

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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WHOLE NO. 478.

## Northern Michigan.

Grand Traverse County.

BY E. O. LADD.

Grand Traverse county is located in the northwestern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan at the head of the bay of the same name, and includes the peninsula between the two arms of the bay which extends north nearly to the parallel of 45 degrees north latitude. The county has an area of 612 square miles. Pine plains are quite extensive along the Boardman river, and, together with the sandy portions near the bay, comprise about one-half the entire area. These lands are considered nearly worthless for agricultural purposes. The problem of bringing them into successful cultivation has never yet been solved.

### SOIL.

The soil varies from this light sand of the plains to heavy clay, and in general may be described as a sandy loam with more or less admixture of clay and gravel. It is rich in all the elements of fertility, and though naturally light and porous, will, under proper management, retain its fertility and withstand the effects of drouth to a remarkable degree. There are many small inland lakes, and cedar swamps, easily reclaimed, traversed by streams of running water, found in nearly every township. There is a large quantity of hardwood timber—maple, beech, elm, etc., still remaining, which is being improved, not by large companies of lumbermen as was the pine, but by actual settlers who have bought the land in small tracts to make farms and homes for themselves and families. This timber finds a ready market at the manufacturing establishments, mills, and factories at Traverse City and elsewhere, and is a source of considerable revenue, much more than for the clearing of the land.

### CLIMATE.

The climate of the whole Grand Traverse region is modified by the waters of Lake Michigan. Grand Traverse bay and the numerous inland lakes. These waters become warm during the summer, and as vast reservoirs of warm water have a tendency to prevent early frosts in autumn and extreme cold during the winter.

### FRUIT RAISING.

The peculiar conformation of the land on the peninsula and for several miles surrounding the bay affords many favorable locations for the production of fruit, which is rapidly becoming the leading industry. Apples grown here are noted for their firm texture, fine flavor, and long keeping qualities. Pears, plums, and cherries of fine quality are also raised, and grapes and peaches do well in favorable locations. Large quantities of huckleberries grow on the pine plains, and blackberries, raspberries, etc., in the woods in many places, thus showing the adaptability of the country to this kind of fruit.

The soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the growth of potatoes, and aside from fruit they are the principal money crop. Peas and beans under contract for seedsmen are also quite extensively raised.

Grain, hay and other farm crops are raised in rotation, but it cannot be said that Grand Traverse is a natural grass or grain growing country, though clover, as an aid in keeping up the fertility of the soil, is one of the most important crops. But corn is raised in large quantities. The yield is good and the quality excellent. Though not raised to any extent for the market, it is the most profitable crop that can be grown to supply feed for stock on the farm.

### MARKETS.

Traverse City at the head of the west arm of the bay, has recently become a city in fact as well as in name. It contains about 8,000 inhabitants, and together with the several villages of the county, furnish a good home market for a large share of the products of the farm. Three lines of railroads traverse the county in different directions, and furnish excellent facilities for shipping to distant markets. There is also a line of boats connecting Traverse City with points on the lake from Macki-

naw to Chicago. Many summer resorts are located around the bay, where people from the large cities come to spend the summer months.

The population of the county, according to the census of 1894, was 17,514. Among the older settlers are many fine farms with good substantial buildings. The people are industrious, intelligent, and progressive. Good schools are within the reach of all, and churches are well established. These, with several strong Granges, each of which owns its hall, all aid in the development of a higher and better manhood and womanhood among the farming classes. *Traverse City.*

## Leelanaw County.

BY A. A. SESSIONS.

A glance at the map of Michigan and the Public Acts of 1895, shows Leelanaw county to be in the northwestern part of the lower peninsula, and to consist of a triangular peninsula between Grand Traverse bay and Lake Michigan, together with the Fox and Manitou Islands, four in number, recently added from the defunct Manitou county. Of these the Fox islands are inhabited only by a few fishermen. The Manitous together containing about 20,000 acres, the greater part of which is high and rolling and a fair quality of sandy loam soil covered with second growth maple and beech have a population of 150, about equally divided between the two islands.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the main part of the county is divided into two ridges for seventeen miles by Carp lake, which has its outlet into Lake Michigan at Leland the county seat. In the western part of the county are numerous small lakes, all of which are plentifully stocked with pickerel, trout and black bass, which, together with the pleasant summers, bring many people from the cities here during the heated season. Numerous summer resorts have been established in all parts of the county, and still there is room.

The county has a population of about 9,000, of which two-thirds or more are agriculturists, the remainder residents of villages, of which Empire and Northport each with about 500 inhabitants, are the largest.

The surface of the county (including islands) is for the most part an elevation of from 50 to 300 feet above Lake Michigan, and the soil is a hardwood loam, clay or sandy, of all degrees of richness. The ordinary farm products of the county are not materially different from those of other counties of this region in either kind, quality, or average yield.

**LEELANAW COUNTY FRUIT GROWING** has a future. Nearly surrounded by large bodies of water, elevated and rolling, therefore having good atmospheric drainage, with good soil, there is no county in Michigan better adapted to fruit growing in all its branches than is Leelanaw county. The famous little peninsula in Grand Traverse bay has no greater advantages as regards physical conditions. The late springs, cool summers, long autumns, the almost total absence on the highlands of late spring or early fall frosts and very low temperature in winter, combine to make the climate the best possible for all fruits. At the lake level four o'clocks and petunias blossom out doors until Oct. 20th, when comes the first frost. The coldest winter weather for years was 12 degrees last winter at the lake level. All fruits mature late, strawberries and cherries ripening first in July, peaches in August, while the Northern Spy apple keeps until June. Transportation by water is convenient on all sides; a railroad is one of the probabilities of the near future. Intelligent orchardists are all that is needed, and when the time comes that the special adaptation of each part of our county to a particular purpose shall be fully utilized, Leelanaw county will be one vast orchard. *Leland.*

After crosses and losses men grow humbler and wiser.—*Franklin.*

Let the child have his best teacher first. A right beginning is a long step toward a right education.—*F. E. Parlin.*

## Memories of Early Michigan.

IV.

HON. ENOS GOODRICH.

Time rolls his ceaseless course, and since my No. 3 was written a long period has intervened. Would the reader know the cause or excuse for all this delay, let him wait till he, like the writer, is past his four score, and it will be apparent. The worthy editor of the VISITOR has expressed his solicitude that I should entertain the readers with some accounts of our early legislation; and "if time lasts" I will endeavor to comply with his request—but the fact is, I had no experience in legislation during my first ten years residence in Michigan, and to vault from the scenes of my No. 3, at once to the legislation of 1847, would require more than a Sam Patch leap. Let the readers have patience and I will get there in due time.

But first let me call up some memories about Indians and wild animals. On section 27 in Atlas, being town 6 north of range 8 east, there still remains a small body of water known as Shinguak Lake. Sixty years ago, when I trod its banks, its area was from 150 to 200 acres, but drainage has since reduced it to less than forty. Its Indian name was Neshinguak, which is said to mean "Good Lake." It was evident that it had long been a favorite haunt of the Indians, and long did their tents and their fires remain before they were extinguished by the civilization of the white man. Along its west bank was an Indian trail, said to extend from Detroit to Saginaw. It had been so long trodden by the Indians and their ponies that many miles of deep trench was formed which it required years of cultivation to obliterate. Portions of this aboriginal thoroughfare are said still to exist, and amongst other places it may yet be seen along the banks of Merwin's Lake in Oakland county. This trail led diagonally across the first field we fenced in Michigan, and was greatly travelled by the Indians in their pilgrimages to Detroit and Malden for their annual payments. I have seen as high as fifty in a group filing along this their ancient highway; and when they struck our high fence, and looking over beheld the devastation that the plowshare was creating, the mingled expressions of indignation and sadness upon their countenances needed no interpretation.

