

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 3, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 475.

## Brother Brigham in Michigan.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—I am now on my way home from Michigan, where I have addressed large and appreciative audiences at the different points in the state. At Baw Beese there were thousands in attendance, and some of the "war horses" were there to help. Ex-Governor Luce is always at home and happy when turned loose in a crowd of Michigan farmers. We are indebted to him for a degree of quiet that enabled a portion of the audience to hear. Hon. Thomas Moore was present, and although his home has been made desolate by repeated visits of the "Grim Monster," he still loves the Grange and holds a warm place in the hearts of Michigan Patrons. Worthy Master Horton is a model presiding officer and the machinery worked smoothly. The GRANGE VISITOR was visibly present in the person of the publisher, Mr. Perry of Charlotte, and it was not his fault if any man got away without leaving his name and subscription. The day was superb and the music very fine. The address of Judge Ramsdell added much to the interest, and taken altogether the picnic was a decided success.

From Baw Beese to Crystal Lake, Montcalm county, was quite a jump, but we made the landing all right. Here we met an earnest band of men and women who are doing a good work for themselves and our Order. I met some home friends here whom I was glad to see. The meeting was in a pleasant grove on the banks of the beautiful Crystal Lake. An attentive, appreciative audience with very little of the bustle and hum usual on such occasions, made it pleasant for the speaker, and easy for the audience to follow the lines of thought presented. Here we were met by Bro. and Sister Hinds of Stanton, and gladly accepted an invitation to accompany them to their home. Bro. Hinds is a man of affairs, full of business and energy. He is ably seconded by his estimable wife and family. He has a large body of land and justly prides himself on the improvements which he has made. The rude pine stumps have been lifted out of their beds and utilized for fencing purposes, thus the land is cleared and a fence constructed that will last with little repairing for generations. These stumps under the skillful direction of Mr. Hinds, make a picturesque and perfect fence. The alignment is perfect and the rows are kept perfectly free from weeds.

After a restful night and a whirl around the premises I took the train for St. Louis, Gratiot Co. Here I found a large crowd congregated in a beautiful grove of beach and maple—all of them in high spirits and proud of their county and their Granges. The meeting was a success in all respects.

From St. Louis I went to Orion and met a large concourse of people gathered for a good time and a slice of the barbecued ox, followed by a Grange address. This is a beautiful spot and if properly developed would make a popular resort. From Orion to Sand Beach is a long trip. Stopping over night at Port Huron I was lulled to sleep by the "rain upon the roof" and concluded the meeting at Sand Beach would be washed away, which was only partly true, as the sun shone out bright before noon and a goodly number gathered in the grove to enjoy the exercises. The citizens had at considerable expense in time and money, decorated the town and gave the farmers a cordial welcome. No seats had been erected for the people and the address was delivered under very unfavorable conditions. My voice had been sadly wrecked and would not do satisfactory work no matter how hard I labored to get it under control. The address was well received by those who heard it, and I think good will result from the meeting. A much needed night's rest followed, and the next morning I stepped on to a floating palace and sailed down the shore of Huron, St. Clair river and lake, the Detroit river and Lake Erie and up the mouth of the Maumee to Toledo.

Yours Fraturnally,  
J. H. BRIGHAM.

## The Grange in Indiana.

The following clippings have come to us from Brother Aaron Jones, Indiana's Worthy State Master. They concern Bro.

Messer's recent visit to that state:

SOUTH BEND, IND., Sept. 12, 1895.

To the Patrons of Indiana:

Inclosed I hand you clippings from the South Bend Tribune and the South Bend Times, of what the press has to say of the great picnic held under the auspices of St. Joseph Valley Grange, No. 584. This meeting was the closing one of a series of seven, four in southern and three in northern Indiana, all of which were addressed by Brother Alpha Messer, lecturer of the National Grange. Each meeting was well attended, and close and earnest attention was given the speaker by farmers and business men in attendance. They expressed a desire to learn more of the great order of Patrons of Husbandry, and at each point farmers in large numbers, in words of commendation, approved of the principles and aims of the Grange, as explained by the speaker, and in many instances gave their application for membership, and others inquired how new Granges near their homes could be organized and they would gladly unite and be a co-worker in advancing the agricultural interests of the country.

It was a marked feature of these meetings that all opposition to the work of this great fraternity melted away as its principles and objects were better understood; and instead of opposition to the Order, the general remark was made that all persons eligible to membership should unite with and aid in such a worthy and grand purpose.

I regret that similar meetings could not be held in each county of the state. As it is, I am confident that great good has been accomplished, and I think several new Granges will soon be organized and a large increase of membership secured in the Granges now organized.

The price of success in Grange, as in all other undertakings, is work, well-directed, systematic work. Nothing else will succeed in any meritorious undertaking.

Fraturnally Yours,

AARON JONES,  
Master Indiana State Grange.

The following was an editorial in the South Bend Tribune:

The success attending the first annual picnic of the farmers of northern Indiana and southern Michigan, just closed at the fair grounds near this city, is a feather in the cap of the St. Joseph Valley Grange. It speaks more than can be told by pen for the energy and progressiveness of that body, and northern Indiana is to be congratulated that it possesses an organization of such high character and one which can at all times be depended upon to care for the interests of the rural community and to create a closer feeling between the farmer and the city resident. Wednesday's event was as enjoyable as it was successful and from now on the farmers' picnics may be regarded as a fixed institution and one which will unite farmer and city men in closer relation. The Grange is also to be congratulated that it selected for a speaker on this occasion such a man as Hon. Alpha Messer, of Vermont. His address was conspicuous for the absence of the nonsense about the farmer and the city resident so often a part of many addresses. What he said was to the point and if remembered and followed must result in bringing the tiller of the soil and the business man of the city into a state of reciprocal benefit and nearer relation. Mr. Messer is an old newspaper man and it is hoped he may again be heard in northern Indiana.

## A Wonderful Storm.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: The storm which passed over us on the evening of the 17th of September will long be remembered by the citizens of Branch county. Just before sundown four different storms were plainly in sight. One far to the north; one in the northwest, one in the west, and still another away in the distance to the southwest. As they moved eastward the one directly in the west spread over the central portion of the county, covering the position occupied by the writer of this article. As the storm approached, discharges of electricity followed each other in rapid succession. Living streams of fire were

poured out upon the earth all around us. The storm drove us in doors and the lamp-light helped to modify the flashes of light. After the storm had passed by we went out into the night to witness one of the most beautiful electrical displays which we ever witnessed. The storm which had been coming from the southwest was now directly to the south of us at a distance of perhaps ten miles. The electrical display was truly wonderful. The flashes of light were seemingly continuous. Before the effect of one would leave the sight another would follow it. There was a continual roar of thunder, the ear could detect no cessation. We watched the lightning as it played among the clouds. It would show the outline of the storm first in one part then in another. The lightning would dart around among the clouds, frequently passing an open space and giving us a view of the streak apparently no longer than a man's hand. Then again it would dart into the open space like a serpent's tongue and disappear. At another time it would just pierce the clouds, showing a point like that of a pencil. As I gazed at the scene I said to myself "it would take a life time to describe it." A building was burned two miles away, but I pronounced the distance much farther. The flashes of light were so overpowering that the light of the burning building could be seen only during the short intervals of partial darkness. We get reports of burned buildings from almost every part of the county. We learn from the county press that no lives were lost.

Batavia.

O. A. VANDERBILT.

## Inefficiency of Country Public Schools.

We print the following hoping that it may draw out comment from some of our readers who will not agree with Mr. Speed.

The average pupil of the average country school does not even learn to write with ease or plainness. In arithmetic such pupils acquire enough to solve the simple sums in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division which they meet with in practical life. But the inefficiency of the country school has resulted in what might quite properly be called "the American peasantry," being as illiterate and unlearned as any class of people in any civilized state in the world. An assertion like this is likely to be called un-American by those shallow critics who maintain that Americans should never speak the truth of themselves and the institutions which have become debased. The American farmer of two generations ago was a better educated man than is the American farmer of to-day. No one would ever have thought of calling him a peasant; he did not suggest such a thing in his manner of life, poor though it was; nor yet in his manner of thinking, though that may have been narrow. Let any candid observer go into a neighborhood where the land has been tilled by the same family for generations, and let him find a farm where there are still three generations upon it. He is almost sure to find that those of the oldest generation can speak, write, and think with more accuracy than the second generation, and that the second generation will show more evidences of education than the third. This shows degeneration, and this degeneration can be directly traced to the decadence of the country public schools, which now are really beneath discussion, were there not a hope that by telling of their badness some interest might be excited, and that through this interest they might be improved. We do not want an ignorant peasantry in this country—we have no use for peasants. But we are getting such a class, both by importation and by breeding. The city schools are bad enough in all conscience; the principle which controls their government is both false and corrupt, but they are fountains of light compared with the country schools that prevail in the United States to-day. In a country school, as at present governed, the more a teacher knows, the less is his or her ability to accomplish anything; so those who are wise and politic do as little as possible, hoping thereby to escape the hostile judgment of ignorant school committeemen. In a country district the clergymen, the physicians, and the lawyers should be asked to serve on the school committee, for men of these pro-

fessions presumably have some education. But the noisy and disputatious village busybodies are usually those chosen. There is no use in refusing to look facts squarely in the face; and the fact that country people—agricultural people—are growing more ignorant generation by generation is so patent that instances or groups of instances need not be recited to prove it. The mere spending of more money on country schools will not effect any reform. The states, for a while at least, must take the schools in rural districts under control.—Mr. John Gilmer Speed, in *October Forum*.

