

GRANGE VISITOR

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

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WHOLE NO. 499.

Northern Michigan Asylum.

BY DR. JAS. D. MUNSON, MEDICAL SUPT.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: In answer to the query "How can expenses in our state institutions be reduced, without injuring their efficiency?" I will give a brief outline of the management, resources, and expenditures of the Northern Michigan Asylum, and a few words concerning the commitment of patients and the care bestowed upon them while under treatment.

COMMITTING PATIENTS.

All patients, whether private or indigent, are committed to the asylum by the probate court of the county of the patient's residence. The probate judge has to determine from the evidence adduced in each case, 1st, that the alleged insane person is insane; 2d, that the insanity of the individual is of such a character that he (or she) is in need of asylum care and treatment; and 3d, whether the patient, his estate, or his friends, are able to support him (or her) in the institution while under the visitation of insanity. The laws governing the admission of patients may be found in Act 135, Laws of 1885, and amendments thereto. It is beyond doubt that judges of probate exercise great care in determining the mental condition of patients before committing them to the asylum. In an experience including several thousand cases I have only known a few instances in which the individuals committed were not insane, and in these cases insanity was feigned to avoid punishment for crime. I have never known a person to be committed as the result of a conspiracy to deprive him of his rights as a citizen or of the use of his property.

NEEDED CHANGES IN LUNACY LAWS.

In one respect the judges of probate are hampered by the existing lunacy laws. They are obliged to find that the patient is either able to wholly support himself while in the asylum, or that he is wholly indigent, in which case they have no alternative but to commit him as a county charge. Many judges of probate and some of our asylum trustees are of the opinion that the lunacy laws should be so amended that the probate judge can commit patients on an order of partial support, i. e., charge the patient or his friends such a part of the cost of his support as he or his friends can pay without financial distress. If the law permitted such an order of commitment, the patient could be charged from 10 to 50 cents or a dollar a week, or more, as the case might be, which would undoubtedly quite materially reduce the cost of maintenance of the insane in the aggregate. At a recent meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylums for the Insane a committee was appointed to present to the coming legislature a bill providing for such an amendment to the laws governing the admission of patients.

ASYLUM MANAGEMENT.

The management of the asylum is vested in a board of trustees composed of six members. The trustees are appointed by the governor by and with the consent of the senate. The trustees serve without pay, but are allowed actual traveling expenses. Monthly meetings of the board are held, at which all matters pertaining to the institution are discussed, bills examined and audited, necessary improvements and repairs directed, and the condition of the hospital passed in review. All instances of alleged abuse of patients are investigated; in fact, everything that pertains to the welfare of patients, or the economy of the hospital, is considered. Twice yearly the trustees of the several asylums meet in joint session, at which the expenditures of the several asylums are compared and such suggestions formulated for the action of the separate boards as seem best for the interests of the state and of the institutions. The trustees are selected from our best business men, and there may be found among them merchants, farmers, lawyers, manufacturers, and physicians. It will thus be seen that the management of the asylum is directed by able men, whose only wishes are to carry out the humanitarian objects of the hospitals at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers.

It should be remembered that the highest efficiency of an asylum for the insane cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The highest purpose or aim of all our hospitals is to cure the patients committed to them. This necessitates medical treatment, kind and intelligent nursing, good food and plenty of it, heat, light and washing, and comfortable bedding and clothing. If these are provided in just proportion to the needs of the patients and especially in reference to the cure of diseased conditions, the cost of support will be greater than if mere custodial care is provided. It is the wish of all citizens that the insane should receive the most humane treatment, including medical care and nursing, and if it is remembered that many patients, the maniacal, the suicidal, and those suffering from bodily diseases, require constant nursing day and night, it will be seen that a rate of 44 cents per day is totally inadequate to meet the expense so incurred. But there are many able-bodied men in the institution who are able to work and who require but little personal supervision, who are able to in part earn their living and thus reduce the cost of maintenance of the whole number.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The cost of maintenance in our asylums has gradually decreased since 1885, as follows: In 1885 the daily cost was 53c; in 1886, 52c; 1887, 52c; 1888, 51c; 1889, 50c; 1890, 49c; 1891, 49c; 1892, 48c; 1893, 48c; 1894, 47c; 1895, 46c, and 1896, 44c per patient per day. It may be also said that the increase of the insane in the state during the last ten years has not exceeded two persons to each ten thousand of population, while the increase in the assessed valuation of property of the state has been something like 70 per cent. A decrease of one cent a day in the support of each patient may not seem like a great saving to the commonwealth, but it amounts to \$3,650 per year for each 1000 patients. The difference in the cost of support of 1000 patients at the present rate of maintenance, as compared with that of 1885, is \$32,850 per year for each 1000 patients under treatment. Thus it will be seen that the rate of maintenance has been reduced from year to year, as much as has been compatible with the best care and treatment of patients.

The income of the asylum is derived from the daily per capita cost charged for the support of patients, and from produce raised on the farm, after the cost of its production has been deducted. The expenditures for the last year were as follows: salaries and wages 76.72c; food, 92.19c; heating 26.04c; laundry expenses 12.25c; medical supplies 2.59c; household supplies 9.03c, etc., etc., per patient per week. Clothing is extra, and if furnished to patients by the institution is charged back to the county or state, as the case may be. The total net disbursements for the support of patients for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, were \$169,165.54, or 46.43c per patient per day. The total receipts for the same period, less clothing, were \$184,358.08.

The principal items of cost in the support of the insane are wages, food and fuel.

There are about 175 persons employed by the asylum, all of whom are attendants upon the insane, or nurses.

THE WORK OF ATTENDANTS.

The attendants have very arduous as well as responsible positions, for which men receive from \$18 to \$30 and women from \$12 to \$25 per month. The ratio of attendants to patients is about 1 to 9½, or somewhat less than in the state of New York, where one attendant to every 8 patients is required by law.