Two parallel streams enter the town of Atlas from Oakland county on the south, and pass out to the northwest. Their average distance apart is a little over two miles. Here is now one of the finest districts of farming country in the state. It was originally a region of poplar thickets, burr oak openings, and hazel brush plains. Grass grew higher than the shoulders of a tall man and for years furnished rich pasture for stock of the early settlers. Every early settler can remember the din of cow bells that used to greet the ear in all directions. Many is the morning I have arisen at early dawn and listened to the sound of the bells, to take a bee line for the cattle a mile or two away. The oxen that drew the great breaking-up plow must be allowed time to eat—and if we waited a little too long until they had finished their morning meal, they would lie down and their bells would be silent. Cattle and wild deer mingled together on these natural pastures, and the sound of the bells did not seem to cause the animals the least alarm. Once I was driving home my herd upon the ground where Harry Enders now has one of the most fertile and best cultivated farms in Genesee county, when a deer sprang up among the bushes and mingled with the herd. On such occasions the rifle was my inseparable companion, and I brought it down from my shoulder; but the deer was in no hurry to part company with the cattle, and I had to travel quite a distance before I could safely shoot down the deer without serious danger of making venison of a cow or an ox. Afterwards, not far from the same spot, I discovered a very large black wolf—the only one of the color I ever saw. He was beyond the range of my rifle; and while I was skulking to get nearer he made his escape. On proceeding to the spot I found a freshly slaughtered deer, there being little left but

the bones, the hide, and the head; all the balance being served as the black wolf's breakfast. A little north from this spot on what is known as the Carpenter marsh and on land now owned by James Goodrich, I had an experience with a deer which was a little comical. It was a bright day in June, 1837 or '38; the spot was in full view from the Goodrich residence. My mother was washing under a shade tree in the front yard. She called my attention to a pair of deer grazing on the marsh. It was the time of year when the deer were in the "red cast," and their horns in the "velvet." As they deliberately cropped the herbage their bright red bodies were more than half hidden by the tall marsh grass. It was but the work of a moment to bring out the rifle, and without proceeding out of the door yard, a shot from the rifle dropped the male deer, with his long horns, out of sight in the tall grass. The female member of the firm fled, at the crack of the rifle, about 70 yards farther away and halting with head erect, looked back to discover what had happened. I hastily reloaded and fired at her, but owing to too great distance missed my mark. As I proceeded in quest of my game I discovered a violent agitation of the grass—and such an exhibition of rolling and tumbling and kicking and thrashing I never saw one animal make. Finally, jumping more than ten feet in the air, and whirling back to earth and feet to sky he perpetrated some tremendous kicks before his avoirdupois brought him back to terra firma. Being now sufficiently recovered from the shock he had received he gathered himself up and in another moment he was out of sight in the thick growth of tamaracks. Well, I was foiled, and my game was lost; but I picked up on the battle ground a trophy. It was a magnificent branching buck's horn in full velvet, which the ball from my rifle had mowed off close to its owner's head. I lost my venison, but the grotesque figure of that deer when he kicked the air so vehemently, has many a time caused me to smile when I have been carrying my rifle along the woodland walks. I might fill a volume with similar incidents, for deer then were about as plenty and tame as Merino sheep have been in later years.

[To be Continued.]

## The Educational Advantages of the Grange.

The educational features of the Grange are the foundation stones upon which the Order is built. In every age and condition of human life in its normal state, from the cradle to the grave, the development of the mind is carried forward to a greater or less degree. The child receives first impressions from the mother; he learns to talk, to think, to act. All through life he continues to receive impressions from others; by thought and continually accumulating experience he arrives at conclusions, and acts in accordance with these conclusions, whatever they may be.

This in short is education in its broadest sense, and it can no more be confined to mere book-lore, than the sunlight to the dew drop.

The Grange accepts this broad view of the word "education," and applies it to every line and department of its work. It recognizes the fact, that the opportunities of the farmer for social culture, intellectual development, a knowledge of existing commercial laws and conditions, and an understanding of the political and economic questions of the day, were in former years, limited in the extreme; and by means of organization and co-operation it seeks to overcome these hindrances to the highest degree of success in farm life, and to give the farmer an opportunity to become the peer of any man, in other classes, in ease of manner, fluency of speech, practical common sense and logical conclusions, in regard to current topics and questions of state or national importance.

To this end the Grange educates its members. Along social lines they are continually brought in contact with each other, and from their frequent intercourse, they learn to practice the social amenities and courtesies of life which adorn society and give refinement and charm to the home

Continued to page 5.



WOMAN'S WORK.

Longing.

Of all the myriad moods of mind That through the soul come thronging, Which one was e'er so dear, so kind, So beautiful as longing?

At State Grange.

The State Grange will soon meet again. I find myself recalling those days of last December which I spent with other Patrons from all parts of the state, brothers and sisters, who but for this common bond, would never have met.

It is tiresome work, sitting still four days in three meetings a day, at State Grange, especially for active women, as most of us who go are. One good sister, at the reception, tendered the first evening by the state Woman's Work committee, said to me she was tired and wondered how the home folks were getting on.

The memories linger. Only last week I listened, eaves-dropper like, to a sister-telling some other ladies how lovely it was to go to State Grange, and I queried if all the worn faces I saw there lighted up as hers did when they dwelt upon the memory of it.

What do women do at State Grange? Well, first of all, we vote—glory enough for some of us, isn't that? Our votes count just as much on "Whether the Grange shall commit itself to a gold, or silver, or free trade, or what-not policy," as on "Shall it, by its oversight and advisement, endeavor to plant flowers in the district school yard and put into the house a comb and clean towel?"

Then you are on committees. Whether you do your part well and take much back to the Granges you are to visit in your own counties, depends, I observed, very much on how much thought you had given these duties before you go, and how well you use your note book during the discussions. I also noticed that the best workers everywhere were those who knew what had been done at previous sessions and who were familiar with what the VISITOR had had to say about matters likely to come up before this session.

There is plenty to enjoy in the session and in Lansing for a week, easy enough; no trouble about that, it all depends on your own openness and friendliness to ideas

and people. But how nice, so I thought last year as I shifted around in my chair while the brothers discussed "Basis of the monetary system," how very nice it would be if we women might have all slipped off into a smaller room and talked freely of some of the questions that especially looked to us for solution.

The Grange.

Written and read by Mrs. Ida English at the South Boston Grange, Oct. 2, 1895.

It is not necessary for me to explain what the Grange organization is, for everyone present understands it as well and perhaps better than I do. But some suggestion of what the Grange might be, may be of some benefit to us all.

Next, each member should consider himself personally responsible for the success of this organization. Do not wait for someone to make it pleasant for you, but do whatever is asked of you if it is in your power to do so; if it is impossible, try something else.

Another important thing in any meeting is music. Nothing can be compared to it to liven up any social gathering. We have just entered on the last quarter of the present year. The summer just gone by has been a very warm, also a very busy one to most of us, but the crops are now nearly all secured, and the short days and long evenings are before us.

Our Homes.

What Can be Done to Make Them More Attractive?

Read at Newaygo Pomona Grange by Mrs. C. T. Haskins, of Easley.

The subject of making a home is one which it seems to me would require years of experience. My own home making has been of such short duration comparatively that I can only give a few points which I think go toward making a happy and attractive home.

of the tough hides of the bear and forbear, which is shingled with self-denial." It seems to me one of the greatest attractions we can place in our homes is affection. Let us not be afraid, especially with our children, to show them that love which is due them, and which will draw them closer to us.

There are so many ways wherein a home can be made attractive, but there are equally as many to be avoided, and these are such little things that we often fall into their habit before we are aware. I think a few "don'ts" might apply just here. Don't be constantly fault-finding. It is anything but pleasant in the home, and after all, we all have faults,—serious ones sometimes—and what is the use troubling about others.

It matters not where it may be— In palace hall, or lonely cot, If costly hangings deck the walls, Or only flowers,—it matters not, Perhaps it is a gilded cage, Perhaps a cosy little nest, But be it great or be it small, The spot we always love the best, Is "Home, sweet Home."

A Young Girl's Library.

Best Ten American Books Selected by a Prominent Author.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson in an article in November Ladies' Home Journal, prints a list of one hundred books, by American authors, which he regards as the best works for young girls of fifteen. He considers the attractive and interesting features of books in making up his list, as he holds that literary instruction should be presented in its most palatable and inviting form to youth.

The Juveniles.

Some of Jip's Doings.

What a hot day it was! There was no breeze and not a cloud in the sky, and none but those who had to go out were to be seen on the roads.

May Knight would have gone out, but Mrs. Knight would not let her go till she had been to tea; for by that time the heat would not be so great.

The next day May was to go out to tea, and Nurse had to go to the town to buy some lace to trim a cool white dress for her. "I shan't have time to do it, ma'am, if I don't get it at once, and I don't mind the heat, for I am so strong it won't hurt me," she said.