## The Liquor Traffic.

In view of the present status of the drink evil in this state, many people are interested to know what the conferences will have to offer on the temperance question. The situation is peculiar. The liquor business is conducted practically under the protection of the state. The last legislature refused to submit a prohibitory amendment. It raised the tax to five hundred dollars, the practical effect of which is to make the business more respectable. The twelve hundred saloonkeepers of Wayne county pay into the public treasury over half a million dollars annually, and as a result enjoy all the privileges and legal rights of dry goods merchants of other legitimate tradesmen. The mayor of this city has recently publicly welcomed the saloonkeepers in their annual convocation. A justice of the peace has been installed into office amid a shameful scene of drunken revelry. Saloonkeepers have an official voice in the council proceedings of the city. The *Detroit Tribune* declares openly that the design of the tax law is to preserve the saloon rather than to destroy it, and the evils of saloonism are incidental rather than inherent. A saloon murder occurs about once a week, but the people are apathetic and cold. Nearly 3,500 persons were arrested in this city last year for drunkenness, and many more for other saloon offenses. What can be said, or done? The political party in power is held there by overwhelming majorities. The voters are responsible for the situation. What shall be said to the voters, and how shall the masses of them be reached? Who or where is the man that can voice righteous sentiment, speak in trumpet tones, and rally the populace to a better standard? We are not writing for mere effect. The situation is perilous. The saloon is becoming entrenched beyond all reason in both city and state. An alarm should be sounded loud and long.—*Michigan Christian Advocate*.

## Brains in Breeding Stock.

Not one man in a thousand has accuracy of eye and judgment sufficient to become an eminent breeder. If gifted with these qualities, and he studies his subject for years, and devotes his lifetime to it with indomitable perseverance, he will succeed, and may make great improvements; if he wants any of these qualities, he will assuredly fail. Few would readily believe in the natural capacity and years of practise requisite to become even a skillful pigeon-fancier.—*Charles Darwin*.

## READING FOR PATRONS.

The reading season is at hand. What are your plans for this reading? Or have you not made any as yet? If not, we would advise you to write to Prof. H. W. Mumford, Agricultural College, Mich., who is secretary of the Farm Home Reading Circle, and ask him for particulars regarding the course. You probably have heard of it before, for the Grange was chiefly instrumental in beginning the work, and the *Visitor* has spared neither words nor space in advocating the use of this course.

Any man or woman who wishes to read this winter for self improvement should not fail to try this course. It is not too early to think of planning your work, and selecting and purchasing your books. Try the F. H. R. C.

## Field and Stock.

### Deep Waterway.

The West's Great Need of a Deep Waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Now the idea of both the American and the Canadian West is to "go down to the sea in ships,"—to reach tidewater with unbroken cargoes from the head of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan in the largest vessels that pass through the locks of the "Soo" and cross the St. Clair Flats. Our mid-continental population will never rest content until this object is attained. Whether our grain-laden vessels, drawing close up to the twenty-foot limit, will go across the Atlantic to the ports of Europe, or whether it will be more economical to transfer their cargoes to the leviathan steamships of the ocean, which draw from twenty-five to thirty feet, is a question we are willing to leave for the future to solve. What we now demand is a channel to tidewater, at either Montreal or New York, or both, corresponding with the channel already obtained from Duluth to Buffalo. The Deep Waterways Convention held at Toronto last summer went still further, and advocated the construction of all locks and other permanent structures on the line of the present route to a depth of twenty-six feet, looking forward to a further deepening of the channels between Lake Superior and Lake Erie. We of the west do not look for any further reduction in railway freight charges. Many of our trunk lines are in bankruptcy by reason of excessive competition with each other and the pressure that has been brought to bear on them during the last ten years by state legislatures, state commissions, and public opinion to force down their rates. They have reached bottom in the downward tendency and are now uniting to make a fight for the right to live. If we are to go on raising wheat for the world's markets in competition with Russia, Hungary, India, Australia and Argentina, and are to face the future competition of the vast Siberian plains, we must have a free water highway for large vessels from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. Our government has already opened a thousand miles of this highway. We demand that it shall proceed without delay to complete this great national work, so that our big steel steamers and whalebacks, taking their cargoes of grain at the ports nearest the wheat-fields, may reach the wharves of New York City and have the open sea before them. When Chicago spends \$25,000,000 to drain her sewers and to open water communication with the Mississippi, it is surely not unreasonable for us to ask Congress to devote only three times that sum to extend ocean navigation into the heart of the continent.—*E. V. Smalley, in the August Forum.*

### Selection of a Ram.

PROF. HERBERT W. MUMFORD.

At this season of the year those who keep sheep and have not already provided themselves with a stock ram, will be anxious to do so at once. Many times farmers are too careless about the selection of a ram, and for the following reasons. In the first place they do not appreciate or recognize the importance and value of a wise selection. They do not know or realize that the ram is half or in many instances more than half of the flock. In the second place from perhaps a pressure of other work they neglect the choice of a ram until it is wanted to put into active service. If this is done, it is easy to see that the buyer will be in a hurry and is apt to take up with almost any kind of a ram, because it is so late he can not spend time to look farther.

It is too late now to urge that any one who must buy a ram for use this fall should begin early to look around, and at every opportunity examine different flocks of rams held for sale.

Another advantage of making an early choice of a ram is that they have not been assorted and unassorted; that is, your neighbors have not been in the flock and picked out the best for their use before you.

In our own experience too we have found it advisable to buy our stock rams early in the season so we might be able to control their feed and other conditions. By so doing we could be sure that when the season of mating came our rams would be neither too fat nor too much reduced in flesh.

The item of expense sometimes stands in the way of a few men. We always held that it was better to spend a few more dollars for a good ram that get one cheap which would not please us at the time nor bring us satisfactory results in years to come.

It is a good idea to know how many ewes you are to breed to a ram and then when you find one, even though the price is say ten dollars more than you thought you could afford to pay, just figure out how much more each lamb would cost you, by buying this good ram, and then think whether the lambs from the better ram would not be worth that much more. To illustrate, suppose you are to breed fifty ewes to a ram, that you get fifty lambs and that the ram as above costs you an extra ten dollars. Each lamb then from the good

ram would cost you twenty cents each more than they would from the "scrub" grade ram which you could buy at ten dollars less. I leave you to judge whether the purchase of the better ram would not be economy.

Always strive to buy a ram which is a good individual and if possible one that is well bred. A high bred ram is always more prepotent than the grade and as a rule we wish the ram to stamp his character on the progeny.

*Agricultural College.*

### A Swine Farm.

A. H. WARREN.

It is not every farm or enclosure of land that is desirable or suitable for swine raising, for swine raising is not a hit or miss business. Many of the successes and failures in swine culture can be largely attributed to the adaptability of the farm for such purpose. At least a part should be high, self drained, rolling land. Avoid low, wet, marshy land, and steep, poor, stony points, although the latter is to be preferred of the two. There should be a plentiful supply of pure water sufficient to furnish an abundance in all seasons, drawn from springs or wells. Pond water is unhealthful and stock should not be allowed to drink it, as it may cause a lot of trouble in the swine herd.

Pasture and stock lots should be comparatively small and numerous. This will allow a separation of different kinds of stock, and of different ages of the same kind of stock, and will afford a change of pasture and location.

The various lots should have natural or artificial shade sufficient to accommodate all stock during the summer months. The best shade is trees.

### THE BUILDINGS

for swine, such as pens, cribs, sheds and feeding floors, should be placed on high ground, well drained and ventilated, and for convenience should be situated in close proximity to each other and to water, as this will save many steps while taking care of them, and much time and annoyance is saved.

Construct the buildings with a view to comfort and health, which are essential elements to thrift and profit. The walks to the yard and buildings should be dry, so that it will not be necessary to wade through filth and mud during a wet time. A few panels of portable fence should be always at hand to enclose all wallow holes, especially if they are not filled with fresh water every day. Old stagnant wallow holes are a source of disease and should be avoided by all means. In short, exercise your means as well as your hands to put and keep buildings and lots clean and healthful, and provide a liberal amount of the right kind of feed, and you will succeed.

*Ovid.*

### Who Should Keep Bees?

HON. GEO. E. HILTON.

In all industries a great deal depends upon adaptability, but I question whether we should lay too much stress upon adaptability. The things that we need to bring the best results to our homes and our business we should adapt ourselves to. A few nights ago I listened to a lecture given by Prof. Pattengill, entitled "Gumption with a big G." and I thought even beekeepers could learn a lesson from that talk. Now I believe the most the average farmer needs to enable him to keep a few colonies of bees is a little "gumption." We would hardly think we could get along without a few hens that we might "lay our own eggs," or a cow, that we could make our own butter; and I am sure it requires no more tact or natural ability to attend to a few colonies of bees that we may raise our own honey, and not half the work.