It should be stated that attendants work from 5:30 a. m. until 8:00 p. m., with the exception of chief attendants, who three nights in a week work from 5:30 a. m. until 7:00 p. m. Each attendant is allowed one day a month and two weeks a year leave of absence with pay. If attendants were employed on a basis of 10 or 12 hours for a day's service, the running expenses of the institution would be considerably increased.

Food supplies are issued by weight and upon a physiological basis. The cost of food varies from year to year with the

market value of supplies, but the quantity and quality of food provided must remain constant or be kept at a fixed standard, if the health and welfare of the patients and of the employes are not to suffer. In my judgment no greater abuse could be inflicted upon patients than to oblige them to live upon badly prepared or insufficient food.

And so we might specify the whole list of expenditures, and it would be found that a general law governs each, which can neither be restricted or exceeded without detriment. It is the constant aim of the trustees and officers of the asylum to maintain it at its best working point at the lowest possible cost.

OTHER ITEMS OF EXPENSE.

This asylum is valued at nearly \$775,000. The wear and tear, while not greater than in similar institutions, necessitates considerable expense to keep it in repair. Furniture and furnishings wear out, steam and waste pipes rust through, machinery breaks and wears out or becomes obsolete and wasteful, all of which have to be replaced; and these and many other matters require the supervision of the board. If the various departments of the institution are kept in perfect working order, the resulting economy will be so much the greater. One of the largest items of expense is fuel. If the boilers and engines are old and worn, or wasteful from any cause, then a failure to repair or replace them is the cause of an absolute waste of money. Such repairs or replacements are expensive, but they more than repay the outlay. The modern boiler and steam engine has an efficiency of from 7 to 25 per cent greater than those of 10 or 12 years of age. It needs no argument to show that to continue an obsolete heating and power plant in the institution would be to burn from 7 to 25 percent of the cost of the fuel consumed. No business man, not even the state, can afford such waste if it exists.

THE ASYLUM FARM.

The farm of the asylum consists of 588 acres, of which 479 were purchased by the state, 49 were donated by Hannah, Lay & Co., and 69 acres were secured by the board of trustees. The farm is a very important factor in the economy of the institution. The land when purchased was in the main heavily wooded, but with the exception of small tracts left for parks and wind-breaks it has been cleared by the labor of patients. Farm and garden work is well suited for the employment of able-bodied patients, and their labor in turn is profitable to the state and beneficial to them. At this institution there are from 130 to 150 men able to work a portion of each day in the garden or on the farm, and soon one of the most pressing needs of the asylum will be more land upon which to use this labor. The institution should be able to raise its own provender for stock, fruits of all kinds and vegetables, milk, pork, chickens, etc. If 200 acres are deducted from the farm for parks and roadways, sites of buildings and pleasure grounds, it will be seen that we have but 388 acres for agricultural purposes, a small farm indeed upon which to profitably employ 100 or more men. In our judgment the state could make no better investment in order to reduce the running expenses of our asylum than to purchase for their use all the land they could work to profit with the labor of patients. The farm in connection with this institution is far from complete in development, yet last year its product was worth about \$23,000, and gave a net balance over the cost of production of several thousand dollars.

In conclusion I would say that no money is spent, no improvement directed, without it is for the benefit of patients or to reduce the cost of maintaining the institution to the taxpayers.

Traverse City, Sept. 16, 1896.

Taxation.

Prof. W. O. Hedrick, Agricultural College, at Farmers' Institutes, 1896-7.

Taxation, like its frequent product, the poor, we have always with us. Its development suggests the history of piracy or robbery; governments, like the burglar, ever devising new means to plunder; sub-

jects, like the plundered, ever devising new ways to escape. In Michigan it is legislated upon at every session of the legislature, yet there seems to be more complaint against our taxing system at the present time than ever before. Within the past twelve months farmers' clubs and city mayors have united in asking relief from taxation, boards of supervisors have had unusual difficulty in making their equalizations, and a tax statistician has been appointed to investigate the operation of our system. Nor are these difficulties transient and local. Within the past ten years almost every northern state east of the Mississippi has had a tax commission appointed to examine the deficiencies of their unsatisfactory system and to suggest remedies therefore.

Much of this complaint no doubt is due to the difficulty in paying taxes within recent years, but increased business on the part of the government ever requires increased taxation, and that this burden may not become unbearable, change, readjustment of the load, and improved methods of administration are necessary.

THE MICHIGAN SYSTEM.

The state of Michigan with its townships, counties and cities, like nearly every other state in the union, gets most of its revenue from one source—the general property tax. It is a tax upon all property whatsoever, real or personal, except that expressly exempted, and brings into the state treasury two-thirds of the required revenue each year, and into the county and township treasuries practically their entire supply. Its history in this country is not extensive. It was hardly known in the time of Washington, and its present development was not reached until the civil war. It is thought to be peculiarly equitable in form, since it seeks to tax all property, wherever found, at a uniform rate. Much as this tax is used, however, it has been bitterly condemned. It has been called an inquisitorial tax, a tax on honesty, a tax so iniquitous that every civilized nation has discarded it except our own. The leading writer on taxation in this country says: "The general property tax, as administered in this country today, beyond doubt is the worst tax in the civilized world." Another says: "Words cannot be found sufficiently strong to express the just criticisms that can be made against it."

Let us examine the accusations brought against this tax upon which we are so dependent, note its faults, and consider the remedies suggested for them.

CRITICISMS ON THE GENERAL PROPERTY TAX.