"Well then, if you must go," said Mrs. Knight, "you may start now." With Mrs. Knight's small dog Jip by her side, off she went.

May found some old books which had been Mrs. Knight's when she was a child. May had a good time as she sat there with one book in her lap and one on the floor at her feet.

"No," said she, "I don't want to play; Jip, lie down." Rut Jip would not do this, and caught hold of her dress with his sharp teeth, to try to make her come with him.

"Don't," said she at last, and she was quite cross. "I won't come with you, Jip, go off at once;" and she drove him out of the room and shut the door.

Poor Jip ran straight to the way of the maids, and went on in much the same way with her, as he had done with May. He gave two or three sharp barks, and ran to the door, then stood still to see if she would come.

Then she let him lead her on; and when he saw that she meant to come he gave barks for joy, and ran on past the lawn, through the gate, out to the road. The maid ran there too; and straight down the road the dog went, then up the lane. When she came to the end of the lane she saw that Jip stood by the side of someone who lay by the side of the road.

The coachman and groom both came, and Nurse was brought to the lodge of the coachman, whose wife said, "I will see to her and nurse her."

"Oh, dear!" thought May, when she heard this, I do wish I had not been cross with Jip; and I wish I had gone with him and found Nurse, but I quite thought it was all in play.—E.

A good way to test a swindling scheme is to offer a non-negotiable note when the time comes for signing. Mark out the words "or order" or "or bearer" which always follows the blank line on which is written the name of the one to whom the note is given. Make it payable to him alone. That saves you all right. If the note is given with a view of a contract which the other party offers just write upon the note ahead of your signature these words: "The payment of this note is made conditional upon the performance of a contract for which it is given." Always remember that no matter what oral contract you have it will have nothing to do with the payment of the note unless it appears on the face of the note.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

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

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c.

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

We have to thank several friends for copies of the VISITOR date of Oct. 3, sent in accordance with our request.

We have several good Pomona reports in this issue. Let us hear from more. 300 words, Brethren and Sisters.

The Board of Agriculture requested President Gorton of the Agricultural College to resign. He refused, and was given indefinite leave of absence. No permanent successor was named.

We want to call attention to this issue of the VISITOR. To our mind it is one of the best recently. There are a number of important topics treated, and we hope they will interest and instruct all who read them.

**OUR WORK.**

We have so many times spoken about "Our Work" that we have feared Patrons would think we were urging it too strongly, but we have felt it to be so important that we could not resist urging it upon the attention of Granges. In some cases we need a little more definiteness in our work. We need to be a little more specific, to strike at definite objects, to aspire to definite ends. For nearly two years now the VISITOR has been publishing, at the head of its editorial columns, a little platform entitled "Our Work," hoping that Patrons and Granges would, by its constant reminding, gradually bring their work to focus along the lines indicated in this little platform. To the older Patrons there was nothing new in "Our Work." It was merely a statement in a little different form of the Declaration of Purposes of the Grange, including a few hints as to how these purposes might be attained.

We hope that this summing up has been of value. We hope that the Subordinate Granges are gradually getting their work organized so that they are working toward some of these ends defined in "Our Work." We trust that they are investigating the questions that are hinted at there, and that they are trying to educate their members to appreciate all of these questions more fully. We hope that there will be more and more of this. We hope that the State Grange will gradually get its work organized so that all the departments of "Our Work" will be fully represented by strong committees working toward specific ends, and that each Subordinate Grange in the state will gradually follow in the wake of the State Grange until there shall be hundreds and thousands of people in Michigan

who are constantly striving for similar and definite purposes in the way of improving the farmers financially, intellectually, socially, and morally.

**WEEDS.**

As our readers have probably observed, we are publishing a series of brief articles from farmers in different portions of the state, relative to the prevalence of weeds in their communities and measures for the suppression of the pests. We have felt that these replies would be of interest and value, because we recognize that weeds are an enemy which, though constantly present with the farmer, are nevertheless often disregarded as to their effect upon the profits of the farm. Perhaps the very fact that they are so common leads farmers to feel that they are a necessary evil, and possibly to minimize their destructive properties.

Looking at the matter from a common-sense point of view, as well as considering the reports of scientists who have investigated the subject, it seems to us that the weed question is one which the farmers can do well to consider more seriously. One correspondent believes that the damage from weeds amounts to six per cent per annum. In some cases this is undoubtedly too high a per cent; in other cases it may not be too high. The average business man, when he discovers any point where there is a loss, of even one per cent, is not at all slow to stop that leak, if it can be done.

There are at least three ways in which this weed nuisance may be abated. The first one is by the use of pure seeds. It is now a well known fact that our most troublesome weeds are foreign; that is, they are brought into the state or community from other communities, states or countries, in seeds. It is also a well known fact that, in addition to the dangerous weed seeds, a great deal of seed, such as lawn grass seed, contains such an amount of foul weed seed that it would seem as if it were something more than accident. There are possibly two ways in which pure seed may be obtained. One is by a guarantee from the seedsman; the other is one which may be needed in addition to the guarantee, and that is the examination of seeds by an expert. The Michigan Experiment Station at the Agricultural College agrees to examine seeds which are sent to it, with regard to the purity of the seed. If you are in doubt as to the purity of any seed you are about to sow, send a fair sample of it to the Botanical Department, Michigan Experiment Station, Agricultural College, in a package that will not be broken; and also send a letter giving your name and address, and making your request for analysis.

The second method of eradicating weeds is the enforcement of existing laws. In the last report of the State Board of Agriculture, 1894, there are published all of the Michigan statutes regarding weeds. These statutes make it the duty of every overseer of highways to cut down or destroy all noxious weeds in the highways at least twice a year. Owners or occupants of land are required to cut down Canada thistles and milkweed at such time as to prevent their seeding. In the case of the thistles, if the owner does not do it, the overseer shall see that it is done. Gravel and plank road companies are required to keep the highway clear of weeds on roads owned by them and railroad companies are also required to destroy noxious weeds on the lands occupied by them, and the city, town, or township authorities may, if these corporations neglect to obey the law, destroy the weeds and recover the expense of the same against the corporation.

It occurs to us that Subordinate Granges could do considerable in this matter of weed eradication. If each Subordinate Grange would discuss the question thoroughly, and next spring unite their orders for seeds, sending samples of all the seeds to be tested at the Experiment Station, and then in the summer and early fall see that weeds in the highways, on the railroads, and in neglected places generally are destroyed according to the law, we believe that a great deal of good can be done. It seems as if this plan is entirely practicable, and that it is really worth while for the Grange to give it some attention.

**STATE GRANGE.**

Worthy Master Horton said all that needed to be said perhaps, in the last issue of the VISITOR, about getting ready for State Grange, and yet for fear that his advice may not be heeded, we take the liberty of calling the attention of delegates to what seem to us important matters in connection with the next meeting of the State Grange.

In the first place we regard this as an important session. As a rule, that session of the State Grange occurring just before the legislature convenes is thought to be of greater importance than the "off-session;" but to our mind, this alternate session is of equal, if not of greater importance, because it is at this session that various plans may be matured, especially in regard to legislation, which may be urged and discussed during the coming year, and thus pave the way for wiser and stronger action at the next meeting. We fear that this off-session of the Grange has occasionally been undervalued. Of course the chief officers of the Grange are not to be elected, and it is possibly true that there are no serious problems confronting the Order, and yet we would like to suggest to the delegates and Patrons generally that there are at least three different lines of thought that this State Grange needs to consider very carefully.

The first one is the ever-recurring question of the Good of the Order. What can be done to increase the number of Granges, and the number of members? This question comes up every year and always will come up. It must be considered in relation to circumstances. What was a good plan last year may not be a good one for this year. The Grange in Michigan, in spite of the hard times, has made the largest progress the last year that it has made in many years. It has increased more rapidly in the number of Granges, and it is generally better organized. Its actual achievements have been greater, especially in the way of legislation and of practical co-operation; and yet we all know that we must consider plans for stronger growth, larger membership, greater activity, wider influence. Any one who is a delegate will not waste time if he spends a great deal of thought in devising plans for furthering the Grange work in the state. Another item in connection with this is what support the Grange will give the VISITOR. This question also comes up every year, and it is too important to neglect. We are sorry to say that Patrons do not all support the VISITOR as one might expect they would.

