern part of the state, asphaltum from the south, basalt blocks, particularly from Sonoma county, with which most of the streets of the city are paved, and slate from Sierra county for roofing.

Specimens of fruit that are of such huge dimensions are exhibited in all stages green, preserved, pressed, dried and canned. Towering pyramids of olive oil, ceilings of

pampas grass and cellars of wine-hogsheads, casks and bottles, so that one is lost in the seemingly never ending exhibit.

The site for this grand Exposition was tendered by the park commissioners and is a portion of the Golden Gate Park. For its site I confidently believe is not duplicated in the wide world. This pleasure ground alone, without the attractions of the fair, would pay one well for a visit. In the midst of this beautiful park about 250 acres have been set apart under a closed fence. Within this enclosure are 247 buildings, built in the most approved style and with architecture that is ornate and unique. The grand court tower is a reproduction of the one produced at Chicago. In the central court is a mammoth fountain whose sprays and jets are illuminated with ever changing electric colored light, and from the Fine Art's Building, built after the architecture of the old style adobe missions, can be heard the chimes of the bells. In the evening a wonderful effect is produced by a grand electric illumination of all the buildings. There are the streets of Cairo, Midway Plaisance, the Esquimaux Village, with its little urchins clad in skins, the Indian Villages, with native tribes on exhibition, the Hawaiian and the famous burning volcano Kilakua. The South Sea Islanders, Ceylonese and Siamese are of interest among the concessions. Boone's arena gives a fine exhibit of wild animals and their performances. He has one angry lion named Parnell that has up to date, from the opening of the Exposition, killed a man, a bear, and a dog. The '49 Mining Camp is among the concessions and a reproduction is given here of the life, scenes and incidents of the early history of California and the time of the discovery of gold.

The whole Exposition is all that is claimed for it and its success has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. It is a general outline of the entire state of California, with its productions, agricultural, mineral, and animal, and with a view of the Pacific slope condensed. It teaches practically what could not be learned by theory perhaps in several generations. No one surely can regret, be he traveler or resident, the fact that he has visited the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, and those who have seen it regret that they cannot stay longer or that it should be closed so soon.

W. F. AYRES.

San Francisco, Cal.

**SILVER.**

Somerset, June, 1894.

EDITOR VISITOR—It strikes me that this would be an opportune time if space will permit to discuss the silver question through the columns of the VISITOR. It seems to me that it is a question of vital importance at the present time, not only to the farmers of Michigan, but to all American citizens, and to humanity the world over. We shall soon be called upon to select men to represent and make laws for us in our national congress. A representative of the people, if honest, desires to carry out the wishes of his constituents as far as possible.

Now if the citizens of Michigan are in favor of the restoration of silver to its old time position as a basis of our monetary system on an equality with gold, it is high time to make the fact known.

Was not the act of 1873 in demonetizing silver by our government a great injustice to a great majority of American citizens, especially to the debtor class? Take from the foundation of the monetary system of the world one-half of its support, must not the world's commodities depreciate in value correspondingly, or one-half? Has not the price of wheat and wool, two of the most important products of our Michigan farms, already reached that point?

The gold standard people point with contempt to the low price of silver. Now has silver depreciated in value or has gold appreciated? Will not a pound of silver today buy as many products of the farm, factories, and mines as it would ten, fifteen or twenty years ago? Has not the so called depreciation of silver been brought around by unjust legislation against it? Was it the best thing for the president to do to veto the so called seigniorage bill? I fail to see the policy of our government keeping piled up in its vaults great stacks, hundreds of tons of silver bullion, dog in the manger fashion, refusing to use it or let any body else use it. Better be dumped in the depths of the Atlantic ocean.

Would like to hear from other readers of the VISITOR on the subject.

Respectfully yours,

F. HART SMITH.

[We should like to have brief expressions of opinion from our readers. We have not space at this time to accept long articles on this question, especially as it was so thoroughly discussed last year. But we shall hope for brief, concise statements of opinion.—ED.]

Patron's Oil Works, Derrick Oil Co., Titusville, Pa.

Derrick Oil Co., Titusville, Pa. See ad. on page 8.



# PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

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.  
**O. W. INGERSOLL, Prop.**  
Oldest Paint House in America  
241-243 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn

Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints  
Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints  
Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Estimates and full particulars  
MAILED FREE. Write at once.

## MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS.

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

### H. H. HINDS

Stanton, Montcalm Co

Breeder of

Shorthorn Cattle  
American Merino  
and Shropshire Sheep



**A. H. WARREN**  
Ovid, Mich.  
Breeder of IMPROVED  
CHESTER WHITE SWINE

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

### Merino Sheep

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

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

**JNO. BOWDITCH,**  
Hillsdale, Mich.



**G. BYRON STONE**  
Olivet, Mich.,  
Specialist in castrating colts without use of ropes, cords, clamps, or fire irons. Write for circular.



## GOES AGAINST THE GRAIN

To buy a buggy that looks good for a few weeks, then begins to shed its paint. When you buy a **DEAL BUGGY** you can count on durable finish and permanent paint. Paint used on 'em is the best, and put by a process which insures permanency of color and finish.

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

## The Peoples' Savings Bank

OF LANSING MICHIGAN.  
CAPITAL, 150,000.00.  
OFFICES, MEAD BLOCK, LANSING.  
FRANKLIN ST., NORTH LANSING.  
OFFICERS:  
W. J. BEAL, President,  
A. A. WILBUR, Vice President,  
C. H. OSBAND, Cashier.