The tax is first criticised because it allows personal property to escape taxation. In theory the tax burden is borne by both kinds of property—personal and real. In practice personal property is hard to find and escapes assessment, while real property being easily seen, bears the burden intended for both. It is everywhere asserted that personal property in the shape of bonds, stocks, moneys, mortgages and merchandise escape taxation, and probably no one doubts longer that such is the case. In Ohio, under a rigorous tax spy and sworn property list method of searching for this kind of wealth, a recent tax commission reports that while half the wealth of the state is personal property, only a mere bagatelle pays taxes—something like four-fifths going untaxed." The amount of personal property on the assessment rolls of states where estimates have been made has grown steadily less for years. In 1866, Cincinnati returned for assessment \$67,000,000 of personal property. In 1892, twenty-five years later, this amount had decreased to \$45,000,000 on the assessment rolls. Real property during this same time had risen in assessment value from \$67,000,000 to \$144,000,000. In the state of New York, the home of the capitalist, the assessed personal property in 1869 was \$430,000,000. In 1875 it had fallen to \$407,000,000. In 1885 to \$332,000,000—a decline of \$100,000,000 of reported personal property during a period of great railroad expansion and general prosperity. During the same time real estate was advanced in tax-paying ability from \$532,000,000 to \$762,000,000, or an increase of

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Field and Stock

Dairying in Michigan.

Its Prospects and Necessities.

BY PROF. C. D. SMITH.

In the first place we notice in the report of the Secretary of State on matters relating to farmers and farm products for the year 1894-5 that Michigan has 401,989 milk cows over six months old in May, 1895. Of horned cattle other than milk cows there was but 268,000 and of horses, 431,675. Certainly this is not a bad showing, as to numbers, of the foundation of the dairy business, the cow.

It is interesting to note that 15 counties have over 10,000 cows each, and together contain within 21,000 of one half of the cows in the state. As might be expected the dairy business is centered in these counties for the most part either because they are adjacent to some large city or have some special adaptability to the dairy industry.

Michigan is a dairy state and is bound to become more so because located between Chicago on the west and Detroit on the east, two great consuming centers of dairy products, and because, secondly, she is located in latitudes where corn, roots and hay grow to their highest perfection. The land is in general, unusually well watered.

Notwithstanding the low prices of butter in recent years, it is, after all, the best and most profitable form in which the farmer can sell the grain and forage produced by his farm. Taken in connection with the growing of pork which is the usual accompaniment of the dairy business, it is undoubtedly true that at the present time no other line of farm work begins to be as remunerative. Michigan farmers are quick to note and remember these facts. Having soil, climate and the facilities, I see no reason why in the near future the dairy business should not take the dominant place in Michigan agriculture which sheep have occupied in the past.

HOME DAIRY vs. CREAMERY.

As to whether the butter would better be made in the home dairy than in the creamery, the answer is not so apparent. In all the intensely dairy districts of the west, nearly all of the butter is made in the public creamery, while, at present in this state, the vast majority of it is made in the home dairy. When uniformity of product and economy of labor and success in selling are considered, it is hard to say why the factory system is not to be preferred. Farmers have yet to learn in full the advantages of co-operation and the power of united effort. I believe that in the future, perhaps somewhat remote, the factory system will be adopted in most, if not all, of the dairy centers of the state. This article would be entirely too long were I to attempt to enumerate the advantages which must accrue both to the communities and to the individual farmer by the location in a neighborhood of a large and wisely managed creamery. It is sufficient to know the fact that in the localities in the west where such institutions abound, the farmers are contented and prosperous even in these hard times. Certain changes amounting almost to a revolution must be made in the system of management before the deserved success can be ultimately reached, but when honest and competent men are intrusted with the management of creameries, experience has shown that they offer to the farmers of the neighborhood an opportunity to convert the products of their farms economically and profitably into a concentrated and marketable form.

EQUIPMENT FOR A HOME DAIRY.

Naturally if a man is adapted to the dairy business and has the soil, the water, and the environments well adapted to it and is at the same time not located near a successful creamery, he will go into the business of butter making on the home dairy plan. In such case he must find it possible to fill the ice house annually, to build and maintain a suitable, small dairy building and equip it with the necessary appliances. This equipment is not necessarily expensive. He must have either a hand separator or plenty of ice and cold water and a good creamer or at least a tank of sufficient capacity to hold the necessary number of cans and a surplus of ice. He should have either a Boyd vat or some other receptacle for holding cream. If the number of cows is small, it is necessary that this cream reservoir should be so arranged as to keep its contents at a temperature not above 50 for several days or at least until sufficient cream for a churning has been gathered and thoroughly mixed. Some form of ripening vat is absolutely necessary, but is not necessarily expensive. Then a good churn and worker with the lades and butter prints or tubs complete the outfit, the whole of which need not cost a large amount of money. A dairy thermometer is of course an absolute and essential factor. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that a great deal of money must be invested in utensils to make the best

butter. Such is not the case. While it never pays to undertake to make good butter without the necessary tools, a great lot of expensive apparatus is not required and is of but little advantage. The farmer should therefore beware of every new fangled implement offered him and should adhere to the ones which experience has shown to be the best.

When the herd exceeds a half dozen good cows it will pay perhaps to have a hand separator as it will save more of the butter, especially in the fall and winter when butter is the highest in the market, than will any other method of handling the milk. On the other hand where the number of cows is smaller, the interest on the first cost amounts to more than the butter saved.

To keep but one or two cows where the conditions are right for the business is a mistake. One does not feel that he can afford to have even the necessary apparatus for handling the milk, the returns are too small, yet the milking has to be done twice a day and all the operations have to be gone through with every day just as they would have to be with a larger number of cows. The amount of milk and cream is less but the number of pieces of apparatus to be cleaned is almost as great and the time taken about as long with two cows as with a half dozen. I say, therefore, let each one of us keep cows enough to warrant the erection of a milk-house which we can equip with the simple apparatus necessary and thus take the milk work out of the house altogether.