In the second place, there is a question before the Grange that it is hard to plan for, but it is expressed by saying that we need a stronger organization of the Grange; in our opinion there needs to be a little more machinery at work in the way of committees with specified objects in view, either appointed committees or sub-committees of the executive committee. We have, for some time, urged the value of at least four committees, one on each of the following topics: Business and Co-operation, Woman's Work, Education, and Legislation. Possibly it is not wise to undergo great expense for all these separate departments of work, but we feel that it is certainly valuable that all these lines be worked by persons especially devoted to them. We need a little more definiteness of purpose. We believe the Grange is gaining in this respect in Michigan, but we think there is still room for improvement; a little stronger organization, a little more activity, even in these hard times, will do wonderful work for the Grange.

And in the third place, it seems to us essential that subjects of legislation to be presented at the next session of our legislature should be very carefully considered by this State Grange. We have suggested seven or eight topics for discussion along this line, and we hope that the State Grange will see fit to take such action as shall confine these questions to even a smaller limit. We believe, if the State Grange would select not more than five or six topics and urge Subordinate Granges to thoroughly discuss these topics during the coming year, that when the next State Grange comes together, we would be in better shape to know the opinion of rank and file of the Order regarding the sort of legislation that is desired. We cannot begin too

early to work along these legislative lines.

We hope and believe that this coming session of the State Grange will be pleasant and profitable. We trust that it will be a business session, that delegates will come prepared to work, as most of them usually do, that discussions will be thorough but not lengthy, but sharp and decisive, that the committee work will be active and broad-minded, and that the results will redound to the credit of the State Grange of Michigan.

**Notice.**

The Michigan State Grange will meet in Representative hall, Lansing, Dec. 10th, at 10 a. m.

Lansing hotels offer rates of \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day. Fuller notice will appear in the next issue. The rate of one and one-third railroad fare can only be secured on the certificate plan. The purchaser of a ticket to Lansing, not more than three days before the meeting assemblies, will pay full fare and *ask* for a certificate, which, when properly signed at the State Grange, will entitle him to a return ticket at the Lansing station for one-third fare. Tickets will not be honored unless presented within three days after the adjournment of the meeting. It is understood that Sunday will not be reckoned as a day. Notice that *no refunding of fare can be expected because of failure of parties to obtain certificates.*

Officers, delegates and all other persons thinking of attending State Grange will observe that it will be absolutely necessary for each person to obtain a certificate from the agent where the ticket is purchased, to the point where the meeting is held, otherwise the purchaser will be unable to obtain the *excursion rate returning*, and will be obliged to pay full tariff fare in either direction. JENNIE BUELL, Secretary. Ann Arbor, Nov. 18, 1894.

**Some Important Questions for Discussion in Subordinate Granges.**

1. Do our state tax laws need reforming?
  2. Do our highways need improving, and how can they be improved?
  3. How can the farmer best aid in solving the temperance question? Would a state liquor commission be likely to help in a satisfactory solution?
  4. Should public business be conducted on the same basis as private business? Should appointments be for political service or for merit?
  5. Shall we have stronger laws against food adulterations?
  6. Can public expenditures, both state and local, be wisely reduced? If so, at what points?
  7. How much money are the people of this state willing to expend for the support of the University?
  8. Shall we have more complete home rule for cities and counties?
- We invite, also, discussion of these topics in the columns of the VISITOR. Can we not have some sharp, lively debates on these questions this winter?

**Forward! March!**

The following personal letter to each of the 45 local Grange deputies has been recently sent out from the Master's office, together with a bundle of solicitation circulars entitled "A more general organization of farmers needed" (and printed in last VISITOR) single copies of which are to be mailed out to farmers as suggested in the personal letter. It is hoped and urged that county deputies act promptly and cover their respective counties thoroughly. Seventeen Granges have been added to our list since last State Grange meeting, and this number can be doubled several times if all deputies go earnestly at the work. All the Grange workers in each county should be brought into line to assist. County Granges should take up the subject of assisting the deputy at their next meeting. Members from different parts of a county can give valuable information in locating best neighborhoods for work, etc. Brother and Sister Patrons, the start is made, now let us all talk and act Grange principles, knowing that in comparison to an increase in numbers will our influence and usefulness be strengthened.

**To Organizing Deputy.**

This is the best time of year for getting the attention of farmers and presenting to them the needs of organization and the merits of the Grange. Your fidelity to the Order has caused the Patrons of your county to ask that a Deputy's Commission be given you. Thus responsibilities are placed upon you that may, if thoughtfully and tenaciously nurtured, stand to your lasting credit and gain the approbation of all members of the Order. There is no excellence or reward without labor, in the field for financial gain or in the great reform and educational movements of the day. It is the earnest solicitation of the State Grange and your co-workers in the Grange in your county that a systematic campaign be at once established for the organization and reorganization of Granges. We all look to you to lead. The Patrons of your county and the State Grange will

give all possible assistance. We are ready to commence now. The plan can be laid and much of the work done during the long evenings at your own home.

First. From a county map and your knowledge of the county, locate the places in each township where conditions seem favorable for successful work. In doing this, villages should be avoided, but little country burgs where meeting place can be easily secured and where the people naturally center, are preferable, and many times exclusive country neighborhoods offer the best inducements and are most liable to succeed when organized.

Second. Having established the points for work, secure the names of several farmers surrounding the vicinity and then fill out in writing and sign the solicitation circulars (a bundle of which I will send you by mail) and send one to each of the farmers so selected. You will notice that the solicitation circulars ask for a prompt reply. In this way you will get the key of the situation in each place. Those who answer favorably will be the nucleus for the new Grange.

Third. Visit the localities, gathering more favorable names, with the assistance those who favor the movement will give you, and fix a time you will meet them collectively (there and then, if it can be so arranged,) and further mature the plans for completing the organization.

From this time you must be guided by circumstances, that prevail at each place. In some places you can organize at once, while in others adjourned meetings and the appointment of soliciting committees will be necessary.

Your Deputies' Guide will give you all needed information about organizing. I hope you can select your points and mail the solicitations out at once, for it will take a little time to get replies back.

Two or three visits may be needed to get a new or reorganized Grange in working order, and it should all be completed as early in the winter as possible.

When you get the work along so that you are to meet them collectively no doubt some of the good talking Patrons of your county will go with you if you need their services. But it is not flowery oratory that is needed so much as earnest explanation and personal solicitations. You are thoroughly competent for all the work. If you are successful, the bounties given by the National Grange will more than pay you for postage, etc., and something for service. Then the satisfaction of having done a good work in a worthy cause is best of all.

It should be a part of your work to organize or reorganize if necessary, a Pomona Grange in your county. Four Subordinate Granges are necessary in its formation. A good, active county Grange is essential to the growth and perpetuity of the Subordinate Granges.

Please write me for any information, and let me know of the progress of your work. Fraternally,

GEO. B. HORTON.

P. S. The State Grange especially desires that you attend the farmers' institute that will be held in your county some time during the winter, and represent the interests of the Grange. Special printed matter, wall banners, etc., will be sent you in due time.

G. B. H.

Tax Statistics.

BY HON. C. V. DELAND, STATE TAX STATISTICIAN.

The tax statistician act, as I understand it, originated in the State Grange. There is and has long past been a feeling among the farmers of the state that the "methods" of taxation were not just and equitable, and that too large a part of the burden of taxation was imposed upon the realty, and especially upon the farming and producing elements of its population. Up to this time there has been no officer or officers in this state who could furnish any data as to how the laws are executed or the amount or percentage of taxes levied, or any reliable statistics upon which to base details, comparisons, or reforms. Even in referring to the state tax, it could only be said that it was based upon an equalization of the taxable property in the several counties, made once in five years upon the reports of the county boards of supervisors and their local representatives, sent before the state board of equalizations. It was to remedy this state of uncertainty, and by the collection of facts and figures, the statement of correct averages and percentages, making comparisons and investigating methods to secure more equity, greater uniformity, and to correct admitted or discoverable defects, that this new and important inquiry was inaugurated.

The purposes of the law are fully set forth in section 2 of the act, and can best be stated by inserting the text in full, as follows:

THE LAW.