We transact a general banking business. In our savings department we receive deposits of one dollar or over and pay interest thereon if left three months or longer at 4 per cent.

## CARPENTER ORGANS

are strictly High-Grade Instruments, and sold at LOW PRICES, quality considered, for Cash or Installments, and delivered at your home, freight paid. Send for catalogue of new designs to  
**E. P. CARPENTER COMPANY,**  
Home office: BRATTLEBORO, VT., U. S. A.  
Western Office: J. Howard Foote, 207 and 209 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## Farms in Isabella County

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

## BUY YOUR OILS

From anti-trust manufacturers direct, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Machine Oils 20 to 25c per gallon; Cylinder Oils 25c to 30c per gallon; delivered. STRICTLY HIGH GRADE. Satisfaction guaranteed. We are the only MANUFACTURERS of Oils in Michigan.  
**DETROIT OIL CO., Detroit, Mich.**

## College and Station.

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

## IT DESTROYS THE ORCHARDS.

EDITOR VISITOR—I have received the following letter, which I am glad to comply with:  
*L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Mich.*  
Will you kindly give me through the GRANGE VISITOR, a history of the life and habits of the canker worm which is destroying the foliage of many orchards in this vicinity. \* \* \*

## The Life History of the Canker Worm.

There are two insects that are commonly known as canker worms, which resemble each other in habits and general appearance, but differ slightly in their markings and in the season at which the perfect insects appear, one being known as the "fall" and the other as the "spring" canker worm, from the fact that they appear at those seasons.

The male moths of both species have grayish brown, nearly transparent wings which have a spread of about one inch. The females are wingless and after emerging from the ground, crawl up the trunks of the trees and lay their eggs in clusters upon the branches. About the time the leaves open, the eggs hatch, and the young worms at once begin to feed. Unless checked in their ravages, they will soon strip the trees of their foliage. Besides feeding on the apple, they are found on the elm, basswood, plum, cherry, and others.

The larvae reach their full size in from four to five weeks, when they will be from three-fourths of an inch to an inch in length. They are of a greenish brown color with narrow yellow stripes along the sides of the body. There are six legs at the front and four near the rear end of the body, and from their method of walking they are known as measuring or inch worms. When they reach their full size, they let themselves down to the ground by means of a slender thread which they spin, or they may crawl down the trunk. They then enter the ground to the depth of from two to six inches and take on their chrysalis form, from which they emerge at the proper time in their perfect form.

The female is about one-third of an inch in length, and being wingless has a spider-like appearance.

The canker-worm is supposed to be of American origin and was observed as long ago as at least 1661, since which time it has appeared at varying intervals and as its parasites increased it gradually disappeared. Unless means are employed that will hold it in check, it will spread through the orchards and strip the trees. Some orchards may, however, entirely escape its ravages while the foliage in those adjoining will be entirely destroyed.

This troublesome insect can be kept in check by either of two methods, which will be reliable in proportion to the thoroughness with which they are employed. One is by trapping the females as they crawl up the stems and the other is by the use of arsenites to destroy the larvae. When they have appeared in large numbers in an orchard both means can often be employed to advantage. About the middle of October tie a band of tarred paper, five or six inches in width around the trunk of the trees, after first removing the rough, dry bark.

## TRY PRINTER'S INK.

Upon this apply printer's ink with a brush, and when it becomes dry renew the application. As a rule once in a week or ten days will be sufficient, but careful watch should be kept that the insects do not collect in sufficient numbers to bridge over the ink. If at any time during the winter the ground thaws to the depth of two inches the ink should again be applied, and in the spring they will need frequent attention until the buds have opened. The necessity of applying the ink can be judged from the condition of the ink and

the number of insects that are present. Coal tar has been used for this purpose, but the printer's ink is preferable, as the tar may injure the trees.

## ARSENITES.

When the worms are not numerous the arsenites can be relied on to destroy them and its use should not be neglected, even if the bands are used. In fact the trees should be sprayed for the scab and codling moth at the very time it will need to be applied for the canker worm, so that no extra application will be necessary for that insect.

## FOR APPLE SCAB.

For the apple scab the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture just before the flower buds open, and if Paris green is added at the rate of one pound to two hundred gallons, it will destroy the young worms when they begin to feed. To be effectual the trees should be thoroughly sprayed so that every leaf will have a coating of the poison. For the scab and codling moth the trees should have an application of the same material, within a week after the blossoms have fallen, and this will suffice to destroy all of the canker worms that escaped the first application, or that hatched after it was made. As a rule, it will pay to make a third application at the end of ten days or two weeks and especially if it has rained in the meantime this should not be neglected. The arsenites alone will destroy the worms, but if the worms have been very numerous it would pay to band the trees, as rains, at the time the arsenites should be put on, might prevent their application, or wash them off before the insects could be killed; besides, with the large number of the worms that often appear they can do great harm before the poison could take effect.

Even if the Bordeaux mixture is not used for the scab, the Paris green should be employed for the codling moth and canker worm. Not less than one pound to 200 gallons of water should be used, and to prevent it from burning the foliage and to stick the poison to the leaves, two or three pounds of lime should be added, after it has been slacked and strained.