The kitchen is not built to make butter in, the floor cannot be flushed and quickly and easily cleaned, and besides there is already too much going on there to permit the butter-making to proceed without annoyance. The cellar is not the best place in the world either.

An ice house should be built on every farm where butter is made, and at some additional expense a dairy room can be connected with it in which the convenience for the operations can be located. Try it.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY.

If a goodly number of farmers in a neighborhood are keeping cows and there is some central point, near the railroad station, for instance, where a creamery can be located, they ought to unite their forces and allow one trained man to make their butter and thus at once economize time and improve the quality and receipts from their products. The creamery must, to succeed, come after there is a demand for it arising from the large number of cows kept in the neighborhood; it ought never to be forced on a community from the outside by some wily agent of a construction company. The ideal plan of carrying on the creamery is to have it managed by the patrons who are its owners. This system implies a good deal of common sense on the part of the co-operators, a good deal of forbearance as well and determination to make the venture a success, but given these qualities I know of no other method of management as promising. The entire proceeds, less the cost of manufacture, are then divided among the patrons according to the amount of butter fat supplied by each. The Babcock test is in constant use and perfect justice is done.

Agricultural College.

Loss of Fat in Buttermilk.

As the art of butter making reaches perfection the skill of the butter maker is added to that of the implement maker, and it is no wonder that different makers claim that success is attained through different methods. One of the largest steps towards perfection is in obtaining all the cream from a given amount of milk; another is in getting all of the butter fat out of a given amount of cream—in other words in exhaustive churning.

Speaking of this matter, Prof. E. H. Farrington, who has charge of the Dairy School of the University of Wisconsin, said in a recent Elgin Dairy Report: The so-called exhaustive churning of cream seems to be caused by a variety of conditions, judging from the opinions expressed with more or less positiveness by different buttermakers and writers. Undoubtedly there is some truth in all the opinions, but the listener often gets the impression that the speakers conclude that all the truth is contained in one opinion.

Evidence is more convincing and instructive than positive statements, and if the buttermaker from Brazil claims that a green colored churn gives a thinner buttermilk than a yellow churn, the teachable buttermaker wants to know a reason for it, or the evidence on which the statement is based. If he is told the Brazilian has tried it, he next wants to know how many times it has been tried and to see the figures representing actual tests of buttermilk obtained from the two churns; when these are given, and a close study shows them to be convincing he goes home and paints his churn and finds that he had learned something that may be of value to him.

Without giving figures to prove it, the experience of creamerymen in general indicates that exhaustiveness of churning

is influenced by the following different conditions:

1. Temperature of churning, which is the temperature of the buttermilk when churning stops.
2. Richness of the cream.
3. Ripeness of the cream.
4. Speed of the churn.
5. Amount of cream in the churn.
6. Size of butter granules when churning stops.

It would pay many buttermakers to test the buttermilk daily or save a composite sample and test once a week as is done in some well regulated establishments.

A simple calculation shows that 2,000 pounds of buttermilk which tests 0.5 per cent fat contains at least 10 pounds of butter, and this sold at even the present low price of butter, will buy two pair of new overalls or pay for the washing of thirty pair, so that the buttermaker may wear clean clothes of which there is a great lacking in many creameries. A clean pair of overalls at least every other day might be the means of increasing a man's wages in time. It surely would have an influence on the butter buyer, to say nothing of its effect on the patrons whom the buttermaker is urging to bring cleaner milk to the factory. Dirty clothes on a man receiving milk at a factory is just as bad as the dirty cans from which he receives the milk.

When cows feed in a clean pasture and are only kept in the barn at milking time, it is a comparatively easy matter to deliver clean milk to a creamery, provided the tinware, strainer and cans, are thoroughly washed, then scalded and kept in the sun when not in use. Unless a starter is used to ripen the cream from such milk it is the writer's opinion that it does not sour enough to churn exhaustively when held only 20 hours and churned at 56 to 60 degrees Fahr. A butter with better flavor and a thinner buttermilk would be obtained if such cream was held forty instead of twenty hours before churning. This would make it necessary to use two cream vats instead of one, but it would improve the flavor and increase the yield of butter.

It would hardly be safe to try this however unless the milk and the buttermaker were both clean.

The writer recently visited a place where cream was shipped in cans to a city where it was sold sweet, and gave perfect satisfaction although the cans of cream were transported in the baggage car and were at least three hours on the way.

The secret of this sweetness was cleanliness. Pasteurization was not necessary. Prevention is better than cure.

A Bit of Wild Wood.

Yes, why not a bit of wild wood near every farm house? Is land so dear that the owners cannot afford it, or is there no aesthetic or utilitarian use for such a piece of extravagance and waste of land? We frequently see articles favoring windbreaks around farm buildings, but these are stiff rows of trees—one, two or three rows, perhaps, to break the force of our western prevailing winds. Now, this is all right, and I wish there were more of these windbreaks in the western country, but around how many homes in the country do you ever see a bit of wild wood? To one who looks on the wide expanse of prairie and field as the place to coin the dollars, in corn and grain, there may perhaps be no beauty in living trees and climbing vines; and there are some, even, who see no beauty in flowers until a dear friend dies, and then, sometimes, these are the most lavish with floral offerings. For my wild wood I do not need a large plot of ground, because I want it near the house. One-fourth of an acre, or even less, is better than nothing, and in planting this out I would have no set rule, but put in every kind of tree, bush or shrub about as nature would plant them, for I have seen in Wisconsin more than twenty different varieties of trees and shrubs growing on less than one acre, besides almost an innumerable number of lesser plants. Collect all the varieties you can from your nearest wood lots and make the beginning with those of larger growth, or varieties that need the sunlight and air, that can stand the storms and winds, and when these are established, then do the other planting. The work, you will see, does not need to be done in one year, and it is best that it should not be, but get it started and the birds will help with some of the wild fruit, such as cherries, raspberries, blackberries, etc. When this work is once commenced it is surprising how many varieties of trees and shrubs, wild plants and flowers you will discover in the course of a year in your travels in your own neighborhood or county, and surely your friends in other parts of the state will be glad to contribute of what is growing in their vicinity. We have, here in the west, a great variety of wild plants, flowers and shrubs, and with these varieties there is almost a constant bloom from early spring time until late in autumn. Many of these wild flowers are fast disappearing. Why not secure some of them in your wild wood?