It shall be the duty of the tax statistician to ascertain, as fully as is practicable, the actual and the assessed value of the real and personal property within the state

which is subject to taxation under the provisions of the general tax law; to make special inquiry into the proportion of mortgages, moneys and credits taxed and untaxed under the assessing laws of this state, and the methods of the assessing officers in regard to the assessment of such property; the character and value of all property which is exempt from taxation and the reasons for such exemption; the character and value of the property belonging to corporations or individuals paying or liable for the payment of specific taxes, and the earning of such corporations or properties; the value of all property held by churches, religious and benevolent and charitable societies, under the laws of this state, which are not taxed; the amount of state, county, municipal or city, township and other local taxes assessed, the amount paid and the amount returned delinquent; the amount of such delinquent taxes which is lost to the state, and its political subdivisions, and so far as practicable the causes and reasons for such loss; and such other facts relative to the sources and collection of the revenue of the state, and of counties, townships, cities, villages and school districts as are pertinent to the inquiry hereby authorized and instituted. He shall compile and record the statistics in such a manner as to be able to furnish information relative to the sources of public revenue and the properties assessed and taxes paid in each of the political subdivisions of the state, so far as is practicable. He shall also ascertain, so far as may be, whether the spirit and letter of the general and specific tax laws are enforced, and if such enforcement results in an equitable and just distribution of the taxes authorized by the various political subdivisions of the state for their support, or wherein lies the failure to secure the full, just and equitable results intended by the enactment of existing laws.

THE INVESTIGATION.

It is my purpose to take up the subjects in proper order, and to this end we are investigating. 1. "The actual and assessed value of the real and personal property of the state," and 2, "the methods of the assessing officers in regard to the assessment of such property."

These branches of the investigation seem to be of primary importance; the first, because next year, 1896, there is to be a "state equalization," and it is very important that it should be based upon true values and real facts, and not upon theories or local assumptions and representations. A careful analysis of the several state equalizations from 1861 to 1891 is being made from the meager records on file, with comparative gains and losses in acreage and values, and it is already plainly apparent many of these state equalizations have been grossly unequal and unjust, that in many instances the returns have been "doctored," facts suppressed and justice and equity painfully ignored. We hope to be so well prepared with reliable data before the meeting of the next state board of equalization as to render such a state of affairs impossible in the future.

"The methods of the assessing officers" is another subject of present inquiry. This involves an immense amount of correspondence and labor, at the instant, and is revealing a mass of information, misinformation, incongruity, stupidity and dishonesty that is actually appalling.

The starting point in this investigation is the supervisor or assessor, as these officers initiate and construct the whole basis, upon which the tax levies are founded and completed. A circular and blank has been prepared and mailed to every supervisor and assessing officer in the state, the answers to which are expected to throw light upon "methods" and form a basis for further investigation and comparison. These blanks are being returned and will furnish a unique exhibit, not only of methods but also of the personalities and peculiarities of the men who are chosen and entrusted with the important functions of assessing and apportioning the burdens of taxation upon their fellow citizens.

WHAT SUPERVISORS THINK.

About one out of five of the blanks so far returned are carefully, intelligently, and honestly filled out, showing that the supervisor is not only well qualified for the trust, but appreciates and sympathizes with the object of the inquiry. Some are filled out so bunglingly as to be valueless, showing incapacity and indifference. Others are glaring samples of trickery and dishonesty. One supervisor sends the blank back with "rats" written boldly across its pages; another writes—"Do you think I am a d—d fool?" Some write long letters cursing the legislature, the law, the taxes, and finding fault with everybody but themselves; some possess the virtue of frankness and admit they pay little or no attention to the laws, but use their own judgment in making assessments. The chief stumbling block in the path of nearly all their "kicking" is "how am I to get my pay for doing this work," and many inclose bills of from three to twelve dollars. As there are nearly eighteen hundred assessors and supervisors in the state, and the whole sum appropriated by the

legislature for this inquiry is two thousand dollars, it is quite plain that the demands of these kickers would force it into early bankruptcy.

One thing is certain—the law cannot be effective and produce the results aimed at, without the co-operation of county and township officers. If they stubbornly refuse to be interested and wilfully withhold information, but little can be accomplished, as it will be impossible for any man to personally visit every county, city, village, and township in the state to gather the facts and figures needed to make the investigations complete or even useful. It is an ominous reflection upon our system of government, that so many persons who are entrusted with official positions and only have so poor and narrow an appreciation of what they really owe to themselves and the general public. The law makes ample provision for reasonable compensation to supervisors by a per diem to be paid by the town, not only for making assessments, but for all other duties and reports required by law.

Perhaps it is overstepping the line of prudence at this time to say it, but from the reports already on file in this office there can be no possible doubt that the "methods" in and by which the taxation of the people are distributed and apportioned are not only unequal and unjust, but in many respects and localities, dishonest and "rotten to the core."

Farmers' Institutes.

Farmers' institutes have been held at the following points:

Table listing Farmers' Institutes held at various locations with dates and months.

Reports from these points indicate great interest and almost uniformly successful and well attended gatherings. If all the old settled counties do as well in proportion as have these northern counties, Michigan will have some institutes that will be hard to beat anywhere. The following are places and dates assigned for the remainder of the institutes for this season:

Table listing upcoming Farmers' Institutes with locations, dates, and months.

The Educational Advantages of the Grange.

(Continued from page 1.)

life of any class of people. No other organization extant possesses such valuable opportunities for self-development in this direction, and no other class in the community stands in greater need of this kind of education.

The farmer needs the Grange to assist him to become a better farmer, and the farmer's wife to become a better home maker. No farmer in this country has reached the highest possibilities of farming. In this occupation, as in most others, we learn from study, observation, experience, and the teaching of others. Individually and alone, we can hope to get but little from the great storehouse of wisdom and knowledge in regard to the intricate science of farming, whose marvelous mysteries have scarcely yet begun to be unfolded.

The laboratories of nature are too numerous, and life is too short to enable us to make a special study of all soils, plant growths, food nutrients, and animal life. Much of this needed knowledge must come from the study and experience of others. The Grange becomes the special educator of the farmer in this direction, supplying his needs in the most systematic and practical way which could be devised. The

farmer's wife, also, whose opportunities for obtaining a knowledge of many of the niceties of the home art, may have been limited, receives most valuable lessons from her sister in the Grange, who, perchance, has had better opportunities and a wider experience in life.

In a purely intellectual way the farmer needs and must have the mental discipline and ripened thought which may be obtained in connection with Grange work, in order to give him an equal chance with other men from more favored classes, for positions of honor and trust within the gift of the people.

By study and application the ambitious young farmer can do much for himself, but he cannot become the ready thinker and easy speaker, without discipline and public experience in this direction; and the Grange is the only organization which affords him ample opportunities for the development of the latent powers of thought and speech which he may possess.

In former times the education of the farmer was sadly neglected along commercial lines. A few years ago he was not supposed to know much about the market value of even farm products, and much less could he have any definite knowledge of the world's commodities, and of the laws of trade and of commerce which govern the same. But the Grange, through its associated efforts and co-operative methods, enables the farmer to obtain a knowledge of the market value of every farm product, and of every article of supplies for the farm and the household, from a paper of pins to a mowing machine or self binder; and more than this he has been taught to estimate the amount of farm products in this and other lands, to study the laws of supply and demand, to investigate the manipulations of the market, and to apply this knowledge as best he may to his own conditions of farm life.

But the Grange goes still further than this, by enabling the farmer to become familiar with the great economic questions, which a few years ago was as Greek and Latin to him. This education is making him a thinking, active, potent factor in the solution of the currency question which is agitating not only this nation but the nations of the world at the present time. The tariff question is of great interest to the farmer, and the Grange teaches him to study it in all its phases that he may fully understand its effect upon all the industries of the land.

The transportation question, which is of such great importance to the farming and all other interests of the country, is receiving much thought and investigation, and farmers are thus preparing themselves to act with wisdom and discretion in the solution of this mighty problem.

The immigration question with its far reaching consequences is also a topic for study and discussion in Grange work. But education in the Grange does not even stop here; no American farmer can be true to the best interests of his country, until he thoroughly understands what an enlightened citizenship means, and acts in accordance with that knowledge and understanding.

During the past twenty years or more the Grange has been teaching the farmers of the nation some of the rights, duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Intelligence, virtue, and morality among farmers are essential elements of good citizenship, but these count for little in the enactment and execution of wise and just laws, if the farmers permit themselves to be so dominated and directed by party leaders as to become as plastic clay in their hands to be used for selfish ends or party supremacy regardless of the interests of the people.