The arsenites have been used for this insect for a number of years and when properly applied are entirely effectual. Some persons report that they do not kill the worms, but it will be found that they did not spray the trees thoroughly, or that the poison was washed off by rain. Another apparent cause of failure is that the worms do not feed while the weather is cold and wet.

In the above remedies the fruit growers of Michigan have in their hands the means of holding in check this troublesome insect, which will soon spread to all sections and consume the foliage of the orchard and shade trees unless steps are taken to prevent it.

L. R. TAFT.

Agricultural College.

## BULLETIN NOTES.

### TRENCH SYSTEM WITH POTATOES.

*Maine Bulletin.*—It is questionable whether the results obtained will justify the extra labor involved in practicing the trench system of potato culture. In our trials the past season duplicate lots in every instance produced contradictory results.

### MILK CAPACITY OF COWS.

*Ohio Bulletin.*—The results of our study of the comparative productive capacity of different cows are as follows:

1. When fed a ration composed of about one-fifth to one-fourth grains and the remainder coarse foods of good quality, our cows and those of several other stations have produced an average of about three and one-fifth pounds of butter-fat to each hundred pounds of dry matter in the food, besides making a small gain in live weight.

production of butter-fat has been exceeded, there has been a loss in live weight, and when the butter-fat has fallen below this rate there has been a gain in live weight.

3. Individual exceptions to this general rule show that while some cows may return a handsome profit on their food, others may be fed at an actual loss, even when both butter-fat and increase of live weight are counted at full value.

## EFFECT OF FOOD ON MILK.

*New Hampshire Bulletin.*—Now, in conclusion, I think that I may say that this experiment indicates:

That the first effect of an increase of fat in a cow's ration is to increase the per cent of fat in her milk;

That with the continuance of such a ration, the tendency is for the milk to return to its normal condition;

That the increase in fat is not due to the oils, but to the unnatural character of the ration;

That the results in this experiment tend to confirm the conclusions expressed in previous bulletins from this station, that the composition of a cow's milk is determined by the individuality of the cow, and that although an unusual food may disturb for a time the composition of the milk, its effect is not continuous.

## THE VALUE OF LEGUMINOUS PLANTS.

*North Carolina Bulletin.*—From time immemorial, the importance of plowing under green clover has been understood and practiced by intelligent farmers. Long before science furnished the explanation, experience had proved that a crop of grain or any non-leguminous plant following a crop of clover, peas, or vetches plowed under yielded far more than a similar crop following a non-leguminous crop. Even the roots and stubble of a leguminous crop proved almost as valuable as a good coating of ordinary stable manure. The explanation of this fact as furnished by science is that the legumines are in some way, not yet fully understood, specially adapted for harboring in their roots one or more species of bacteria which absorb and fix the free nitrogen of the air and give this to the host plant. If any one will go into a field—a poor or sandy field is best—and carefully dig or pull up a vigorous plant of the cow-pea, soy pea, or vetch, he will find the roots more or less thickly covered with small wart-like nodules. These nodules are the dwelling places of the nitrate-forming bacteria. Experiments at this and many other experiment stations have shown that leguminous plants can grow in soil absolutely devoid of nitrogen, provided the other necessary elements are supplied. For most soils, potash and phosphoric acid are all that need be supplied. Hence, if we supply sufficient potash and phosphoric acid to ensure a luxuriant growth of any legume, we can draw upon the free nitrogen of the atmosphere for the nitrates. Experiments have shown that one acre of lucerne may furnish us with forty-three dollars worth of nitrogen; one acre of red clover fifteen dollars worth; one acre of cow-pea vines twenty-five dollars worth.

A most important paper of Great practical interest to thinking men of all shades of opinion is Hamlin Garland's plain, straightforward exposition of "The Single Tax in Actual Operation in New Zealand," in the June *Arena*. Mr. Garland's paper on the single tax in operation is an important contribution to the literature of the land question. Other important papers are: "The Nationalization of Electricity," by Rabbi Solomon Schindler; "The Fall of Babylon," a poem, by James G. Clark; "Election of Postmasters by the People," by Hon. Walter Clark, LL. D., of the superior bench of North Carolina; "The Sixth Sense, and How to Develop it," by Paul Tyner, is a most remarkable contribution to the literature of psychical research; and "The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch," by Prof. L. W. Batten, an eminent Episcopalian scholar. Elbert Hubbard contributes a valuable paper on the A. P. A. movement, in which he points out the end of this movement.

**A No. 1 FARM HARNESS**  
Made of first-class stock and warranted, and all Hand-Made. We retail all our Harness at wholesale prices and ship anywhere on approval and guarantee satisfaction.  
Write for Catalogue.  
**HAND MADE HARNESS CO.**  
STANTON, MICH.

## Stop Thief!

Any one whose Watch has a **Non-pull-out** bow (ring), will never have occasion to use this time-honored cry. It is the only bow that cannot be twisted off the case, and is found only on Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A watch case opener, which will save your finger nails, sent free on request.

**Keystone Watch Case Co.,**  
PHILADELPHIA.

## WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS

**TWO MEDALS**  
and one Diploma for Beauty, Strength and Cheapness. Over 50,000 of these vehicles have been sold direct to the people. Send at once for our complete catalogue. It is of every kind of vehicle. A **Harmony**, also book of testimonials, they are free.

**ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.**

Founded 1886. Incorporated 1892.  
**BENTON HARBOR COLLEGE & NORMAL**  
BENTON HARBOR, MICH.  
NINTH YEAR OPENS SEPT. 10, 1894.  
SIX COURSES OF STUDY.  
Classical, Scientific, Music, Commercial, Elocution, Art, Normal, Kindergarten, Preparatory.

**SPECIAL FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES.**  
Sixteen experienced teachers, all specialists.  
Fine collection of Physical and Chemical apparatus.  
Gymnastics, Calisthenics, Voice Culture.  
Apparatus making and Experimentation for Teachers and others.  
Full instruction in Reporting and Typewriting.  
School of Music one of the best in the State.  
Diplomas honored by Michigan University, Wellesley, North-western, Cornell in all courses.  
Delightful Location. Lake Side Summer Resort. Expenses extremely moderate. For particulars address  
**GEO. J. EDGECURBE, A. M., PH. D., Principal.**

## THE HISTORY OF THE Patrons of Husbandry.

BY O. H. KELLEY.  
The Executive Committee of the National Grange has placed a limited supply of the above work, in this office, for sale. The book contains 441 pages, is printed on good paper, well bound, and has several illustrations. It is a history of the Order from 1866 to 1873.

Price per Copy, 75 cents.

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

## GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

June 3, 1894.—Central Standard Time.

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

Sleeping cars for Potoskey and Mackinaw on No. 7 from Grand Rapids.  
Parlor car to Mackinaw on No. 5 from Grand Rapids.  
Sleeping cars, Grand Rapids to Chicago, on No. 4.  
No. 4 daily south of Grand Rapids.  
All other trains daily except Sunday.  
**C. L. LOCKWOOD,**  
G. P. & T. Ag't, Grand Rapids.



GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Patrons Will Find These Firms Reliable and Can Get Special Prices From Them.

The Honey Creek Grange Nurseries have been under contract with the State Grange of Ohio for over ten years, and have dealt extensively in Indiana and Michigan also.

PATRONS' OIL WORKS. DERRICK OIL CO. F. G. BELLAMY, Prop'r, Titusville, Pa.

THE NEW REGULATION BADGE

Adopted by the National Grange Nov. 24, 1893, is manufactured by THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO., Newark, N. J.

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

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Officers National Grange.

- MASTER—J. H. BRIGHAM, Delta, Ohio. OVERSEER—E. W. DAVIS, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Executive Committee.

- LEONARD RHONE, Center Hall, Pennsylvania. R. R. HUTCHINSON, Virginia.

Officers Michigan State Grange.

- MASTER—G. B. HORTON, Fruit Ridge. OVERSEER—M. T. COLE, Palmyra.

Executive Committee.

- J. G. RAMSDALL, Chn., Traverso City. H. D. PLATT, Ypsilanti.

Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

- Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek. Mrs. Mary Sherwood Hild, Stanton.

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, Blomington, Allegan Co.

Revised List of Grange Supplies

Kept in the office of Sec'y of the

Michigan State Grange

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

- Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred, \$0 75. Secretary's ledger, 85.

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

Address MISS JENNIE BUELL, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "NANCY LEE."

Open to all. Contributions and solutions desired. Issued the first and third Thursdays of each month. Subscription 50 cents per year.

BRAIN WORK, XXIV.

(OUR BIRTHDAY.) 154.—Square.

- 1. A citadel. 2. Mineral pitch. 3. A spearman. 4. Greek or Latin proper name.

ACROSS.

- 1. One who expounds the Scripture verse by verse. 2. Overpowered by noise (obs.).

DOWN.

- 1. A letter. 2. Mixed type. 3. Bog. 4. Related in verse.

ACROSS.

- 1. Abandonment (obs.). 2. A kind of silk cloth. 3. Taking ill.

DOWN.

- 1. A letter. 2. A prefix. 3. A prefix. 4. A small fish.

ACROSS.

- 1. Departure (obs.). 2. Making mad (rare).

DOWN.

- 1. A letter. 2. Musical note. 3. A piece (obs.).

ACROSS.

- 1. Broken Wings, by Schubin, for first complete list.

CHAT.

One year ago since our mystic friend Tyro inaugurated this department. How does this issue compare with any of our past issues?

CORPORATE POWER.

(Read at a regular meeting of Davishurg Grange, No. 245, by E. J. Bigelow.)

WORTHY MASTER—The subject for discussion today is as follows: "Corporate power is greedy, aggressive, increasing. What shall we do to make the beast tractable?"

Who alone could have established the great refineries and pipe lines of the Standard Oil company and put into our markets water white oil for nine cents per gallon at retail?

Who alone could have gotten up and carried on the great fair held in Chicago last year—that great educator to all mankind the world over—and a thing of great interest and beauty to all who beheld it?

ural implement manufactories are carried on single handed? Where a self binder is turned out and put on the market for \$95, a mowing machine for \$35, a farm wagon for \$45, and our carriages, so set upon springs and upholstered that to ride in them is like sitting in a cushioned chair, for from \$40 to \$90?

Worthy Master, you and I can remember when some of these articles were made in what we would call today "One horse concerns," and cost from one to two hundred per cent more than now.

While the poor man is running his one horse shop and often making only a comfortable living, there comes the characteristic demand from the American people for a cheaper article, something for less money—which can be produced only by manufacturing on a larger scale.