Some one has said a home without children was only half a home, and to me a home without trees, plants and flowers would be a desolate home indeed. I know of one man who has near his buildings a grove of three or four acres, mainly of evergreens, with a few larch and other deciduous trees, which was planted out more than twenty years ago, and now quite a forest, but no amount of money could buy it from the farm while he lives.

The late Geo. P. Peffer, of Pewaukee, Wis., that a man who so loved nature and liked to study her varying moods, had close to his house, or rather at one corner of the orchard, a small grove of evergreens, and I have often heard him speak of it as a home for the birds, and of one particular time when an untimely snow compelled thousands of them to seek shelter in its hidden recesses. Perhaps the bird mind warbled its thanks to their kind benefactor.

Can you think of any place where the small children would so delight to make their play houses as under the shade of some tree skirting this bit of wild wood? And as they grow older how they will study to improve the grounds by making mounds of stones, and grottos where ferns and climbing vines grow.

And then, the curious shapes which can be formed, in time, by some of these trees and wild vines will ever be a source of delight to the growing boy and girl, for this bit of wild wood grows in beauty every year, and perhaps the love of nature may be so inbred in the boy that he will save the money which some of his friends spend for cigars, may be for liquor, and add to the attractions of this wild wood a small fountain, supplied from the windmill tank. This will be a beauty spot and a pleasure resort for the entire neighborhood, and thus, through this wild wood, lessons of nature, with love of home and love of country, will be taught quite as effectually as by burning fire crackers. The duties and realities of life may take young men and maidens from the old home, but they will never forget the sacred memories, and the return visits will be the more frequent by reason of the bit of wild wood.—B. S. Horie, in *Folk Lore and Best Thoughts*.

The Student as a Citizen.

Although the character of student life in colleges has in this country greatly changed from the old-time system of dormitories under lock and key and guardianship of the proctor or tutor, we have not yet outgrown the traditional notion that students are under tutelage, and therefore responsible for conduct rather to their teachers than to society. Officers of law feel less of authority over a crowd of boisterous students than over any other crowd, chiefly because of this remnant of feeling that they belong to another jurisdiction.

The legal status of students in a majority of states upholds this notion of irresponsibility. The mature, well-educated student is by law excluded from gaining citizenship during an entire course of study, and so seems exempt from responsibility for the general good order of his community. Though he has attained his majority, and retains his right of franchise at his former residence, he seems while at college to be not a man among men, but "one of the boys." Though the reasons for such a distinction may be good from the uncertain interests of a body of students in a college town, it is doubtful whether the diminished sense of responsibility may not bring greater danger to sound morals than student politics could cause.

It seems time that public opinion should be on the side of truer individuality for students by enlarging their personal responsibility as citizens. Every student ought to be held in the esteem of his neighbors directly responsible to society for his conduct, his influence, his duty to general welfare. If possible, officers of the law should come into touch with them as individuals rather than as a body.

To this end, all interested can do much by discouraging those artificial barriers of distinction between students and other people in badges and uniforms, "caps and gowns," and even "yells," relics of segregation adverse to a common citizenship. The people, and especially the press, will do most for a genuine student life, tending toward a speedy recognition of manly responsibility, when they treat these young people and all their escapades as they do other elements of social life about them. The so-called news exaggerates out of all due proportions the games, the frolics, the eccentricities of a student body, and at the same time belittles the responsibility of individual men and women in the body. If popular praise and blame were as carefully distributed among individual students as among citizens of any other class, the éclat of notoriety would soon lose its demoralizing force. The news would go, where it belongs, into the personal column.

With the best possible effort of all concerned, students will still suffer, as other people do, from the temptation of crowds. The spirit of a mob is something not yet analyzed into the individual elements of

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WOMAN'S WORK.

My Hobby.

Read at Branch County Grange, by Mary I. Craig.

It is customary for people to ride into your presence on what they are pleased to term a hobby. The farmer prides himself on his broad farm of well cultivated land; the herdsman prides himself on his sleek Jerseys and Holsteins and points out their good qualities over other breeds of cattle; the shepherd can see the good qualities of his Merinos; the orchardist can tell you the profit of his orchard and invite you to visit his orchard of well laden fruit; the housewife prides herself on her golden butter, jars of fruits, or wines that have received their purity or flavor through her fingers. Now, kind friends, allow me my hobby, which is the "Grange as a School." Michigan is proud of her institutions of learning. Well, she may be. So convenient are they that it is but a short ride from one institution of learning to the other. Yearly these institutions are sending their favorites abroad like chaff before the wind. As they come into your neighborhood you feel their exhilarating influence, they are a light to your path, a star in the society in which they move, a crown of honor to their parents or guardians, they are now fitted for the stern realities of life as useful and honored citizens. But what think you of a society that will take the farmer as he stands between the handles of the plow, or the matron as she cares for her household duties, and raise them up step by step until it is with pleasure we listen to their voice, with pleasure and with profit we read the product of their brain? Such an institution of learning is the Grange and deserves more credit than the college that can furnish you with a diploma. Jonathan J. Woodman, Thos. Mars and Cyrus G. Luce, all of whose voices have rung out through the various halls of Michigan, are examples of my subject. Not all that enter the Grange have had a college education, by far the most of them were sent out into the world with a common district school education. They naturally feel their inability to cope with their college educated brother or sister in the Grange. The Grange opens up these little valves that have held thought a prisoner bound, as in an iron vice, lo, these many years, and let it expand and reach out for new thought and new fields to conquer.