On the other hand, that country has the most equitable laws, and is best governed, whose rulers are under the direct control of an enlightened and loyal people. During the entire existence of the Grange, it has been a prominent part of its educational work to teach the farmer that he has a personal duty and responsibility in state and national legislation, and that his duty consists in fealty to the principles of good government, rather than in blindly following the mandates of party leaders. The above are some of the leading educational features of the Grange.—Alpha Messer.

Among the things that are both convenient and useful to the farmer is a workshop and it is safe to say that no farm is too small to need a workshop, and that no large farm can be successfully managed without one.

Very Proud,

Harrison County, O., 7-15-95.

Mr. O. W. Ingersoll,

Dear Sir: I refer with pride to the paint that we put on our buildings some years ago. It is looking very well, and still retains its gloss. It has convinced many people around this section and they will want some next fall. It is no fraud.

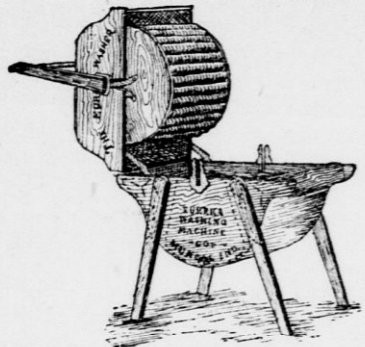
Yours Respectfully,

F. S. DYSART.

See Adv. Ingersoll's liquid rubber paint.

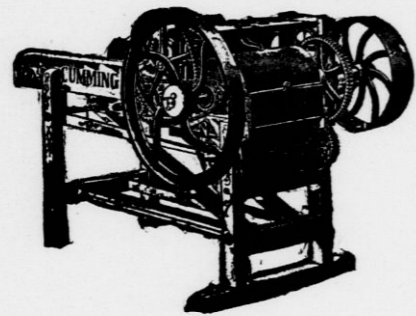
The Eureka Washer

WITH LID COMPLETE.



May be ordered with or without the lid. Simple in construction and easy to operate.

Eureka Washing Machine Co., MUNCIE, IND.



FEED CUTTERS

\$2.80 and upwards.

Also Hay Presses, Hay Tedders, Mowers, Horse Rakes Cultivators, and other implements at prices to suit the farmers for CASH.

On Top . . .

Good beef is there now. Merinos will not stay below long. We have right stock at right prices.

W. E. BOYDEN, Delhi Mills, Mich.

Advertisement for Individual Tension fencing by Buchanan Fence Co., featuring a wire fence illustration and price of \$35.00 for 100 rods.

Advertisement for Berkshire, Jersey, and other breeds of swine by S. W. Smith, Cochranville, Chester Co., Pa.

Advertisement for Improved Chester White Swine by A. H. Warren, Ovid, Mich., featuring a pig illustration.

FRENCH BUHR MILLS



BECAUSE they grind more with same power. Don't wear out or break down.

Roller or Buhr Systems. Estimates furnished on application.

Advertisement for Cancer Tumors and Skin Diseases, featuring a graphic of a person and text about a 'Cancer No Knife' cure.

Advertisement for Hand Made Harness Co., Stanton, Mich., featuring a horse illustration.

Advertisement for American Home Journal, offering a free subscription for one year.

College and Station

Dairy Records,

Bulletin Michigan Station.

SUMMARY.

The records of three cows seem to warrant the following suggestions:

- 1. The similarity between the forms of these cows and the ideal dairy type as exemplified in the score card goes far to confirm the value of the latter.
2. The size of the udders and bellies requisite to the production of extraordinary yields seems to indicate that the cows must be relatively large if a phenomenal record is desired.
3. Perfect health, a glossy coat, thrifty appearance and a good coat of flesh are not incompatible with the best and most economical dairy performance.

- 4. In feeding dairy cows successfully they must be treated as individuals, each with likes and dislikes peculiar to herself.
5. Regard must be had to the same question of individuality in the stable management.
6. Cows should be given a variety of feeds.
7. They should be allowed an abundance of succulent food in winter.

- 8. In these cases an ample grain ration while at pasture was accompanied by extraordinary yields.
9. The individuality of the cow is the determining factor.
10. While the richness of the milk in fat is largely determined by the individuality of the cow herself it is influenced within narrow limits by the season.

11. The fact that each of these cows descended from ancestors of merit confirms the idea that ability in the dairy is a matter of inheritance, and that therefore in the selection of his cows the dairyman should regard (a) their forms, (b) the performance of their ancestors, and (c) their record with scales and test. The latter is the deciding factor.

Sheep Feeding.

Bulletin Michigan Station.

SUMMARY AND PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS.

- 1. Sheep are more economically fattened when more or less closely confined than when subjected to an undue amount of exposure or too much exercise.
2. Wheat compares favorably with corn, as the main or exclusive grain in a ration, and is a profitable grain to feed under conditions like those existing during this experiment.
3. In this experiment shearing at the beginning of the fattening period was not followed by good results, either from the point of economy of production or the amount of dry matter required to produce a pound of gain.
4. Feeding by means of a self feed is an expensive method of fattening and is not to be recommended either from the standpoint of

total gains made or the amount of dry matter required to produce a given gain.

5. The animals in this experiment fattened on rape during the fall and in good condition at the beginning of the experiment were essentially as successful feeders as those in poorer condition that were fed during the fall on ordinary grass pasture.

Necessity of Seed Investigation and Control.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

An examination of many of the seeds of common vegetables and forage plants reveals the fact that an immense amount of poor seed is sold to farmers and gardeners. While other countries for many years have been investigating this subject, with a view to protecting their agriculturists from abuses in the seed trade, no particular notice has been directed to the matter in the United States, except at a few of our experiment stations. At the same time, great apathy prevails among those who purchased seed. Seed for corn, wheat, and other grain crops, indeed, is usually selected, with more or less care, from crops harvested on one's own farm or in the neighborhood, where there is adequate means of knowing its real value, and yet it must be admitted that, under the circumstances, more frequently than not, the selection does not receive the thought and care which the importance of the results involved demands. On the other hand, in the case of clovers, grasses, and various forage and garden plants, most of the seed is purchased in the general market and the buyer has little or no knowledge of its history and excellence.

While competition might be expected to regulate this evil to a large extent, as a matter of fact there is so little accurate knowledge upon the subject of seeds among our people at large, and such a lack of public sentiment and of laws requiring dealers to furnish seed of requisite purity and germinating quality, that the buyer is placed largely at the mercy of the dealer. While seedsmen, in the main, may have perfectly honorable intentions with respect to the wares they sell, it is still the fact that they are in the business for profit, and naturally look out for their own interests.

Another evil, resulting from the lack of information upon this subject and of seed-control methods, is found in the poor reputation which American seed has acquired in some foreign countries. It is desirable that the foreign trade in American-grown seed shall be encouraged so far as possible; but in some countries such a prejudice exists against our seed that it is difficult for it to gain a foothold; but it is believed that a decided improvement may be made in the quality of American seed by calling proper attention to the subject and by the inauguration of seed control work in this country.

The Farmer's Principal Beef Market.

During the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1894, the farmers and stock raisers of the United States have sold, and there have been exported, to the United Kingdom of Great Britain three hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and ten (\$305,910) live beef cattle, valued at twenty-six million five hundred

thousand dollars (\$26,500,000.) During the same period of the year 1893 only one hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and eleven (182,611) live beef cattle from the United States were taken by the British markets, at a valuation of sixteen million six hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars (\$16,634,000.)

Large proportions of the meat thus taken into England are sold in the retail markets of London, Liverpool, and other cities, as "prime Scotch" or English beef. Under that classification the butcher demands and secures a better price than he could with the meat known and sold as Canadian and American. This method is a splendid indorsement of the quality of American beef. It has, however, been the occasion of much contention, and at last resulted in a Government investigation.

During the first six months of the year 1894 there were exported to the United Kingdom of Great Britain one hundred and twelve million pounds of dressed beef, valued at nearly ten millions of dollars. This trade in dressed beef is almost entirely in the hands of American citizens. Their principal competitors are found in Australasia. The question whether more profit remains with the producer from shipping live beef cattle or carcasses to European markets is one which requires thorough investigation.

Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture.