### BEEES AND FRUIT.

And then suppose the weather should be favorable and we should raise more than we cared for in the family or cared to give our friends. I never knew a fair quality of comb honey to sell for less than ten cents per pound. What have you on your farm that would pay a larger profit than that honey? I contend there is nothing. But aside from the honey they produce I contend that every farmer should keep a few colonies of bees for the purpose of fertilizing the early spring bloom. Later in the season when the insect kingdom has become more numerous it does not matter so much. Take for instance the seed clover. We get no seed from the first crop because the bumble bee has not developed in sufficient numbers to fertilize the blossom, while the aliske which is visited by the honey bee in large numbers, produces an abundance of seed from the first crop. And what holds good with the clover is equally true with other seed and fruit producing vines, shrubs and trees.

Years ago, those men in the vicinity of New York and Boston who made a specialty of raising cucumbers under glass for the winter market fertilized all their vines by hand. This was done by transferring the pollen from one blossom to another upon a little stick something like a toothpick, and if they succeeded in fertilizing 40 or 50

per cent of the blossoms they thought they were doing remarkably well. Finally one of them with a little more "gumption" than the rest and being somewhat familiar with the functions of the bee as designed by the Creator, placed a colony of bees in one of his greenhouses, and as many of the "I told you so" class of people would say sacrificed that greenhouse upon the altar of experiment. The result was marvelous, and today, or rather during the winter months, you can find a colony of bees in every greenhouse doing the work of a hundred hands. (I have not heard that the labor unions have learned of this or of their boycotting the cucumber.) And instead of from 40 to 50 per cent of the blossoms being fertilized as by hand, the bees now fertilize from 80 to 85 per cent. Then

### WHO SHOULD KEEP BEES?

I answer, everyone that depends upon a blossom producing product, and who depends upon that product, for a livelihood or sustenance, whether he cares for the honey they produce or not.

*Freimont.*

### The Education of the Farmer.

Portion of an address given by Howard R. Smith of Somerset, Mich., on the occasion of his graduation at the Agricultural College, August 13, 1895.

The question with which we are at present concerned is: Should the farmer of this progressive age better prepare himself for his future work by becoming conversant with the principles set forth by these sciences, or should he be content to follow in the footsteps of his forefathers with no knowledge of the principles which underlie his profession.

In times past it has been customary to think of the farmer as being an uneducated man; that among all classes he needs the least educational training as a business preparation. There are farmers who today scoff at the idea of farming on scientific principles. To them science has nothing to do with farming, and all new methods based on scientific discoveries are looked upon with distrust. They neither investigate for themselves nor profit by the investigation of others; but plod along year after year in the same mechanical way, doing as others have done, regardless of newer and more approved methods. They see nothing but the lowest material properties of their surroundings and consequently never advance.

The lawyer must master Blackstone and other works of law before he can hope to attain success in his chosen profession. The physician must understand the construction and peculiarities of the human anatomy that he may correctly diagnose a disease. He must have a knowledge of the actions and uses of medicines to be able to prescribe intelligently for the affection. For the same reason the farmer of today should have a knowledge of the structure and peculiarities of the soil and the remedies used in restoring its decreasing vitality.

A knowledge of the chemistry of soils is becoming more essential each succeeding year. The lack of knowledge concerning the cause of soil exhaustion has resulted in a marked decrease in the productivity of many of our farms. We have been drawing from the soil without a proper knowledge of its capabilities, and the means of recuperating its exhausted energies. A striking sign of this soil exhaustion is found in connection with the production of wheat and its steady northern trend until now half the continent is fed by the supplies of our new northwestern states. During the last half-century, the center of the great wheat-yielding region of the United States has gradually passed northwest from the city of Rochester in New York, to Minneapolis, Minnesota, at present the greatest flour-producing city of the world. This center is slowly moving northward and the northern boundary of the wheat-producing climate is close at hand. When this limit is reached, we must prepare the way for a backward movement by restoring the fertility of the depleted land over which this center has passed.

In former years, as the fertility of the land decreased, the farmer found it an easy matter to go west and take up new lands. But now little arable land remains unoccupied in the United States; and this alternative is no longer available. It is only a question of a few years when it will be necessary for us to resort to more judicious soil-management of our older territory, in order to keep up the food supply for our own inhabitants to say nothing of those of foreign countries.

To increase the productiveness of the soil and maintain its normal fertility, the farmer should know its composition, and of what elements it is deficient, and how any deficiency may best be supplied. If it is lacking in mineral elements, what chemical fertilizers are best adapted to supply the soil constituents lacking. It often happens that the necessary mineral elements, although present, are in such combination with other elements as to render them unavailable for the growing plant. If such is the case, the farmer should know what chemicals to apply to break up these compounds and make available plant food of that which was formerly dormant.

A knowledge of chemistry as well as of entomology is of aid to the farmer in suc-

cessfully coping with injurious insects. The destructive influence of these pests continues to increase year after year. New chemical combinations are being discovered which when properly compounded, prove very effectual in the extermination of some of these insects; but if the farmer has no knowledge of the peculiarities of the insects and the chemicals used in their destruction, he labors under a decided disadvantage.

A knowledge of the science of botany is of great practical value to the farmer in the duties of his vocation. It tells him what families of plants are best fitted for collecting and transforming into valuable plant food the gaseous elements from the air. It enables him to detect injurious weeds, and more successfully eradicate them. It aids him in the selection of seed, in the propagation of varieties, and in procuring the fittest plants for varying conditions of soil and climate. There is in fact hardly a science which bears more directly upon farming than this science of vegetable life.

We have mentioned briefly a few ways in which a knowledge of the sciences materially aids the farmer in his daily pursuits. Let us now consider the education of the farmer for his duties as a citizen.

One-half of the population of this country is dependent upon farming as a means of livelihood. Our agricultural interests are greater than all others combined; and yet how few farmers are sent to the halls of congress to use their influence as representatives of this vast industry. In the upper house of the recent congress there were not enough farmers to make up the committee on agriculture. Of the seven members which constitute this committee, five were lawyers and two were farmers. Michigan is one of the leading agricultural states of the Union, but not one of her twelve representatives and two senators is a farmer by profession. In our last state senate only two of the thirty-two senators were classed as farmers.

Why is it that the farmer's vote is steadily given to men whose interests are not identified with theirs, and whose personal knowledge of the needs of the agricultural industry is limited to the most general and often misty ideas? It is not because they are uninterested in the welfare of their industry or the nation; but because they do not find, among their own number, men sufficiently trained in science, literature, and the art of government to effectually maintain the cause of their constituency with the trained men put into the same field by other professions; yet, without mental discipline he is poorly qualified to discuss questions pertaining to his calling and represent his interests in the halls of legislation. To be able to judge the present needs of the government, he should be conversant with its past history and the underlying principles which govern its growth and prosperity.

The farmer should be a politician in the broader sense of the term. He should be able to estimate justly the effects that will probably ensue from various legislative measures in behalf of his interests and the prosperity of his country. He should be prepared by education and experience to fill any position that the interests of society may demand; and not leave to others the prerogative of doing his thinking, for "he who thinks will always govern him who toils." He should be able to decide intelligently the many political, industrial and moral questions which are apt to agitate men's minds; and should be such a master of himself as to present a steady front of action for the welfare of nations, state, county and town. Our agricultural interests and the interests of the nation at large are in need of such men; men qualified to be leaders in the agricultural as well as the political field by as thorough and liberal an education as is bestowed on the representatives of other professions. The farmer of the present and future should be well trained, not only for the duties of his vocation but also for his duties as a citizen of this broad commonwealth.

Our many colleges and universities are largely supported by the agricultural classes. The doors of these institutions are open to all who desire intellectual improvement; but the direct benefit that the farmer derives from them is small indeed. This is not because of any inefficiency in the work of the institutions, but in the majority of cases it is because there is no desire on the part of the farmer for better intellectual training.

The great Webster said "A nation's welfare depends upon enlightened agriculture." There is one and perhaps only one way in which agriculture can become more enlightened; and this is by introducing into the curriculum of our common schools the elements of those natural sciences which relate to agriculture. When this is done there will be created in the mind of the country youth a better appreciation of nature's handiwork and a greater desire for a more extended knowledge of nature's laws and the laws of society. We will then have more professional farmers and more farmer statesmen.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The Farmer.

From his brown furrows waiting empire springs. And genius plods unhonored till his hand Unbars the future, and unbinds his wings...

There is no learning that has grown too great No art too perfect and no thought too wise To find employment, empire, home, estate...

The Moral and Social Work of the Grange.

The following is a portion of an article from the pen of Mrs. Edith Z. Roache, wife of the worthy Master of the California State Grange. It was included in an address before the Patrons reunion at the Ohio state fair...

irrefutable fact that the moral teachings of the Grange have exerted and are exerting a wonderful influence for good in our wayward and beloved nation.

THE SOCIAL VALUE.

Now as to the social. The credit side of this phase of the question viewed from the Grange standpoint, is best exemplified in the old adage that "Every sigh adds a nail to our coffin, no doubt, but every grin so merry, pulls one out."