It disarms us of all timidity and enables us to place our thoughts in an intelligent manner before our hearers. It takes us in hand and, like a diamond in the rough in the hands of a skillful workman, brings out all the beauty.

The Grange is a hive of industry. As you open the door to see the inside workings, you see labor assigned to all from master down to the lowest office. No drones admitted, they are not needed, they would be a detriment, and their presence would not be tolerated in any working Grange. Wall flowers are carefully removed and placed to the front where all can see their beauty and inhale their fragrance in good words and works. Excuses are speedily frowned down in the literary department. Their growth would poison and sap one of the noblest teachings of the order until it totters and falls. Crush out by all means, "I pray, thee, have me excused." My mind's eye wanders back to members of a well-known Grange when asked to take a part in a literary entertainment felt their inability to write a piece and employed a more competent pen than theirs, who, today, can entertain an audience intelligently with their wise and witty sayings, scattering seeds of wisdom as they go along. This is the working of the Grange and may appear strange to a novice unaccustomed to the workings of the order. We may not all reach the fame of a Webster or a Clay as orators, but it is our privilege to reach as high as we can. We enter the Grange as strangers, we part as brothers and sisters in one of the best of fraternal societies that is known. We are better neighbors, better friends, better citizens. We are there enjoined to obey the mandates of higher teachings and obey the laws of our land. It teaches us how to vote and vote intelligently. It disarms you of all fear and inspires you with confidence.

The Grange teaches you the four fundamental principles of the order: Faith, hope, charity and fidelity. Faith sits enthroned on the altar of our order and bids you have faith in God, faith in your order, faith in all around you. Hope comes like an anchor to your soul to buoy you up. While charity, as a sweet messenger, throws its broad mantle over the members and erring humanity in general, and, as the highest of the Christian graces, takes the highest seat in the order. While fidelity teaches you to be faithful in your trust to God and man.

As a giant oak spreads its branches to all that has a mind to come under its protecting arms, so the Grange opens its arms and protects all that wish to come into its folds and bids you welcome. If I had a voice to reach every hamlet through this broad land, and one advice to give, past your spiritual welfare, it would be, "young

man and young woman, join the Grange, you will be needed to buckle on the armor and bear the responsibilities of life." The older members are one by one dropping by the way side. Time has touched their cheek, dimmed their eyes and chilled their limbs. Death will kindly open the gate to a higher Grange. Learn the lessons of life, buckle on the armor and be ready to meet its responsibilities as Grangers and as citizens, and all will pronounce the eulogy of "well done good and faithful servant."

Why Farmers Should be Patrons.

BY MRS. E. CAMPAU.

The very fact that most other industries are united and working for their best interests is one great reason; then why is the farmer so slow to see the point? All others are directly or indirectly dependent on the farmer for a living, and yet they are arrayed in open hostility against his interests. If the farmer withheld his products for a few months from market, what would be the result? The great commercial world would come to the farmer. This alone, it seems to me, is sufficient reason why the farmers should be united. All others have their unions, trusts and combines, so it is doubly necessary for the farmer, who is engaged in the grandest, the most ancient and noble of all industries, to be united. The educational advantages in this respect alone are sufficient reason why farmers should be Patrons. By associating in the Grange we gather new ideas, learn new methods and become systematic in all our work. This, with the educational advantages along this line is one of the greatest incentives for the farmers to join the Grange.

The social feature should not be forgotten. The sociability of the Grange is proverbial, and we say, without fear of contradiction, that there is not another organization on earth today, where there is more fraternal feeling, or general goodfellowship, than actually exists among Patrons of Husbandry. This speaks volumes in favor of the principles taught by the Grange. Nor is this all. The refining and polishing that we unconsciously acquire by associating with earnest Patrons must be for good.

I verily believe, if all who are engaged in agriculture could be induced to join the Grange, and would live up to, and practice the principles of the Grange, it would very materially "hasten the good time coming." Is this, then, not sufficient reason why farmers should join the Grange?

Should not we, who are members, make an effort to build up the Grange by taking an active, energetic part in the work, by inducing others to join with us, in this noble Order, by upholding the right and helping to suppress the wrong, "Seeking the greatest good for the greatest number," and thus hasten the good time coming?

This is a secret order, and the only order that admits women into its mysteries; here we can come with our families and take part in discussions, singing and whatever tends to the evening's entertainment.

Some of the work has very materially helped those outside the Order, such as drive-wells, slide-gates, etc., for which they would have been paying royalty today.

Wastes On the Farm.

What Are They, and How Prevented?

These two papers were read at Calhoun County Grange.

There is an old saying, that "a woman can throw out of the window faster with a spoon than a man can scoop in with a shovel." Now, if that be so, woman is the biggest waste on the farm, and how to prevent her from being there, I will leave for you to answer. But we shall not credit all of the waste to woman, as man has more at his command than woman—he can waste more, and we shall first speak of a few of his wastes. When feeding pigs ground feed, to spill more under the trough than you put in it looks to me like a waste of the raw material. Buying tools and then letting them rust out is another. To keep more stock than the farm can support, to hire a man and then do your own work, to let your grain stand in the stack or granery until the price has gone down to the bottom figure, to spend the season in a potato patch and then let the potatoes freeze in the ground, to let your corn stand in the shock until it gets so cold that it uses up the price of the corn to buy gloves to husk it in, to scatter more hay on the floor than you feed your stock, and so on, are wastes. Now, these and many, many other little things may be called wastes on the farm, and how to prevent them will suggest itself to any thinking mind.