In view of the approaching session of Congress, and of the fact that the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture will soon be ready for distribution among Senators and Representatives, to the extent of over 1,000 copies each, the accompanying table of contents may be of interest to dairymen, horticulturalists, and farmers generally; it is accordingly furnished for the accommodation of the agricultural press.

ditions of the Arid Regions, by Milton Whitney; Mineral Phosphates as Fertilizers, by H. W. Wiley; Fertilization of the Soil as Affecting the Orange in Health and Disease, by H. J. Webber; Grasses as Sand and Soil Binders, by F. Lamson-Scribner; Water as a Factor in Growth of Plants; by B. T. Galloway and A. F. Woods; Pure Seed Investigation, by G. H. Hicks; Grain Smuts; Their Causes and Prevention, W. T. Swingle; Geographic Distribution of Animals and Plants in North America, by C. Hart Merriam; Hawks and Owls as Related to the Farmer, by A. K. Fisher; Crow Blackbirds and their Food, by F. E. L. Beal; Some Scale Insects of the Orchard, by L. O. Howard; The More Important Insects Injurious to Stored Grain, by F. H. Chittenden; What Meteorology can do for the Farmer, by M. W. Harrington; The Value of Forecasts, by H. H. C. Dunwoody; How Trees Grow, How to Plant a Forest, How to Treat the Wood Lot, and How to cultivate the Wood Crop, by B. E. Fernow;

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Table of directory information including Officers National Grange, Executive Committee, Officers Michigan State Grange, County Deputies, and Revised List of Grange Supplies with prices.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have sold Ingersoll Paint to the Order P. of H. since its organization.

MICHIGAN PATRONS "Buy direct from Factory" at full wholesale prices and save all Middlemen's Profits.

Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints. Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints.

Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Estimates and full particulars MAILED FREE. Write at once.



Kathleen Hesslegrave, a pretty young English artist, and Arnold Willoughby, a Bohemian amateur, meet casually at the Royal Academy gallery in London.

CHAPTER VIII. DIGRESSES SOMEWHAT.

In London meanwhile Mr. Reginald Hesslegrave, to use his own expressive phrase, was "going it."

"Pipped again!" Charlie Owen inquired in the peculiar dialect at which they were both experts.

"That's a nuisance," Charlie Owen responded, with a sympathetic, wry face, "for I suppose you counted upon it."

"What a fellow you are!" Charlie Owen exclaimed, with heartfelt admiration. "After a knock down blow like this, that would dishearten most chappies!"

And Reggie answered, with an expansive wave of his neatly gloved hand: "Do you suppose I'd ask Florrie and her mother to go in the pit? I imagine I know how to do the thing like a gentleman."

Mr. Reginald dismissed the sordid suggestion with another dejected wave of his well gloved left. "When a gentleman asks another gentleman to sup with him," he observed, with sententious dignity,

And Reggie drew a sigh of relief. "Honorable!" he answered, clutching hard at the straw. "It's all square, I assure you. I've remitted to Charlie."

Charlie ran his eye over the telegram. It was short, but satisfactory. Entirely disapproving. Am sending the money. This is the last time. Remember.

And Charlie Owen, patting his back, made answer emphatically: "Going off very well, man! Why, it's a thundering triumph! What a fellow you are, to be sure! Ice in the box and everything!

of her mamma, who was a stoutish matron of a certain age and uncertain waist, it was an undeniable fact that those who did catch it were for the most part women of title and of social distinction in the fastest set, so that Mr. Reginald felt himself in excellent society.

Charlie looked glum. He pursed his under lip. Like Bardolph's tailor, he liked not the security. "What's it for?" he asked dubiously.

"It would so," Charlie responded, screwing up a sympathetic but exceedingly doubtful face.

"Where from?" Charlie continued, not wishing to be hard, but still anxious for "the collateral," as Florrie's papa would have put it.

"Oh, I've telegraphed today to my people at Venice," Reggie responded airily. "But 'my people' of course was a euphemism for 'my sister.'"

"She always says that," Mr. Reginald interposed in an apologetic undertone. "Oh, dear, yes, I know, it's a way they have," Charlie responded, with a tolerant smile, as one who was well acquainted with the strange fads of one's people.

Charlie Owen drew the coins with slow deliberation from his dress waistcoat pocket. "Well, this is a debt of honor," he said in a solemn voice, handing them over impressively. "You'll pay me off of course before you waste any money on paying bills or landlords and such like."

Mr. Reginald returned to the box feeling half an inch taller. He knew himself a lady killer, and he noticed with pride that Miss Florrie and her mamma were on terms of bowing acquaintance with a great many people in the stalls and dress circle, the very best people, gentlemen for the most part, it is true, but still a sprinkling of ladies, including among them Mrs. Algy Redburn who ought by rights to be Lady Axminster.

Charlie ran his eye over the telegram. It was her role in life to flirt, and she did it for the love of it. Reginald Hesslegrave

was a distinctly good looking young man, very well connected, and she really liked him. Not of course that she would ever for a moment have dreamed of throwing herself away for life on a man without the means to keep a carriage, but Miss Florrie was one of those modern young ladies who sternly dissociate their personal likes and dislikes from their matrimonial schemes, and as a person to sup with, to talk with and to flirt with she really liked Master Reggie—nay, more, she admired him, for he knew how to "go it," and ability for "going it" was in Miss Florrie's eyes the prince of virtues. It was the one that enabled a man, however poor in reality, to give her the greatest amount of what she lived for—amusement.

So much smitten was Reggie, indeed, that before the end of the evening, under the expansive influence of that excellent Veuve Clicquot, he remarked chaffingly to Florrie at a moment when Mrs. Clarke was deep in talk with Charlie Owen, "I tell you what it is, Miss Clarke—or rather Florrie—I shall call you Florrie—some day you and I will have to make a match of it!"

Miss Florrie did not resent this somewhat abrupt and inartistic method of broaching an important and usually serious subject. On the contrary, being an easy going soul, she accepted it as a natural compliment to her charms and smiled at it good humoredly. But she answered none the less, with a toss of the crisp black curls: "Well, if we're ever to do that, Mr. Hesslegrave, you must find the wherewithal first, for I can tell you I want a carriage, and a yacht, and a houseboat. The man for my heart is the man with a houseboat. As soon as you're in a position to set up a houseboat, you may invite me to share it with you, and then"—she looked at him archly, with a winking smile—"I may consider my answer."

She was a taking little thing—there was no denying it. "Very bad style," so the ladies in the stalls remarked to one another as they scanned her through their opera glasses, "but awfully taking!" And Reginald Hesslegrave found her so. From that moment forth it became his favorite day dream that he had made a large fortune at a single stroke—on the turf, of course—and married the owner of the crisp black curls. So deep rooted did this ideal become to him indeed that he set to work at once to secure the large fortune. And how? By working hard day and night and saving and investing? Oh, dear me, no! Such bourgeois methods are not for the likes of Mr. Reginald Hesslegrave, who prided himself upon being a perfect gentleman. By risking Kathleen's hard earned money on the Derby favorite and accepting "tips" as to a "dark horse" for the Leger!

Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture.

Relationship between American and Eastern Asian Fruits, by L. H. Bailey; Facts concerning Ramie, by C. R. Dodge; Best Roads for Farm and Farming Districts, by Roy Stone; State Highways in Massachusetts, by G. A. Perkins; Improvement of Public Roads in North Carolina, by J. A. Holmes; Education and Research in Agriculture in the United States, by A. C. True; Food and Diet, by W. O. Atwater.

In an appendix of sixty-eight pages are published tables of the wholesale prices of the principal agricultural products in leading cities of the United States from 1890 to 1894, inclusive; of the exports and imports of agricultural products during the same period; of the composition and nutrient properties of human foods, and likewise of feeding stuffs for animals; of the fertilizing constituents of feeding stuffs; of the constituents of commercial fertilizers; of 100 principal weeds and the best methods of eradication; of the methods of controlling injurious insects, with formulas for insecticides; of the weight, cost, best time to sow, etc., of the seeds of the principal grasses and forage plants; of the fungous disease of plants and their treatment, etc. The book contains 147 illustrations.

Forestry in South Dakota.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS. 1. Among valuable timber and ornamental trees which are not in-

jured by late spring frosts, we have: wild black cherry, white birch, white elm, Scotch pine, red cedar and cottonwood.

2. Species which are most injured by frost are: European larch, walnut, oak and ash.

3. The age and conditions under which a tree is growing influences the injury from late frosts quite as much as the family or species to which it belongs.

4. In rate of growth all forest trees are not alike affected by precipitation, some follow closely the line of direction of the rainfall while others are quite independent of it.