Do not we, as individuals, expect the same if we do some great work? True, through the carelessness of their employes many lives were lost, and hundreds maimed and crippled for life.

Next followed a discussion on the topic "Is it desirable to increase the salaries of our state officials?"

Brother Moore: "Salary should not be made an inducement for office seekers. The honor of the office should be sufficient, patriotism should do the rest."

Brother Van Arsdale: "Salary or no salary the slate is made up for the next twenty years. We need not be afraid of our officials starving."

Brother Phillips: "The governor has enough." Jefferson Grange is one of the strongest Granges of the county.

THE TROUBLE. Friends, I am not saying railroads, telegraph and express companies, as well as hundred of manufacturing establishments are not monopolies; but if they are who has made them such?

Who alone could have established the great refineries and pipe lines of the Standard Oil company and put into our markets water white oil for nine cents per gallon at retail?

Who alone could have gotten up and carried on the great fair held in Chicago last year—that great educator to all mankind the world over—and a thing of great interest and beauty to all who beheld it?

How many of our large agricultural implement manufactories are carried on single handed? Where a self binder is turned out and put on the market for \$95, a mowing machine for \$35, a farm wagon for \$45, and our carriages, so set upon springs and upholstered that to ride in them is like sitting in a cushioned chair, for from \$40 to \$90?

Do not we, as individuals, expect the same if we do some great work? True, through the carelessness of their employes many lives were lost, and hundreds maimed and crippled for life; and though we were horrified at the time by the number and magnitude of the accidents, as we now look back in our cooler moments and consider the thousands and thousands who traveled over the railroads, the great wonder is that so few accidents occurred.

have been issued and paid out to the starving thousands for public improvements? Who grants to the telegraph and express companies the privilege to charge twice the worth of their services? Who are today sitting in their comfortable seats in Washington, dallying along, doing nothing apparently but trying to perpetuate themselves in place and power, while nearly all business is at a standstill and thousands are being fed by charity?

Let me tell you Worthy Master and Patrons, that the United States government itself is today the greatest monopoly existing in this country, and will continue to be until the laboring men of this nation shall demand, with a big D, a fair share of the profits of their labor, and when men are elected to legislate for the greatest good to the greatest number; and when ours is made a government of and for the people, then, and not until then, will the beast become tractable.

HILLSDALE POMONA.

Hillsdale Pomona Grange held its June meeting with Jefferson Grange on the 7th. There was a large attendance full of enthusiasm and good feeling.

The discussion on "What benefit are license laws to country people?" was opened by Brother Van Arsdale. He did not confine himself to the liquor question, but took in the license system in general as conveyed in charters and legal regulation of trusts, combines, syndicates, boards of trade, etc.

Next followed a discussion on the topic "Is it desirable to increase the salaries of our state officials?"

Brother A. J. Davis: "To cut down the salary of officials has a tendency to keep out of official position our best men at a loss to the public. We have an example in our judges. A too small salary keeps out of judicial position our best legal talent and leads to continual legal blunders and appeals to the supreme court."

Brother Moore: "Salary should not be made an inducement for office seekers. The honor of the office should be sufficient, patriotism should do the rest. It was a question with the founders of our government as to whether the people would not be better served without an official salary."

Brother Van Arsdale: "Salary or no salary the slate is made up for the next twenty years. We need not be afraid of our officials starving. A poor man cannot get there any way. Officials buy their way in. Our governor must be a banker and pay a thousand dollars for campaign purposes."

Brother P. Davis: "Let us give sufficient salary, or they will steal or stay at home." Brother Moore: "It is almost impossible for a poor man to get a nomination now, no matter what his qualifications, and it would be no better if the salary was raised."

Brother Haughey: "The salary of the secretary of state should be raised, \$800 is not enough." Brother Cousins: "The secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction should have more." Brother Phillips: "The governor has enough."

Jefferson Grange is one of the strongest Granges of the county. This is largely the fruits of the cooperative plan. In this Grange it has proven a wonderful success. It employs three agents. Brother A. J. Davis' time is nearly all taken up in this business. About nine thousand dollars worth of merchandise has been purchased during the year.

W. KIRBY.

TAXATION.

[From Master's address, Conn., State Grange.]

The frequent disturbance between capital and labor has directed much investigation to this unwieldy problem. Originated largely in agricultural circles, it has been taken up by progressive thinkers and associations, and is today the subject of thought in almost every state from Maine to California. There is no denying the fact that capital, wherever it exists, seeks by some means to avoid paying its share towards the support of government, either by direct evasion (the Saxon word is lying), or the enactment of such laws as escape or reduce it, as our "Investment Tax Law," which enables the crafty ones to sneak out from honest responsibilities.

This subject has been before this Grange the past few years, and has been frequently discussed, and at our last session a committee was appointed to have the subject under advisement, and from them we shall soon expect a report. Discussions and resolutions are educational only, and accomplish nothing towards the changing of conditions. It is time for this Grange to formulate a plan for placing the subject before the next legislature, and suggest a method for a thorough and complete revision of our whole taxing system.

A COUNTRY SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT IN OCEANA COUNTY.

We wish every friend and every enemy of the country schools could have been present at the commencement exercises of district No. 4, Elbridge, Oceana county.

There were three graduates, young ladies, whose essays could not be surpassed in any city school in the state. Kitty Starr, Belle Sayles, and Ella Benner composed the class.