But the greatest waste, to my mind, on the farm, and the one to be the most lamented, is the waste of opportunities. Go back with me, please, until we reach the beginning of our farm life, full of prospect and hope and ambition. We cheerfully take up the implements and begin the battle of life. We struggle on, with too often but one ambition, and that is gain. One opportunity after another for mental improvement is passed by, and we keep but one object in view, and that is to accumulate a little more property. I am speaking now of the average farmer. He buys a small

piece of land at first, and then exerts every energy to pay for it, for the farmer, of all men, will pay his debts, if possible. But by the time he has his farm paid for, there is an almost uncontrollable desire for more, and he spends many a night planning and contriving how he may possess what joins him on the east, west, north or south, as the case may be, and that, too, must be cleared of debt, and a few hours must be borrowed from the night to make the work day a little longer, and we must save and pinch a little closer, and stay at home more and deprive ourselves of every luxury and many necessities, in order to pay our honest debt. But time is going on, and physically and intellectually we are going back. Our children, if we have any, learn at an early age that we are bearing on the grindstone a little too hard, and they want to see more of the world. They leave the home nest, and sometimes become almost useless from the terrible temptations that surround them. Meanwhile the old folks struggle on and finally die, and what they have accumulated by wasting and passing of so many precious opportunities is sown by ruthless hands to the four winds, and nine times out of ten proves to be (may I say) more of a curse than a blessing to the one that inherits it.

Perhaps you will say my picture is a little too dark, and would like the preventative. There surely is a preventative, and we, brother and sister farmers, must get out of the old rut of thinking. Life is made up of hurry, worry and save. What if we do not accumulate quite so much of this world's goods? If we succeed in making life worth the living we have done enough. I once knew a man that had lived his three score and ten years, and had accumulated thousands upon thousands by hard work and close economy. Said he, "I never heard a big man speak, never saw a president, congressman or governor." But he left his thousands to a large family of children. How it benefited them you can imagine. Better by far that he had informed himself that he could have instructed them.

O! the waste of opportunities. It shows up in these cases with a vengeance.

There is no occupation more independent, more to be sought after, than agriculture, if it was not so abused, and to remedy these abuses is where these farmers' gatherings come in, especially the Grange. But, if we will waste every opportunity to meet with our neighbors at these gatherings, we must not expect to reap the benefits. As the Grange is the only Order that opens wide its doors to woman and bids her enter, you cannot blame her for referring to its blessing whenever and wherever she can.

And now, brother farmers, let me say to you, waste not the opportunities this Order offers you, but improve them. Its social and educational features are well worth striving for. Its intellectual improvement and social enjoyment are now within the reach of every farmer, and if he does not accept what is offered him, he alone is to blame. You will never travel this road but once. Let us look for the brightest pebbles, look out for the *brim* as well as the pocketbook, by wasting not these, as well as many more, offered opportunities.

LORETTA POORMAN.

Battle Creek.

The subject is a broad one, and to consider it in all its relations to a successful career as a money-making business would require more time and labor than I am disposed to give it at this time. I will state in the outset, that in my opinion, if I were to give one-half the wastes that might be avoided, and which serve in a large degree to curtail our financial success on the farm, I should, in this fast and extravagant era, be considered a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. It is an old saying and a true one, "that a woman can throw out with a tea spoon as fast as a man can bring in with a shovel;" but when they both throw out with the shovel, while they only bring in with a spoon, as many are doing today, the case is doubly alarming. Do we ever stop to consider on what a small amount of this world's goods we might subsist, and yet be comfortable, if we were to exclude all those things that were not necessary to our comfort and convenience? For instance, why should the half of a dress pattern be put into the sleeves? Why should \$5 or \$10 be put into a little bunch of velvet, dead birds and cambric flowers, to be worn on the top of the head in a cold day, while the head, neck and ears are exposed? Why put \$5 to \$8 in a pair of shoes which will not exclude dampness, when a pair of \$2 shoes will keep the feet dry and warm? Why fill the pantry with pastry and all kinds of indigestible food, when plain bread and milk, and other plain food is more healthful? Why put a \$100 or \$200 upholstered suit into the parlor to be shut up, secure from intrusion, the year round? Why demand a bedstead with head-board six or eight feet high and weighing nearly a quarter of a ton? Is sleep more sweet, or are dreams more pleasant? Why carpet every room in the house and make it necessary to wage a constant battle against bugs and dirt? Is it not impossible to sweep a

carpet without raising a dust that will smother anyone that happens to be about, and cover everything in the room? Would it not be better to have the most of the floors nicely painted? Is it necessary to have a range that occupies nearly all the room in the kitchen? Is it necessary for a family of five to have a house with elaborate finish, and immense verandas and stoops that would shelter a thousand? Is it necessary to pay hundreds and hundreds of dollars for ornaments to embellish the house and grounds?

I have touched lightly upon domestic and household affairs. I will say just a word about the things relating to outdoor economy on the farm. Is it necessary for a farmer to keep two hired men, to play farming while he goes to town in his carriage every other day? Is it economy for a farmer to store his farming tools in the corners of the fences where he happens to use them last? Is it economy to leave his wagons and carriages out in the sun and storms, because he is too shiftless to run them under shelter? Is it economy to starve his stock through the winter, because he is too shiftless to provide sufficient for their needs? Is it economy to crop your fields year after year, because you are too stingy to give them anything back? Is it proper to let the manure lie in the yard all summer, while the sun and rains expel and wash away all its valuable material? Is it economy to give your stock only the shelter of a rail fence to protect them from the summer's heat and winter's cold? Is it economy to allow your fences to become so dilapidated that your stock acquire the habit of going where they choose? Is it financing to be continually engaged in mending old tools, machinery and old wagons, while your men look on or lounge in the shade and your grain waits in the field, or your grass overdries in the sun or soaks in the rain? Is it just the thing to keep a pack of worthless curs to worry your stock and annoy your neighbors? And, finally, is it just the thing to do any of those things that your better judgment tells you is wasteful, inexpedient and unnecessary? You will all say at once, "It does not mean me."