5. When planted in groves a critical period in the growth of the cottonwood and box elder is reached at a time when natural pruning begins, and heavy losses are at that time, liable to occur.

6. None of the combination of species as they exist in the plats upon the Station grounds are satisfactory in all particulars, therefore, none of them are recommended for use by the general planter.

7. Pure plantations of any one species are not advocated unless in the case of the maple when grown from seed.

8. The following trees are discarded as being of uncertain value for planting in groves upon high prairie: Populus (certinensis) laurifolia, cottonwood, European larch, willow (Salix fragilis).

9. The following species for general planting are recommended in the order named: Deciduous—white elm, green ash, wild black cherry, burr oak, black walnut, white birch, box elder, laurel-leaved willow. Cottonwood for street or lowland groves, balm gilead as specimen tree. Evergreens—Scotch pine, red cedar, white spruce.

10. The future timber supply of this country is a feature to be kept constantly in view in selecting trees for permanent plantations, yet the greatest value resulting from extended tree planting arises from the protective influence which they exert.

Feeding Laying Hens.

Bulletin Geneva, N. Y., Station.

1. Two lots of laying hens, of large and small breeds respectively, having their grain food only dry and whole, ate more food at greater cost per fowl and for the live weight than did two similar lots having about thirty-seven per cent of their grain ground and moistened.

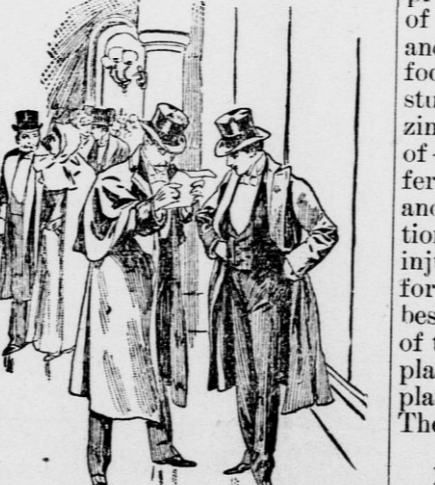
2. A pen of Leghorns, which had for the year thirty-seven per cent of their food ground and moistened grain produced eggs at a greater profit than did an exactly similar pen fed whole grain.

3. Of two like pens of Cochins, the one fed whole grain produced eggs at much less cost than did the pen having ground grain, which result is attributed partly to the exercise assured in feeding whole grain.

4. With the kinds of whole grain ordinarily available it is not possible to feed a largely grain ration having as narrow a nutritive ratio, that is—containing as large a proportion of the nitrogenous food constituents, as is perhaps necessary for best results from laying hens.

5. By using some of the highly nitrogenous by-products with ground grain it is possible to feed a somewhat narrow ration without feeding an excessive amount of meat.

6. With hens fed similar rations, when the hens of smaller breeds give only the same egg yield as the hens of larger breeds, the eggs are more cheaply produced by the smaller hens, but taking into consideration the cost of raising and the ultimate poultry value of the hens, the profits will be equally or more favorable for the larger hens.



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Notices of Meetings.

The annual meeting of Huron county Pomona Grange will be held with Wadsworth Grange on December 26th. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Lowell District Council will be held at South Boston Grange hall on Saturday, Dec. 7th, 1895. Let there be a good attendance.

Grange News.

A few words in regard to DeWitt Grange. Our Grange is doing finely. I think we have initiated about 30 new members this year and reinstated several more.

The Granges of Washtenaw county met in Fraternity Grange hall, Friday, Oct. 25. Hearty welcomes, a bountiful dinner, and ready conversations were indulged in till 1:30 p. m.

Some of the suggestions for the last question were: (1) More economic legislation in respect to taxation; (2) national legislation should protect one industry as much as another;

GRATIOT POMONA.

Gratiot county Pomona Grange met on the 2d inst., with Bethany Grange, No. 588. Bethany Grange is the one organized last June by Jason Woodman.

IONIA POMONA.

Ionia county Pomona has not met since I sent report of last meeting. Our Worthy Secretary and family have been helping to care for the sick, not in his own family but near by—his brother-in-law being very sick with typhoid fever.

KENT POMONA.

Kent county Grange held a special meeting at Whitneyville Grange hall on Oct. 30. Over 50 Patrons and friends were present and the following program was enjoyed by all:

Sister S. C. Pierson and Brother H. H. Foster; essay, "Why Farmers should be Patrons," by Sister E. Campau; war song by Brother W. Johnson; "The Unemployed" by Brother S. C. Peterson; song by Sister Mertie Preston;

HILLSDALE POMONA.

Hillsdale Pomona held its November meeting at the Adams Grange hall on the 7th. The attendance was large, the Grange being well represented from the extremes of the county.

As was announced, DeWitt Grange entertained Clinton county Pomona on Nov. 6. At an early hour Patrons began to arrive and at noon one of the largest crowds that has attended Pomona in a long time had congregated at DeWitt Grange hall.

CLINTON POMONA.

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Delegates to State Grange.

The following are the delegates so far as reported to this office, elected to attend the session of the State Grange to be held at Lansing, Tuesday, Dec. 10th, 10 a. m.:

- Antrim Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fansler
Henry Stockwell
George Blissitt
C. E. Newland
Barry L. A. Stuart
T. B. Snow
Alvin Morley
Benzie M. W. Olds
E. B. Rausford
Berrien E. F. Tallmadge
Branch
Calhoun
Cass
Clinton
Charlevoix
Eaton
Genesee
Gr'd Traverse McWethy
Gratiot A. L. Jeffs
Hillsdale Wm. McDougal
John Hunt
Harris

POMONA GRANGES.
Calhoun Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Simons
Western Pomona Mrs. H. J. Austin and Alice Austin
Kent Wm. T. Adams
Berrien R. V. Clark
Eaton C. C. Holbrook
Hillsdale Mrs. H. A. Hunker
Montcalm Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnson
Branch M. L. Evans
Gratiot D. L. Sharrar

JENNIE BUELL, Secretary.
During 1896 the ATLANTIC will publish a number of papers upon the Race Elements in American Nationality.

A Strange Numbness.

From Journal and Tribune, Lawrence, Kansas.
It was a newspaper article that caused Mrs. E. L. Whipple who was stopping at 1136 Pennsylvania St., Lawrence, Kansas, to try a medicine for which were claimed valuable qualities for diseases and ailments that seemed to fit her case.

She said that in December, 1893, she first commenced to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. At times she would be so dizzy headed and so very nervous that she could hardly get around. She had spells of numbness, a pin stuck into her body producing no feeling whatever.

Mrs. Whipple is getting well along in years, and for a time was almost helpless. When she began taking Pink Pills her youth seemed to return and she was strong and hearty again.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves.

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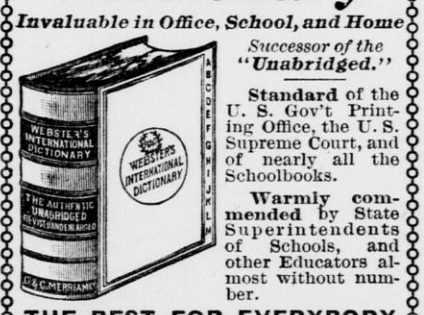
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Ask Secretary of your Grange for our Illustrated Catalogue. Aug. 15 11

Webster's International Dictionary



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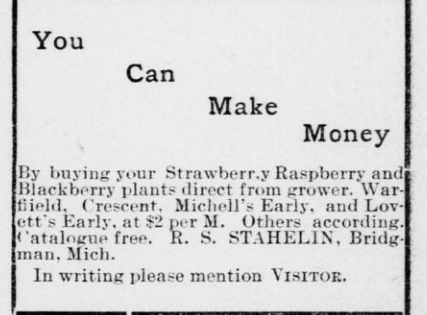
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P. S.—See Confidential Trade Circular, p. 40.



regarding the prices of the famous fruit lands, general farms, and city property, write to E. H. ALLYN, Real Estate Agency, Frederick Block, Traverse City, Mich.

FROM ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.

I see that Old Durham rushes into print to air his views on the fence question. He seems to be perfectly cowed by elasticity. I think that Page fence is a sassy, impudent thing, always answering back in the most aggravating manner. Then you never know just where to find it. Now that "just as good as Page" suits me. It never "kicks" at anything, and if it's absolutely necessary to go through it, one can do it, so there!

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