"It is not good for man to be alone." So spake the Great Master, and the Grange has ever been in closest accord with that significant utterance. Go with me to-day into an isolated rural community, unblesed by a Grange, for there are yet some unfortunately situated, and what do we find?

HOW IT HELPS.

Then the committee work in which all are interested in a common cause. The weekly meetings, where ideas are exchanged, where each feels bound to contribute some thought, or do some act which will benefit and brighten the Grange home, be it song, speech, address or essay...

And then to see and hear those old men and women, these new farmers, joining with their sons and daughters in the grand and inspiring songs of the Grange, or at the choice and heavy laden harvest feast, pouring out the gratitude of their souls in a burst of gladsome hallelujah...

Woman's Work.

Read at the New Jersey State Grange, December 1894, by Sister Kate B. Lippincott. So much has been said and written upon

this subject the past few years, there is not an idea, it would seem, that has not been ventilated.

As woman's influence, however, is not confined by any bonds or limitations, but extends from the centre to the circumference of our civilization, some phase of the question is sure to present itself for solution.

It is conceded the nineteenth century is the century of woman's emancipation, of woman's progress along various lines of reform which tend to elevate humanity, and the question that confronts us now is, whether the women of the Grange are keeping step with the upward march...

The women of the Grange should feel a deep responsibility, representing as they do the motherhood of so many of our rural population, from which come the backbone and sinew of this great republic. The mother, said a worthy sister of the Order, is, in a great measure, the moulder of her children's characters...

The Grange took an initiative step when it admitted women to full membership, with all the rights and privileges of men. It believed that any social or educational advantages that could be secured for the farmer would be equally good for the farmer's wife. And have the sisters proved themselves worthy of these privileges? Have we used them as we should, for the betterment of the home and of society? It is not enough that we be home-makers, we must make the Grange a larger home...

It is said the best gauge of the civilization of any society is the estimate it has of its women, and the Grange is no exception to the rule.

A leading thinker, a man of strong character and wide observation, recently told a noted woman to "try to get women to think—to be less frivolous, less occupied with trivial subjects, more earnest, larger-minded, more devoted to general ideas." While this denunciation and advice were intended, no doubt, for a fair proportion of our female population, it is not needed by "The Awakened Woman," who, as Frances Willard says, "begins to see that the whole realm of thought is her heritage, and the entire world of power her kingdom..."

There are many indications which point the way to what woman's work in the future will soon come to be, for what woman puts her hand to do in a good cause is sure to be done.

Then, sisters, let us not remain passive. Let us be in the advance guard of this upward move in our civilization. Let us magnify our position as members of an organization that has done so much to elevate woman, and we shall be blest.

The Juveniles

A Persevering Monkey

The following story is told of a tame monkey to whom was given a corked bottle with a lump of sugar inside. The story shows that although the animal could not invent, he could reason and imitate. How to get at the sugar troubled him a good deal as a hard problem troubles a boy who is bound to get it. The monkey did not give up his problem as many a boy gives up his when he finds he cannot get it on the first or second trial.

Sometimes in a fit of disgust, the monkey would throw the bottle away from him and then cry and take on at a great rate until it was given back to him. At other times he would sit with a sober, draw-down face,

with his eyes fixed on the sugar as if trying to discover some way of getting it out. Then, as if pulling himself together for another effort at the problem, he would sternly take up the bottle again and gaze into it.

Then he would tip it up one way and try to drink the sugar out of the neck, and then he would suddenly turn the bottle the other way and try to catch the sugar as it fell out at the bottom.

As if he thought he might capture the sugar by surprise, he would gnash his teeth against the glass in useless bites, and warming to the struggle to get at the revolving lump he would tie himself into a regular knot around the bottle.

Fits of the most mournful blues would alternate with spasms of delight as a new idea seemed to strike him, and a fresh series of experiments with the bottle would follow.

However, all his efforts failed to get the sugar from the bottle until one day an accident brought a bright thought to the monkey. A jar containing bananas fell from the table with a crash and the fruit rolled about in all directions. His monkeyship sat still for a few moments as if studying the scene and trying to see if there was not a lesson for him in the accident. Then picking up the bottle, he lifted it high in his paws and brought it down on the floor with a crash, smashing the glass into fragments, after which he calmly picked up the sugar and went to munching it with all the satisfaction of a conqueror.

He—"May I sit down and talk to you, just a minute?" She—"I'm afraid not—you see I have an engagement two hours from now."—Ex.

"What has Mrs. DeStyle done with the money her uncle left her?" "She did intend to build a house, but I see she has come out with new sleeves in two dresses, instead."—Ex.

"What are the things that touch us most as we look back through the years?" asked a lady lecturer impressively. There was a moments awful pause, and then a small boy in the audience answered: "Our clothes."—Tid-Bits.

Maud—"Do you know Mr. Jinks fainted last night at the dance, and would have fallen if I hadn't caught him in my arms?" Ethel (slightly jealous)—"Yes, he told me that he'd been suffering from the effects of the grip."—Scribner's.

According to a contemporary a woman looks better getting a baby to sleep than she does on a public platform. Yes, and a man looks more useful chopping wood in the back yard than he does standing on a shoe box on the Common telling why no one should work over six hours a day.—Boston Home Journal.

Now, what do you want?" asked the sharp-nosed woman. "I called to see if I couldn't sell you some bakin' powder," said the seedy gentlemen with the straggling whiskers. "Well, you can't sell no bakin' powder here, and I ain't got no time to waste on peddlers anyway." "Come to think on it, ma'am," said the seedy gentleman, as he fastened his valise, "I wouldn't keer to sell you no powder. This here little dinky kitchen of yours is so low in the ceiling that the bread wouldn't have no chance to rise."

None so Blind as Those Who Won't See.

Lucas Co., Ohio, 7-25-95. Mr. O. W. Ingersoll, Dear Sir:—Eleven years ago a young man friend of mine painted his house with your paint, which I recommended. It is still firm and looks well. His father is selling paint, and has painted his house four times since. The young man's house is better protected, and looks by far better than his father's house. The trouble is that painters run down the mixed paint and get the jobs by putting on a spurious white lead and oil. There are none so blind as those who won't see. Yours Truly, FRANCIS LITTLE. See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.

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, Ohio. 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. WALKING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood mucous surfaces of the system, Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

CHARLOTTE, MICH.

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## OUR WORK.

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

### OUR OBJECT

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

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

1. (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.

(b.) By co-operation for financial advantages.

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.

We are indebted to Dr. F. B. McNeal, Dairy and Food Commissioner of the state of Ohio, for a copy of his report for the year ending Feb. 15, 1895. It is a book of 350 pages, and indicates the vast amount of work he has accomplished. Ohio spent \$39,000 last year in enforcing her dairy and food laws—and the farmers down there seem to think it pays to do it. Ohio is doing what few states are doing in this line. May her work and her fearless commissioner prosper.

Patrons, what are you going to do in behalf of the VISITOR this fall? We want to tell you something. Do you know that the publishers of the VISITOR are getting ready for a strong canvass in nearly every county in the state? And do you know that the editor is going to try to make the paper of more value than it has ever been before? Well, these are facts, and they may interest you. If they do not interest you, you may be considered a hopeless case.

Now we are not going to make an "appeal," nor go begging for your support. But we want to ask you if you cannot see your way clear to get about one new name for the VISITOR before Thanksgiving. Here are some of the reasons why you should.

1. Your turkey will taste better. Any good deed seasons a Thanksgiving turkey.
2. It will help you. You see, the better list of names we have, the more the money jingles and more and brighter is the matter we give you.
3. It will help somebody else. The VISITOR is about half philanthropic. We are trying to help along the good movements, and to make farm life more enjoyable. Put the VISITOR into the hands of any man and it helps and encourages him. Now—what are you going to do about it?

### THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH.

The splendid book, which should be in the hands of every American citizen, is ably reviewed for us in this issue by Prof. W. O. Hedrick of the Agricultural College. This grand book is in the F. H. R. C., and we trust that our readers will at least add this book to their library this winter. It is not a hard book to read, but in a charming way it gives more sound information about our government than does any other book published.

### FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the present farmers' institute bill is the result of Grange influence, it may be appropriate to present a brief

summary of the condition of the work at this time.

Sixty-seven counties are prepared to hold a two day institute, under this law. Several counties already had county institute societies, and these were accepted as the legal society. In a few cases county agricultural societies will conduct the institute. In all other counties there have been formed county institute societies. Six counties of the upper peninsula will hold institutes this fall and winter. Only six counties in the lower peninsula have so far failed to prepare to hold an institute under the new law. They are Ottawa, Clare, Leelanaw, Grand Traverse, Montmorency, and Presque Isle. VanBuren, and Kent will not have the regular two day institute, but instead there will be held at South Haven a "long" institute, which will in reality be a short school in horticulture, while at Grand Rapids will be held the "round up," which will be the biggest farmers' gathering of the year, if it is possible to make it so.

The first series of institutes will be held in the upper peninsula, beginning the last week in October. Another series will be held in November, taking in Cheboygan, Gaylord, Grayling, Mio, Roscommon, Standish, and Gladwin. Arrangements are being made, but are not yet perfected, for a series on the line of the G. R. & I. railroad, north of Grand Rapids. The remaining institutes will be held in January, with the exceptions of the long institute and round up, which will be held in February.