The school room was beautifully dressed for the occasion. Henry Willmon, the teacher, who had worked so faithfully with the class the past year, was happy, and exhibited pardonable pride in the grand success crowning his efforts.

The district board was there, some of them for the first time in years perhaps. The people of the district were there, and the people of adjoining districts until the house and school yard were filled to overflowing. The children in the lower grades were there, children who are to go through to future commencements.

Commissioner D. E. McClure opened his address by saying "The first schools organized were organized by farmers for the education of their children." He spoke earnestly for the advancement of the country school. He said: "All educational reforms; all permanent growth to farm and home must come through higher ideals planted by education; that the farmers' school is the most important factor in our educational endeavor."

Great good must come from such educational meetings. They are an uplifting force in our civilization and we say God bless, God speed them.

V. E. C.

GETTING RID OF CANADA THISTLE.

Get the land well set in clover, and the richer the better. Let it stand until just as the thistles begin to show bloom, then mow it, being sure to cut all thistles. It is well then to apply some plaster to start a quick growth of clover. When the clover is up a good growth, say at the middle or last of July or first of August, plow the field and be sure that it is all plowed. Don't cut the clover, but plow the whole ground, having a chain on plow, if necessary to put all the grass under. Roll at once, and harrow so as to cover all the thistles. Keep the field well cultivated all the following fall. Every time a thistle shows go over it with some broad toothed cultivator having the teeth sharp, and in two days after follow with hoe, cutting off the head of every last thistle. Follow up till late fall, then in the fall plow the field and you will have the best of all fitted fields for barley or oats, and if the work is thorough I will give a dollar apiece for every thistle that ever shows again, unless it comes from the seed.—J. S. Woodard in Wisconsin Farmer.

All kinds of oils furnished to members of the Grange by Derrick Oil Co., Titusville, Pa.



Our offer  
is good only  
one week more.  
8 months  
for 25 cents is  
the offer.  
The last chance  
closes July 1.  
We want some  
more Patrons.  
Make hay  
while the sun  
shines.  
Also get sub-  
scriptions when  
the offer is  
so low that we  
almost give  
the paper away.

### Grange News.

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

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

#### Michigan.

##### OBITUARY.

At the June meeting of Lenawee Pomona Grange resolutions of respect were passed on the death of Sister Martha Daniels of Onsted Grange, and Brother Remington of Macon Grange. The latter was a charter member of Pomona and for 15 years faithfully filled the office of Chaplain, seldom missing a meeting. His influence was on the side of right, and he gave much character and strength to the growth of the Order throughout the county.

##### POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Mrs. Mayo goes to Lenawee county for a few special Grange visits on the 28th.

Lenawee county Grange held a very successful meeting with Palmyra Grange on the 7th inst.

Fraternal Grange is waking up. Two initiations were made last Saturday, and a good dinner enjoyed by a full house.

Sylvan Grange will discuss the matter of an August meeting, and if decided favorably a big joint meeting will be held in Myers' grove.

Brother A. R. Bonney of Gilead, is very seriously ill. Brother Geo. A. Russell of Girard, is also quite ill. Both are prominent Branch county Patrons.

The Tri-State Grange Assembly to be held at Bawbeese park in Hillsdale county August 22, is assuming grand proportions. Railroad excursion trains at very low rates have been secured on the five different lines that center at the assembly grounds, Hon. Alpha Messer, Lecturer of the National Grange, will be one of the speakers.

At a meeting of the Detroit and Bay city council held at Rochester, Oakland county, about 200 persons were present June 7. The resolutions of Washtenaw Pomona Grange relative to the nomination of United States senators in political conventions met a hearty approval, several persons speaking upon the question; and was endorsed by a unanimous vote with order that notice be sent to the chairman of the state legislative committee.

At a meeting of Calhoun county Pomona Grange, June 14, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the election of United States senators by the people, and favor an amendment to the constitution providing therefor, but until such an amendment can be obtained we favor the following:

*Resolved*, That we earnestly urge upon the state central committee of each and every party the incorporation in their call for their next state convention the nomination of United States senators who are to be elected by the coming session of the legislature.

W. S. SIMONS, Lect.

Grattan Grange held children's day June 2. The day was warm and pleasant, which was just the thing to bring out a crowd, as it proved to be. We thought we had had a large attendance before, but this year capped the climax. There were five schools represented. The exercises were nice, which spoke well for the instructors. Some of the exercises would go ahead of anything we ever saw before for such "little tots," and we think all enjoyed it. We had our dinner at noon. The children were served first, 120 were seated at the first table, and 70 or more at the next, and of both young and old there were nearly 400. So you can judge whether we had a crowd or not. We think our children's day a grand success.

AUNT KATE.

At the last meeting of Branch county Pomona Grange, held at Batavia Grange hall June 7, L. M. Marsh, chairman of the legislative committee presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe it to be the best interest of the people that the United States senators be elected by a direct vote of the people; and

WHEREAS, To accomplish this end it requires a considerable length of time; and

WHEREAS, We think it would be a step in the right direction for the different political parties to nominate candidates for United States senators; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we request the chairman of the state central committee of the different political parties to incorporate in their call for the coming state conventions the nomination of such candidates.