This gives a fair idea of about how the work stands.

### "SAWING WOOD."

In spite of the protests of people who regard themselves as cultured, the dictionaries are giving an increasing amount of space to words and phrases usually regarded as slang. While the title above quoted may not yet have secured recognition at the court of the philologists, it is an expressive phrase for an attitude of individuals which is very desirable in the Grange. If our readers will pardon this departure from strictly classical English, we shall proceed to vent our ideas about "sawing wood" in the Grange.

Our Grange season of active work is too short, in most Granges. As a rule, Granges do not begin to do their best work until January. Some we fear do not begin at all. But the point is here. Grange success means Grange work. A hot dinner means that someone has been sawing wood. You cannot get members, you cannot prepare essays or debates, you can not grow, unless you work. Inaction means retrogression. Delay means weakness.

These are trite sayings, but they need to be continually repeated, enforced, and urged. We have now passed the more rushing season of farm work. The conditions are gradually becoming more favorable for Grange work. It is a good time to "saw wood," to begin our winter Grange labors, to plan to push the Grange in our community and in the state. Are we going to do it?

There are always excuses for not working, in Grange as in individual cases. This year the stock argument from those whom you wish to join the Grange will be "hard times." Now we have no mind to make light of the close times for farmers. But this argument has little weight from those who waste more than enough every month in tobacco, finery, cheap papers, to say nothing of poor economy in buying and lack of business sense in selling, to pay Grange dues for a whole family. This is a pretty broad arraignment. But as a rule the people who complain most have within their own hands an alleviation at least of their alleged misery. What is it? "Saw-wood," a little more economy, a little more energy, a little more shrewdness, a little more reading and study, a little more fun to put life and spirit into them, will make straight the way of success—straighter at any rate. Take the Grange for instance. The discussions, the meeting of friends, the trade arrangements, the experience of others, are worth—actually worth in dollars and cents—more than the annual dues. Yet people will not see it.

The chief points we want to make are these: First, Granges should lose no time

in getting ready for work. Second, do not take no from those who argue against joining the Grange, because of hard times. Meet them on their own ground by showing them that that is precisely the reason why they should join.

### A State Liquor Commission.

Our readers may remember that perhaps a year ago we suggested in these columns that investigations into the liquor business of the state, and its effects, might be of advantage in uniting the temperance people of Michigan, and in aiding the solution of the vexed liquor question. Last winter a bill was drawn on the lines of this suggestion, and was introduced in the House by Hon. F. W. Redfern. It was referred to the committee on liquor traffic, and it is needless to say that that was as far as it got. We are still of the opinion that there is value in the proposition, and we therefore print the bill entire. We do not wish at present to bring up the question of what the Grange may see fit to do in advocating or rejecting such a measure. What we would like to have now are comments on the merits and weaknesses of the measure itself. We would like to see it discussed in Granges, and we hope that individuals, in and out of the Grange, will let us know their views. The following is the text of the proposed bill:

#### A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A COMMISSION TO MAKE INVESTIGATIONS RELATIVE TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, AND TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS THEREFOR.

Sec. 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact, That the governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and within thirty days after this act shall take effect, appoint three persons, who shall constitute, and shall be called and known as "The State Liquor Commission." They shall be citizens of the state, and shall be fitted by reason of their experience and interest to carry on with equity and thoroughness the duties hereinafter imposed upon them. The term of each shall be six years, during which time they shall complete their labors. Vacancies in the commission shall be filled by appointment by the governor.

Sec. 2. The said commission shall appoint a competent person, not of their number, as a secretary of the commission, who shall perform such duties and shall receive such compensation as the commission may determine. He shall have and keep his office in the city of Lansing. The board of State Auditors are required to furnish him with such office and office equipment as may be necessary.

Sec. 3. The said commission, by themselves or by their secretary, shall collect the facts obtainable, from any source, regarding the statistics of the liquor traffic in this state. Such facts shall include, so far as may be possible, the number of breweries, distilleries, saloons, and bars where liquor is made or sold; the capital invested in the same, the number of employees, and the profit made, at wholesale and retail; the number of visitors to saloons, the amount of liquor consumed, the number of drunkards, and the amount of money spent for liquors; the number and nature of violations of the liquor law, the number of trials of the same, and the number of convictions of the same, with the costs attending such convictions; the classes and occupations of moderate and habitual drinkers; the extent and effects of Sunday and holiday drinking; the effects of "treating," and of drinking on the premises where liquor is sold; and all other such facts and statistics as can be discovered which pertain in any manner to the manufacture, sale, and consumption of brewed, distilled, malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors, in this state.

Sec. 4. The said commission, by themselves or by their secretary, shall make a thorough study of the consumption of liquors in this state in relation to its bearing on pauperism, charity and charity hospitals, disease and accidents; crimes and criminals of all classes; insanity and other mental and physical defects; the effect on the laboring classes as to their savings, comfort, health, ability to find labor, and efficiency of earning power; the effect of the sale of liquor on taxes and taxation; the effect of the "saloon in politics;" and all such other investigations as will show the effects of the liquor traffic upon the inhabitants, or upon any part of them, of this state.

Sec. 5. The said commission, by the members personally, shall make a thorough investigation of the methods in vogue in this country and in other civilized countries, for the regulation, control, or suppression of the liquor traffic. They shall investigate especially the "license system," "local option," prohibition, the South Carolina "dispensary system," and the "Gothenburg system;" and other methods or laws which are or have been in operation in this or in other countries or states. The

said committee shall study these methods and laws as to the relation of the same to such conditions and effects of the liquor traffic as may be discovered by them in carrying out the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of this act. The members of the commission may incur necessary travelling expenses if it is deemed necessary to make these investigations by personal presence.

Sec. 6. In their reports to the legislature, hereafter provided for, said commission shall make such recommendations as they may deem important with respect to the enactment of laws that will most effectually regulate, restrict, or prohibit the liquor traffic.

Sec. 7. The said commissioners and their secretary shall have power to summon witnesses, to take testimony under oath, to enter places where liquor is manufactured or sold, and to demand and receive of any state, county, city, township, or village officer any facts that may be in his possession with respect to any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. The state liquor commission shall issue a biennial report to the legislature, showing in full the facts and figures collected, the investigations made, the expenses incurred, and recommendations in accordance with Sec. 6 of this act. Not more than four thousand copies of such report shall be printed. Within six months after this act shall take effect, the commission shall begin the publication of a monthly bulletin, which shall contain a brief report of the work done during the preceding month, with such facts and figures as have been received or as may be deemed of interest to the people of the state. Such bulletin shall not exceed in number one thousand, and shall be sent to the newspapers and to persons interested who may apply for the same.

Sec. 9. Said commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services. Their necessary expenses, the salary of their secretary, and such other expenses as may be incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid by the state treasurer, on certificate of the chairman and secretary of the commission, and the warrant of the auditor-general, out of the general fund. The expenses of office equipment, the necessary stationery and postage, and the printing of bulletins and reports shall be in addition to the appropriation made by this act, and shall be audited and paid for as are other similar expenses.

Sec. 10. For the purposes of this act, there shall be appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars annually, for a period of six consecutive years, from the general funds of this state, which sum shall be annually included in the state taxes appropriated by the auditor-general on all taxable property of the state to be levied, assessed and collected as other state taxes and when so assessed and collected, shall be paid into the general fund to reimburse said fund for the appropriations made by this act.

### Pure Food.

In accordance with the law passed by the last legislature, Dairy and Food Commissioner Storrs has begun the issue of a monthly bulletin, setting forth the work done by his department. We publish a portion of the same, giving our readers an idea of what is to be done, and of what the laws are. Commissioner Storrs assures us that he is going to push things, and as he has able assistants we hope to see great good accomplished. The Grange is interested in this matter.

The last legislature materially increased the efficacy of the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner and also the laws relating to the adulteration of articles of food and drink. The duty of enforcing these laws is imposed upon me and I have no other discretion than to enforce them to the letter so far as lies in my power. This being the case it will be my policy to seek out violations of the law and punish the violators irrespective of persons or interests, and not to wait for complaints to be made. The law not only says I shall do this but it provides for inspectors for that purpose. It will be my endeavor to avoid all undue harshness and severity and do all in my power to aid in a correct understanding of the laws. To this end and also for the purpose of doing away with a multiplicity of inquiries, and to prevent the unavailing plea of ignorance on the part of violators of the laws, I append hereto a compilation of the laws to be enforced by this department.

This appendix, or, what is better, the statutes themselves, should be consulted in special cases. But for the purpose of a better general understanding of their scope and purport the following synopsis will be found useful.

### PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

I. Generally, any article which has mixed with or abstracted from it or substituted for it any ingredient which lowers its quality, strength or purity, or is injurious; if it is sold under the name of another

article, or is falsely branded; or has been coated, polished or powdered to conceal inferiority, or to make it appear of greater value; or in which there is fraud or deceit.

II. Decomposed or tainted animal or vegetable substances or products of diseased animals.

III. As butter, anything not made from milk or cream.

IV. Anything in semblance or imitation of cheese which is not made from unadulterated milk or cream.

V. Only cheese made from milk from which no cream has been taken can be branded or sold as "full cream cheese." Cheese not branded may be presumed to have been made from skimmed milk.

VI. All imitations and substitutes for pure lard must be branded "adulterated lard," or "lard compound," or "lard substitute," in letters one inch in length if in manufacturers' packages, and at least one-half inch if in wholesale or retail packages. Possession of unbranded, *prima facie* evidence of intent to sell.

VII. Only pure fruit jellies or butter can be sold as such. Artificial jellies can be sold if uncolored, are not injurious, and are labeled "imitation fruit jelly or butter," and name and location of manufacturer.

VIII. All pure liquors must be branded "pure and without drugs or poison." Impure liquors absolutely prohibited.

IX. Milk which is impure, unwholesome or adulterated, or from cows which are diseased or kept on unwholesome food or in connection with family in which is infectious disease. Skimmed milk must be labeled such. No cream can be taken from any milk and all milk must contain 3 per cent fat and 12 1/2 per cent solids.

X. Oleomargarine and butterine must be branded as such, and stores, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc., must have signs outside door, and conspicuously in the room.

XI. Canned goods must not contain deleterious substance and must bear a label with name of packer. If dried before canning must be labeled "soaked or bleached goods."

XII. Pure cider vinegar must be so branded with name and location of manufacturer. Only pure cider vinegar can be sold as such. Only vinegar made from fruit can be branded "fruit vinegar." No vinegar can contain preparation of lead, copper, sulfuric acid or other substance injurious to health, nor any artificial coloring matter. All vinegar must contain 4 per cent acetic acid and if cider vinegar, 1 1/2 per cent cider vinegar solids.

XIII. Recognized mixtures or compounds must be so labeled. Penalties range from \$10 to \$1000 fine, and imprisonment from ten days to three years.

It would be impossible to enumerate all articles effected, but as fast as the same are called to the attention of the department, decisions will be made and published in the bulletins from month to month. A few of them have been thus far made and are as follows:

Mixed syrups must be branded as glucose syrups.

Preserves may be sold without formula but analysis will be published.

Prepared mustard must be pure or labeled "mixture or compound."

Extracts and essences true to name may be sold without formula, but if artificial they must be so labeled.

Only pure spices may be sold.

Baking powder may be sold without formula, but if labeled at all must be true to name.

False branding or labeling is a misdemeanor.

Complaints or requests for investigation will be held in strict confidence and will receive prompt attention when addressed direct to the department or through any inspector.

It was hoped that active work in this department might begin much sooner but there have been delays that were unavoidable in fitting and furnishing the chemical laboratory provided for by the last legislature. But that work is now nearly completed and within a very short time work will be begun and it is hoped much good may result to all the people of the state.

## F · H · R · C

MOTTO—"Begin; keep at it."

### Interesting News Regarding the Farm Home Reading Circle.

The remarkably rapid growth of the Farm Home Reading Circle during the few years of its existence has not only been a source of pleasure and satisfaction to those who have had charge of its affairs, but also since it has proved a successful venture, the State Board of Agriculture have thought it wise to increase the appropriation to be devoted exclusively to the work. The increased appropriation furnishes to the present secretary better facilities for extending the work, and bringing the benefits of the course offered to the attention of all interested parties.

It is the policy of the present management to spare no pains to increase, if possible, the already acknowledged usefulness

of this department of our college work. We have in our mind several new features which we hope to incorporate as a part of the Farm Home Reading Circle, and will from time to time submit them to practical trial and report results. In the meantime we advise everyone who is interested in the farmers or the farmers home to begin a course of reading.

Now that the corn is cut, and the seeding finished, you will have more opportunity to read. And when you think of the many stormy days of the winter which is so near, when work outside is often hindered and the long, lonesome evenings, why not take up a course of reading? It is what you need more than chasing the rabbits from their favorite hiding places. The Farm Home Reading Circle is planned not only to meet the needs of the "head of the house," but like the Grange, we have not forgotten his wife and family. Do not wait until you can get several others to take up the course. You can read alone, and often to better advantage.

We would like to make this an opportunity to urge every Grange in the state to do all in its power to extend the usefulness of the Circle. The Farm Home Reading Circle originated through Grange influence, and we look to the members of the local Granges to make use of its privileges. If you want circulars to distribute in your Grange, kindly write us, or we shall be glad to furnish individuals full particulars regarding the course. Address all communications to the secretary, HERBERT W. MUMFORD, Agricultural College, Mich.

### The American Commonwealth.

Bryce's American Commonwealth describes the American people, their government, their political parties, their thought and their social institutions. For such a description the author is well fitted, not only having a fascinating style, but also a mind trained to the task by wide travel and the study of other people, like the Swiss and the Germans. Being an Englishman, he is socially our sympathizer—is thoroughly a believer in Anglo-Saxon institutions, and can therefore better appreciate our development of them than a Frenchman or Italian could. As an outsider he studies us without prejudice and impartiality; as a politician he analyzes our system of government and political parties with a practical mind and hand.

It is to answer the question "What do you think of our institutions?" put by Americans, Mr. Bryce says, to every foreigner who comes to this country that the book is written. "To paint the institutions and people of America as they are, tracing what is peculiar in them not only to the sovereignty of the masses, but also to its history and traditions of the race, to its fundamental ideas, to its material developments," is the reason set forth by the author for the book. It is safe to say we have had no picture of America comparable with this one either in popularity or in adequateness or thoroughness since the work of de Toqueville, in 1832.

The work is divided into two volumes of which the first is devoted to government in the United States. That the American citizen lives under two governments cover the same ground, has two loyalties, two patriotisms, is commanded to obedience by two authorities and is liable for treason against either, Mr. Bryce insists is what makes American politics and history bewildering to Europeans. That it is sometimes bewildering to Americans, also, he asserts was one cause of many states rights men during the civil war. The volume is therefore divided into two almost equal parts, the first describing the institutions of the national or federal government, the second those of the state and its subdivisions—county, city and township.

The usual contents of the larger civil governments are given us in part first, not however, the mere description of our political institutions usually given, but those institutions alive, in motion, in process of growth are presented by Mr. Bryce, besides, also, the usual chapters we are accustomed to in these books concerning the executive and his duties, congress and its powers and the supreme court, there are such other interesting chapters thrown in as "Observations on the Presidency," "Why great men are not chosen," "The Cabinet," "The working of the courts," "Committees of Congress" and the "House at Work." Chapters which excel in that kind of up-to-date criticisms of these aspects of our government which can be found nowhere else we think save in current newspapers or magazines or political thoughts of the day. In the other chapters of what may be called orthodox civil government, there is more exhaustive description than is usually given. Questions concerning the president's power of appointment, the presidential election and succession, whether congress is encroaching upon the executive or not, whether or not the senate is needed, and why the supreme court "has awakened more curiosity in the European mind than any other feature of our government" as well as the customary duties of the president, powers of the congress or prerogatives

of the supreme court are discussed. In a word, the origin, development and problems of our governmental institutions as well as their description is presented by Mr. Bryce.

The part of the volume devoted to local government, however, deserves most commendation. It is the part of our government least studied. It is not even a field of study, yet, Mr. Bryce says, "but a primeval forest, where the vegetation is rank, and through which scarcely a trail has yet been cut." It is commendable that the importance of local governments should be emphasized as Mr. Bryce has done, that the minds of men should be drawn from the national questions given them by the civil war and directed toward the administration of city, state and county affairs. We forget that our daily welfare is entrusted to the states, that they are the chief creators of law—the "organic stuff" of which our government is made. The American Commonwealth has gone farther towards making interesting the problems and capabilities of the divisions of our government than any book we know. We doubt though, with the experience of the last three years before us, whether its criticisms of the states' executive "having duties more specious than solid," can be justified. The recent industrial difficulties throughout the union have called into prominence such men as Altgeld, Flower, Mitchell, and Waite in a way that the possession of merely nominal powers could not have done.

To the mind of somewhat legal bent no more attractive part of the book will be found than the chapters devoted to the organic laws of the states and nation. The wise constitutional division of powers between the state and general government—the balancing of the centrifugal forces of government against the centripetal, the history of our constitution, its process of growth through interpretations are dwelt upon at length by the author. Rightly does he criticize our state constitutions for not distinguishing closely between what should be left solely to legislative action and what should be contained in the organic law of a state; so also, is the respect for the national constitution and its ability to grow with the nation properly commended.

The whole book is delightfully written, would entertain one by its style alone, and gives one an increased interest in the government of his country. w. o. h.

Bryce's American Commonwealth, Vol. 1, Riverside Edition, Moore, Millar & Co., Publishers, 66 Fifth Ave., New York. Special price to readers in Farm Home Reading Circle.