Cascade Grange, No. 63, is in good working order, holding sessions Saturday 1:30 p. m., every four weeks and on Thursday at 7:30 every four weeks, so we have meetings every two weeks. This arrangement accommodates those who cannot conveniently attend in the daytime as well as those who cannot well attend in the evening. Our meeting June 2 was at 1:30 p. m., and the following subjects were discussed somewhat. "Should men have a knowledge of housework?" At the previous meeting the other side was discussed. "Should women have a knowledge of outdoor work on the farm?" These questions excited quite a discussion and the affirmative of each question seemed to have the lead, and the members appeared to enjoy the discussion very much.

"Why do millers become rich while farmers become poor?" was also discussed somewhat. Also "Who makes the profit?" Millers buy wheat in Ada at 48 cents and retailers sell Graham crackers at 10 cents

per pound, an advance of nine and one-fifth cents on one pound of wheat.

The prospect for a crop of wheat is poor this year, far below the estimate by "crop report."

Noxious weeds received some attention and it was reported that the red root has a very firm hold on the farms about here.

June 14th we discussed "Should not the tariff be arranged by a commission, and taken out of the hands of congress?" and "Coxey's army." The subject of trade arrangements was also taken up.

Danby Grange, No. 185, have made a practice to observe children's day ever since there was a day set aside by the Grange for the children, and this year was no means an exception.

Two years previous to this it has rained all day, and no doubt had a tendency to make the audience somewhat smaller than it would have been had it been pleasant, but this year it dawned bright and beautiful and remained so all day.

The hour decided on for the exercises to commence was 10 a. m., and when the time arrived about 300 had gathered at the hall.

There was a literary program, previously prepared, consisting of recitations, dialogues, and songs, and closed with a flag drill called "Crowning our hero," all very nicely rendered by the children, after which we had the pleasure of listening to a very fine address by the Hon. J. J. Woodman of Paw Paw.

If Brother Woodman thinks as he speaks, and no doubt he does, he thinks agriculture ranks among the highest callings of this world. He also asserts that the Grange is the oldest and the only farmers' organization in the world that has made a success of their undertakings. The influence of the Grange is stronger today than ever before, notwithstanding it is over a quarter of a century old; and is solid as a rock financially. It is the only organization in the interest of the farmer that has a national voice.

After the exercises the chairman of the day invited every one present to stay to dinner which was all in readiness in the upper hall. There were enough eatables present to feed all and some to spare. Some made the remark that they never saw such a place for "virtuals" as Danby. After dinner the children were all treated to candy, peanuts, and lemonade.

There was an invitation extended to Portland Grange to join with us on children's day and was readily accepted. I take this way to thank them for their presence and aid to help us pass the day more pleasantly. Thus closed one of the days in the history of our lives too bright ever to be forgotten.

MRS. AMELIA PEAKE, Cor.

#### WESTERN POMONA GRANGE.

The meeting of Western Pomona, held May 24 and 25, with Tallmadge Grange, was a very pleasant, and we hope profitable one. After the welcome from the worthy master of Tallmadge Grange, Western Pomona's worthy lecturer took charge of the meeting. The following subjects were brought forward for discussion: "How to keep the boys on the farm," by Brother Woodard, of Tallmadge; "Care of orchards and how to grow better fruit," by Brother Thomas Wilde, of Ottawa Grange; "Education the cure for intemperance," by Sister Martin of Ottawa Grange; "What can we do to keep up an interest in the Grange," by Brother Tucker, of Tallmadge Grange.

There was much interest shown in the discussion of every subject. Sister Stauffer, of Lisbon Grange, read an essay, and I think by the way it was received that Pomona members and visitors know how to appreciate a good paper when they hear it. All who have ever been to Tallmadge Grange know that we did not lack for music, both vocal and instrumental whenever called for, and that was quite often. The subject of "What kind of an education shall we give our girls, professional, musical or practical?" by Sister Smith, of Tallmadge, was the first on the programme for evening. This led to quite a lengthy discussion, followed by "Corn culture," by Brother Hayes, of Tallmadge. These were all the subjects taken up during the meeting. Do not think that this was all. You should have heard the recitations that the young people favored us with, not only in the evening, but through each session of the meeting. The morning session was taken up with the regular routine of business. Brother Wells, of Herrington, spoke of the offer of Ottawa and West Kent Agricultural Society to the Granges for the best exhibit at the county fair. Those present thought the idea a good one, and would advise each Grange to bring the subject before its members, with the view of working for the prize. Our next meeting will be held with Olive Center Grange, the fourth Thursday and Friday in August.

MRS. H. J. AUSTIN, Sec.

#### MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The agitation in New York to strike the word "male" from the state constitution is certain to attract special attention to two articles entitled "Woman Suffrage in Prac-

**COMMISSION**

**WOOL**

**Silberman Brothers**

212-214 Michigan St., Chicago, Illinois

SACKS FREE to Shippers.

We have every facility necessary for securing best results to shippers. Our references are any responsible business house or bank in Chicago.

Consignments Solicited.

Best market price secured—prompt returns.

Liberal advances made when desired.

Established 1866

tion" written respectively by Governor Waite of Colorado, and Governor Crouse of Nebraska, which appear in the June number of the *North American Review*.