### The Farmer in Legislation.

The farmers are deeply interested in matters of taxation. They want to know how to meet increasing rates of taxation with decreasing receipts from the farm. They know that they pay an unjust proportion of the taxes, because a large proportion of other than farm property is lightly taxed, or not taxed at all. Through the direct influence and work of the Grange, this matter has been agitated in many states, and in some, great reforms have been effected; in others the work is still going on, while in still others it needs but the organized efforts of the farming population to inaugurate and carry forward the tax reforms so greatly needed. In this connection, retrenchment in public expenditures and official salaries should receive the earnest and unprejudiced attention of the great producing and tax-paying class in this country. In matters of education, relating more directly to the agricultural colleges of the country, the Grange has done a work which merits the lasting gratitude of all classes of people in the land. Through its direct influence the agricultural colleges in a majority of the states have been divorced from the classical institutions with which they at first became connected, and are now imparting instruction to the youth of the several states, in the line of practical agriculture and mechanic arts. In other states, where the divorcement has not been complete, important changes have been effected, and agricultural education has been given a more prominent position than in the past, with the prospect of still greater recognition in the future. In most states, legislation granting special privileges to corporations has been given a severe check through the farmers' votes and influences, and it only requires united, persistent effort to stop it entirely. In many states stringent enactments in regard to

### FOOD ADULTERATIONS

have been secured from the law-making bodies, and the same influences which secured the passage of these wholesome laws in the interest of humanity and good health are now effectually used in their enforcement.

In many states, State Grange legislative committees are appointed, whose duty it is to look after the interests of farmers in state legislatures, and their influence is a power for good in many directions.

No one questions the great value of the Grange in this direction, and all classes are glad of its wholesome and restraining influence in state legislation.

If this be true, and if it be true that a little legislation directed by the intelligent

farming element in several states is beneficial and in the interest of all classes, why would not more legislation from the same source be of proportionate benefit to the people?

Although congress seems to be farther removed from the people than state legislatures, yet the Grange has exerted some influence in national legislation, in securing the passage of the law by this body establishing state experiment stations, in raising the department of agriculture to the dignity of other departments of the national government, in creating the inter-state commerce commission; in securing the passage of the anti-oleo and other just and reasonable laws; but still it must be admitted that farmers have comparatively little influence upon the supreme law-making body of the land, which is not right, and neither is it for the best interests of the country at large.

Hitherto farmers have sought to exert an influence in congress by petition and remonstrance, but as these have been heeded only to a limited extent, the farmers are becoming convinced that this course of procedure is a loss of time and

### A FOOLISH WASTE OF ENERGY,

and that the only sensible way to secure the enactment of just laws and the repeal of unjust ones, is to elect a congress, a majority of whose members will fairly represent the intelligent farming element in this country. What can be expected of any congress which is so manifestly out of proportion as to contain a ratio of twenty or more lawyers to one real farmer? What the Grange seeks to do is to call the attention of the farming population to this enormity in the make-up of the highest law-making body in the land, and direct their thoughts to a radical change in this direction. Much more might be said in these lines, but there are other phases of Grange work to be noted.—*Alpha Messer.*

### Old Roads.

#### ANCIENT HIGHWAYS.

Curiously enough, the earliest record of the existence of pavements harks back through the dim lights of antiquity to the empires of two queens—Semiramis, Queen of Assyria, and Dido, the Phoenician princess who founded the Carthaginian empire. According to the records of Valerius Maximus, the paved highways throughout the realms of Semiramis were the first in use, but Isodorus claims that the Carthaginians enjoyed the initial pavements of the world.

Certain it is that from the latter the Romans derived their first knowledge of the importance of good roads, for at a time when the Roman kingdom had not yet given promise of its future greatness as an empire the people of Dido's realm were luxuriating in marble mosaics for floors of dwelling-houses, and stronger materials were employed by them for the highways of commerce when the Carthaginians were the most important commercial nation in the world.

But the Appian Way of Appius Claudius, the worn blocks of lava in the streets of Herculaneum and Pompeii, over which the Roman chariots rolled into the past,—all these and other European, African, or Asiatic highways are not to be compared for structure or durability to the great roads of the Incas. These tremendous causeways, built for the passage of imperial armies from end to end of the realm, constructed in the face of Nature's mightiest protests, bridging chasms, joining mountains, tunnelling through their hearts, built from depth to height by sheer force of engineering skill, indicate by their colossal ruins to-day that the Children of the Sun were past-masters of the art of high-road construction.

#### FRENCH ROADS.

There are five classes of roads, known as national, departmental, grand communication, common interest and ordinary vicinal. The first are those broad magnificent highways made and kept in order by the central government. Most of them are old, some more ancient than the monarchy itself. They were the great military and diligence routes before the creation of railroads. They are of little account in this study, both because of their antiquity and because the people of the Tarn had scarcely anything to do with their construction. Only five of them cross the department, two hundred miles of this sort of road lying within its boundaries.

The next most important category of highways are the departmental roads, which are to the Tarn what the national roads are to France. There are thirty-three of them, five hundred and sixty miles in length and they were built and kept in order with the funds of the whole department.

The three remaining classes—grand communication, common interest and ordinary vicinal, whose nature is pretty well explained by their nomenclature—are today officially designated by the onename, vicinal roads. They are to be counted by scores and measured by hundreds of miles. They are chiefly the work of communes, or towns and villages, and so are more interesting to us.—*October Lippincott's.*

College and Station

Composition and Use of Fertilizers.

Bulletin Oregon Station.

POTASSIUM.

POTASSIUM.—This metallic element is never found free in nature, but is a constituent of many natural and artificial fertilizers. It is a soft metal, lighter than water, and possesses a great affinity for oxygen. Plants consume potash in relatively large amounts, yet in some soils the supply is nearly, if not quite, equal to the demand. The supply is mostly from the decomposition of feldspar which contains from 10 to 16 per cent.

In the feldspar the potash is united with aluminum and silicon and is not immediately available as plant food, but under the combined action of air, water and frost the feldspars are so changed as to render the potash available. There is little loss of potash in drainage water, since soils are found to have the power of removing it from solutions and storing it in insoluble forms.

Plants vary much in the amount of potash they consume, and experiments show that where it is deficient the plants suffer greatly, the woody portion of plants, and the fleshy part of fruit, being dependent upon the influence of potash compounds.

As a fertilizer it is especially useful to the leafy crops, as potatoes, beets, clover, etc., while grain is much less benefited.

POTASH FERTILIZING INGREDIENTS.

Table listing Potassium Chlorid, Potassium Sulfate, Kainite, Potassium Nitrate, Wood ashes, Cotton seed hull ashes.

POTASSIUM CHLORID (*Muriate of Potash*).—This furnishes the main supply of potash for most commercial fertilizers. It is obtained from the town of Strassfurt, in Northern Germany, where there is an inexhaustible supply of this and other grades of potash salts. Muriate contains about 50 per cent of actual potash, (K<sub>2</sub>O), from which it will be seen that it is a concentrated form, and really the cheapest per pound of potash, although a high priced product.

POTASSIUM SULFATE (*Sulfate of Potash*).—This comes from the same source as the muriate and as found in the fertilizer market contains from 30 to 35 per cent of actual potash. The price is higher than that of the muriate, but on certain crops it is found to act more favorably.

KAINITE.—This is the most common of the German potash salts, and is a mixture of several compounds, chiefly chlorids and sulfates of potash, sodium and magnesium. It is comparatively of low grade containing from 2 to 15 per cent of potash. It cannot be used with impunity since it contains sulfate of magnesia which is deleterious to some germinating seeds.

POTASSIUM NITRATE (*Saltpetre*).—This is valuable not only for the potash, but also for the nitrogen it contains. Because of its high price it is very little used for a fertilizer.

WOOD ASHES.—For a cheap potash supply nothing is better than good unleached wood ashes, and it is practically the only American supply for potash. The amount of potash varies with the kind of wood, ranging from 7 to 14 per cent, with a small amount of phosphoric acid in addition. The potash is in the very soluble form of the carbonate. Leached ashes contain much less potash, often not more than 2 per cent. "Good wood ashes which have not been exposed to weather or otherwise wet" weigh about 48 lbs. to the bushel and carry about 8 per cent potash besides nearly 2 per cent phosphoric acid. They are worth at least 25 cents per bushel. Our orchardists could use nothing more beneficial for their small fruits and orchards. No farmer should waste the ashes produced on his farm.

PHOSPHOROUS.

PHOSPHOROUS.—In a chemically pure state phosphorous is a soft yellow, waxy solid, and extremely inflammable on account of its great affinity for oxygen. When it burns it simply unites with the oxygen of the air, the compound formed being commonly called phosphoric acid and it is this compound which is of such great value to the farmer.

The element never occurs free, but is combined with oxygen and lime. In this form it is known as phosphate of lime. It also occurs as phosphate of magnesia, and also of lime and alumina. These phosphates are only slightly soluble in water, so the quantity in the soil is only removed by the plants as it becomes available.

From a fertilizing standpoint the phosphates are second only to nitrogen in importance, and in particular cases may even exceed that element. The phosphates of fertilizers exist in three forms:—

- 1st, Soluble Phosphate.
2d, Reverted.
3d, Insoluble.