Our naval policy is one of the leading topics treated editorially in the *Review of Reviews* for June. In the same connection, projects of ship canal building in relation to sea board defense are discussed. Other matters of general interest receiving comment in the "Progress of the World" department this month are: the Senate's tariff muddle, the Great Northern Railway strike and arbitration, the coal miners' strike, the rationale of Coxeyism, the New York Constitutional Convention, the question of woman suffrage, the temperance movement and news from the college world. English political and social movements receive due attention also in this department of the magazine.

The complete novel in the June number of *Lippincott's* is "The Wonder Witch," by M. G. McClelland. It is a charming romance of Virginia, beginning in war times, and happily concluded long afterwards. The title refers to a ring, which had a strange story of its own, and the supposed power of keeping its wearer constant to its giver.

Gilbert Parker's serial, "The Trespasser," reaches its close after carrying the hero through queer adventures and dire social and moral dangers.

"The Rumpety Case," by Anna Fuller, the well known author of "A Literary Courtship," tells how justice was done upon a domestic tyrant by the joint action of Providence and an honest farmer, after the forms of law had failed to reach the case.

The complete novel in the July number of *Lippincott's* is "Captain Close," by Captain Charles King. It deals with the Reconstruction period, and relates the experiences of a newly-fledged lieutenant in camp near Tugaloo, and of his very curious commanding officer.

Louise Stockton begins a strong story, "A Mess of Pottage," to be concluded in the August issue. Other tales are "At Marrini's," a lively character sketch by Richard Hamilton Potts, and "A Case of Hoodoo," an amusing dialect tale from a Virginia police court.

#### NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 10-13, 1894.

For the above occasion the Michigan Central Railway will sell tickets to Asbury Park and return at \$20.55 for the round trip good going July 7, 8, and 9, and will be good to return until September 1, 1894. For particulars inquire at ticket office.

C. W. MERCER,  
Ticket Agent,  
Lansing.

Y. P. S. C. E.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 11 to 15.

Special low rates via Michigan Central Route. Inquire at ticket office.

C. W. MERCER,  
Ticket Agent,  
Lansing.

#### LASTED TWICE AS LONG.

Chester Co., Pa., April 16, 1894.

MR. O. W. INGERSOLL:  
DEAR SIR—I received the sample color cards and price list in due time, and will order a little paint before I want to use it, which may not be till the 10th of May.

I am well aware of the durability of your paints, having bought sufficient paint of you in 1877 to paint "Russell Grange Hall" which lasted eleven years; twice as long as any other paint I have seen.

Respectfully,

W. C. WILSON,  
[See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—ED.]

Is a book containing illustrations, prices and descriptions of 30,000 articles in common use, a book that will show you at a glance if you are paying too much for the goods you are now buying,

#### WORTH ANYTHING TO YOU?

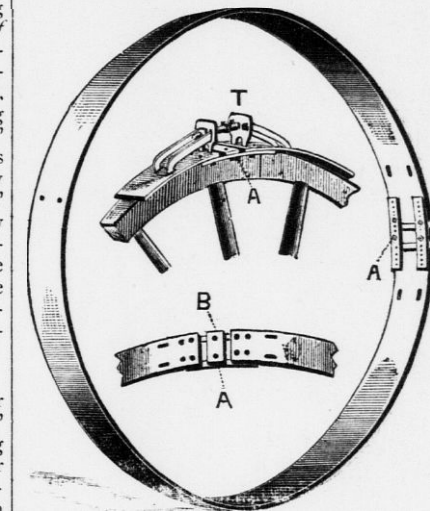
Is it worth the 15 CENTS in stamps required to pay postage or express charges on a copy?

THE BUYERS GUIDE AND CATALOGUE (issued every March and September) is the book we are talking about; you are not safe without a copy of the latest edition in the house.

#### MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

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

#### WHIPPLE'S SUPPLEMENTARY Adjustable Wide Tire FOR FARM WAGONS.



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

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

ARE YOU OPPOSED TO TRUSTS?  
Will you Back those that Fight them?  
Every Farmer says Yes.

#### Then buy your Harrows and Cultivators

of the manufacturer that has spent thousands of dollars fighting combines.

THE WHIPPLE HARROW CO.,  
St. Johns, Mich.

#### MICHIGAN STATE Agricultural College.

The Next College Year begins Monday, Aug. 20.

#### There is room for Fifty First-Class Boys

from the Grange homes of the State. The College wants them. Will you furnish them? If the farmer keeps up with the procession he must be educated. The College has every facility. Send us the boys.

For catalogues and full information address

SECRETARY,  
Agricultural College, Mich.

#### State Normal School YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

The only institution supported by the State for the exclusive preparation of teachers. Tuition free. Rooms and Boarding in private families \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. Furnished rooms and club boarding at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week.

The school has a faculty of thirty, a practice school of eight grades and 300 pupils, a well-equipped kindergarten, and large Libraries and Laboratories.

Full courses lead to teachers' life certificates; shorter courses to temporary certificates.

School Opens Sept. 11, 1894.

Send for catalogue.

RICHARD G. BOONE,  
Ypsilanti, Mich.

**HYPNOTISM NUTSHELLED.** Greatest book out. Tells all about this wonderful subject. Whatever your views are on Hypnotism, you will find this book of great value. Published price, 50 cents. Sent free, transportation prepaid, if you remit 25 cents for subscription to *Homes and Hearths*, the elegant household monthly. Address *Homes and Hearths Publishing Co.*, New York.

PRESSES OF ROBERT SMITH & CO.,  
LANSING, MICH.