THE SOLUBLE FORM does not occur to any extent in any nature. It is known under the names acid phosphate of lime, and calcium superphosphate. The phosphates of this form being soluble in water are of great value as fertilizers. When a soluble phosphate is added to the soil it gradually changes to a form insoluble in water, which is probably the form known as reverted phosphoric acid. This is not the ordinary form of insoluble phosphate, for while a reverted phosphate is quite insoluble in water, it is readily soluble in dilute acids or solution of salts containing ammonia. The roots of plants contain a small amount of acid which renders them quite capable of using this form of phosphate, hence it is considered nearly as valuable as the soluble form. The two taken together constitute what is known as available phosphoric acid.

INSOLUBLE PHOSPHORIC ACID (*Calcium Phosphate*).—It is so-called because it will not dissolve in water. It is the form in which the phosphorous exists in most soils, bones, and rocks, and from which it is yielded to the plants with great difficulty. In this form the phosphates in fertilizers are in the least value to the purchaser. Insoluble phosphates may be converted into the soluble forms by treatment with sulfuric acid, which should be handled with extreme care.

Of the three forms the soluble contains the greatest amount of phosphorous; the reverted form the next greatest supply; and the insoluble form the least. As to the removal of phosphates from the soil, the insoluble form is of course, not carried away by the soil water; the same is true of the reverted phosphates, but were it not for the fact that the soluble form is very quickly changed to the reverted condition it would doubtless be more or less removed by drainage water.

In general it can be said that soils become deficient in phosphoric acid quicker than in any other ingredient. In the case of basaltic soils there is often a very abundant supply of insoluble phosphates in the form of apatite crystals (calcium phosphate.)

BONES.—These are used extensively as a source of phosphoric acid. The usual form on the market is ground bone of various degrees of fineness—the finer the better. Bones are of a double value as they contain not only phosphoric acid, but also potash and nitrogen. They also occur in different conditions as stated below.

Raw Bones (of animals) consist of approximately:
Phosphate of lime.....50.00
Carbonate of lime.....25.00
Animal matter (containing nitrogen, 4.00).....25.00

Steamed bones (animal bones which have been steamed to extract a part of the animal matter in the manufacture of glue, etc.), containing approximately:
Phosphate of lime..... 65.00
Carbonate of lime..... 20.00
Animal matter (containing nitrogen)..... 15.00

Bone black—known also as Animal Black and Animal Charcoal, made by heating bones in closed vessels—containing approximately:
Phosphate of lime..... 60.00
Carbonate of lime..... 10.00
Charcoal, etc..... 30.00

Bone Ash (made by burning bones) containing approximately:
Phosphate of lime..... 75.00
Carbonate of lime, etc.,.... 25.00

Of late there has arisen quite a demand for bones for various industrial uses which has brought about a tendency in some instances to adulterate by the use of coal ashes, oyster shells, etc. Bones form valuable material and even those small amounts which occur about a farm should be husbanded by burying them in the orchard near trees where they will decay. Other ways of utilizing them are by burying them in an ash or manure heap and allowing them to become softened before putting them in the earth.

DISSOLVED BONE (*Bone superphosphate*) is simply raw bone or bone ash which has been treated with sulfuric acid whereby the phosphoric acid is made more soluble. Fertilizers thus prepared are commercially known as "super-phosphates."

ROCK PHOSPHATE (*South Carolina Rock*) is used quite extensively in making superphosphates by treatment with sulfuric acid. Unless the rock has been so treated the phosphoric acid is mostly in the insoluble form.

BASIC OR THOMAS SLAG is now used to some extent. It is a waste product in the manufacture of iron. It is often sold under the name of "odorless phosphate." It usually contains about 50 per cent of phosphate of lime.

INDIRECT FERTILIZERS.—The most important substance under this head is Lime in one or more of its forms. It is the oxygen compound of calcium (*Calcium Oxid*), which is commonly known as lime. It is probably true that no other single substance has been so much used on land as lime, with the single exception of stable manure. Lime is made by burning limestone, and it is this burned or calcined form which should be used whenever it was deemed necessary. It has a three-fold action as a fertilizer:

- First, as a direct source of plant food.
Second, rendering available inert plant food in the soil.
Third, improving the texture of the soil.

While a certain amount of lime is essential to the growth of plants yet experience has shown that as a direct fertilizer it does not fulfil all that might at first be expected, therefore it is classed as an indirect fertilizer. It is in the second action—that lime produces the greatest chemical effect. It is a strong base, and therefore tends to neutralize any acidity of the soil, which occurs especially in wet boggy places, rendering the soil "sour." It facilitates nitrification and decomposing certain insoluble salts in the soil.

In many cases it can be used to advantage in improving the texture of soil. This is especially true of the heavy clays, which it tends to pulverize and lighten. Used on peaty or adobe soils, it will tend to decrease the organic matter by causing it to decompose more rapidly. It is in this office that lime could be used in many instances by the Oregon farmers in improving the clays of the Willamette Valley. Tile draining and lime, I am confident, would furnish to the state a large increase of available land. Care, however, should be taken to supply organic matter to such soils after liming or the last state will be worse than the first, for it is a trite and true saying that "Lime enriches the father but impoverishes the son."

GYPSEUM (*Calcium sulfate*).—This substance has been a bone of contention, and disputes have waxed warm and loud as to the cause of its beneficial action, for this it certainly possesses. It is largely used in some parts of the country to encourage the growth of clover. One writer speaks of the use of this substance, commonly called "gypsum," as follows: "There is reason to believe that gypsum causes the decomposition of certain compounds containing potash, whereby it, and some other bases, are made available for the use of crops—the lime taking the place of these in the compound decomposed—the sulfuric acid combining with them to form salts soluble in water. Admitting this to be the action, it tends to impoverish the soils to an extent far greater than is brought about by the use of most other manures." It has been pretty conclusively proven that a portion, if not all of the above reactions take place in the case of black "alkali"

soils, spots of which are not of unfrequent occurrence in certain parts of Eastern Oregon. The most profitable use of gypsum would doubtless be in such cases. In California it has been conclusively proven that it is a valuable remedy in such "spots," and when followed by active cultivation, will in a large measure remedy this very undesirable condition. The use of gypsum together with underdrainage and irrigation if this be possible, and a proper selection of crops will cure in a comparatively short time the most of this hated black alkali.

Gypsum can also be used with profit to aid in obtaining a good "stand" of clover on the farms of the Willamette Valley to the cultivation of which crop farmers can profitably give their attention.

The great cost of gypsum at present will not permit its coming into general use, but there may be cases in which its use would doubly repay the expense. It is to be hoped that there are deposits in this state which will soon be opened, and for one who is fortunate enough to discover it in workable quantities, there is a rich harvest in store. It has been reported from Eastern Oregon—the very part of the state in which it could be used to great advantage—and samples of excellent quality have been sent to us for analysis, but so far we have not been able to verify "the find."

SALT (*Sodium Chlorid*).—Its application is likely to be useful in a limited number of cases, and with certain crops. It is usually best used in compost. It has a very destructive action on vegetation if applied in excess, and should be used, if at all, with great care.

The end.

CAPTAIN ARMES ARRESTED.

He Wrote an Insulting Letter to Lieutenant General Schofield.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A file of soldiers entered the dining room of Captain George A. Armes of the regular army (retired) at his fine suburban residence on the Chevy Chase road just as he had finished his dinner. The officer in command apologized for intruding and then pulling out a paper from his belt, announced that it was an order signed by Lieutenant General Schofield for the arrest and imprisonment of Captain Armes. The formalities were speedily concluded, and before the astonished family was well aware of what had taken place the soldiers had surrounded their man and, after he was given an opportunity to change his coat, he was taken at once to the Washington barracks, at the arsenal down on the Potomac, half a dozen miles or more from his home.

It appears that Captain Armes has for some time been petitioning for a brevet rank on the ground of a gallant fight he claimed to have carried on with the Indians years ago. The law permits such brevets to be granted on the recommendation of the department commander endorsed by the general commanding the army. Lieutenant General Schofield declined to recommend the brevet rank and so Captain Armes began to abuse his commanding officer and attempted to force his way into General Schofield's headquarters. Being denied admission he sent into the general by the attendant on duty at the door an insulting letter. This was followed by the order for his arrest.

HARRISON NOT A CANDIDATE.

Colonel John C. New Says He Does Not Desire the Presidency.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Colonel John C. New, who managed ex-President Harrison's campaign for the nomination for the presidency, and was consul general of the United States at London during the Harrison administration, in an authorized interview with the Associated Press, said: "General Harrison does not desire to run for the presidency, and is in no sense a candidate, and the stories that he has withdrawn in the interests of any one are without foundation in fact. Were his advice solicited he would select neither Mr. McKinley nor Mr. Reed as the Republican candidate for president." Colonel New declined to state whom General Harrison would prefer as a candidate.

A Republican office holder, who had a responsible position in Washington during the Harrison administration, said that he had known for several months that the president's personal preference for the Republican nomination for president is Senator Allison of Iowa.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 30.—Governor McKinley after reading carefully the Associated Press telegram carrying Colonel New's interview, and dwelling especially upon that part of it which said that General Harrison would favor neither McKinley nor Reed as the candidate, said: "I do not think it is necessary, nor do I believe it would be proper for me, to talk for publication about this. I simply have nothing to say."

Lord Dunraven has sailed for England on board the steam yacht Valhalla, as the guest of the owner, Mr. J. L. Laycock.

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