I have been much over the county during the last two years, and when I see a plow standing in the corner of the fence; a binder under a tree; wagons, carriages and implements standing promiscuously about the yard, it always attracts my attention, and I have been very much surprised at the lack of care and thrift which a ride over the county will disclose.

And now, about how these things can be prevented. As the farmers are now situated, it is a question that only individuals can decide for themselves, and I fear it will be a long time before it is answered. If every farmer and farmer's wife were members of the Grange, and would attend and discuss these matters, the question would solve itself. If our sisters would sever the tie that society has attached to their vanity, and make use of their strong common sense, regard comfort more than style, intelligence more than silly, pretentious display, a strong point would be gained which, perhaps, might leave the whole lump. Will the time ever come when this much desired and greatly needed era will be ushered in? I fear not. Now, don't all rise at once and say, "you're another." Just one word more. If we, as good Grangers, would take advantage of the trade arrangements that have been secured for us, at a cost of so much time and expense, by bulking orders and ordering nearly all our supplies through this channel we might make a saving that would surprise us at the end of the year. Will we ever do it?

W. S. SIMONS.

Battle Creek.

The Juveniles.

If I Knew.

If I knew the box where the smiles were kept,
No matter how large the key
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard,
I would open, I know, for me,
Then over the land and the sea, broadcast,
I'd scatter the smiles to play,
That the children's faces might hold them fast—
For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet,
I would like to gather them every one,
From nursery, school and street,
Then, folding and holding, I'd pack them in,
And turning the monster key,
I'd hire a giant to drop the box
To the depth of the deepest sea.
—Worthington's Magazine.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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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 quote the following from the *M. A. C. Record* of September 23, because it gives a good idea of the manner in which the women's course at the Agricultural College is being commenced. Of course it is unnecessary to say at this time that the Grange feels that its advocacy of this women's course has been of influence in securing such a course. We are sure that all Patrons will be glad to learn of the earnest manner in which the College authorities are doing the work. Over 35 ladies are now enrolled, which is about three times that of any previous term, except where they have come to the College just for the summer's work in teaching. Altogether there are about 100 students in the Freshman class.

All former students and friends of the Agricultural College will no doubt take a lively interest in the success of the newly established women's course and in the changes rendered necessary by the introduction of this course. The most apparent change thus far is in the number of ladies seen in our classes and about the campus. There are at present thirty two lady students, and instead of an occasional solitary co-ed we now see groups of eight or ten. Everything possible is being done for their comfort and to make their course a pleasant and profitable one.

Abbott hall has been given over to their exclusive use and has undergone numerous changes and repairs. The two rooms at the front entrance have been united into one and have been neatly papered, painted, and furnished for parlors. A piano will soon be added for the use of those who take music and who already play. The first room at the left of the front entrance is occupied by the matron, Prof. Edith McDermott, and has been papered and painted similar to the parlors. The remainder of the rooms have been newly papered, and floors painted and other woodwork oiled, for the use of the lady-students. Each room is furnished with two white, iron bedsteads with springs and mattresses, a commode, dresser, toilet set, and chairs. Other furnishings, such as carpets, rugs, bedding, curtains, pictures, etc., are supplied by the occupants of the rooms.

But the greatest change that has come over Abbott hall appears in the wing. Above the old dining room and kitchen has been built another story, which contains the model kitchen, a storeroom, cloakroom, and cook's room. All of these rooms are finished in southern pine, with hardwood floors, and contain all modern appliances for scientific cooking. In the dining room below, small tables have taken the place of the old long tables formerly used, and the entire equipment is new. The ladies' club will be run under the students' boarding club association, "but board will not cost us \$2.00 per week," says Miss McDermott.

The building is supplied with electrical appliances, bells connecting the kitchens and dining room and matron's room, which, together with the parlors and halls are also lighted with electricity. New bath rooms will be fitted up in the basement. Outside a new stone walk has been laid from the north entrance to the old walk; the drive around the north end of the building has been sodded over, and the front drive has been narrowed by sodding a strip about ten feet wide next to the building. Considerable of the bare ground at the south end has also been sodded over, all of which makes the surroundings much more attractive than formerly.

The women's course will follow the general plan of the agricultural course. Agriculture, farm work, drill, and a few other things in the agricultural course will be omitted, and in their stead cooking, calisthenics, advanced drawing and painting, German, French, millinery, floriculture, kitchen gardening, domestic economy and music will be given. The entire course will be made as attractive and practical as the abundant resources of the College and the experience of a trained matron can make it. Professor McDermott's thorough training along the lines of domestic economy and household

science, first as a student at Drexel Institute, and afterward in charge of this department of work in a large industrial school, gives assurance of the successful carrying forward of the work begun this year under such auspicious circumstances.

The following resolution, presented at the last State Grange by Brother A. W. Haydon of Van Buren county, was adopted by the Grange:

WHEREAS, The authorities of the State University desire enlarged appropriations for the University; and

WHEREAS, There seems to be an indisposition on the part of the taxpayers of the state to concede increased appropriations to this institution; therefore,

RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee of the State Grange be requested:

1. To secure a complete detailed statement of the expenditures and resources of the institution, and an authoritative estimate of its present and future needs.

2. To report to this State Grange the judgment of the committee as to what should be the policy of the legislature in dealing with these wants and needs.

3. To endeavor to secure from some of the authorities of the University good reasons why the following adjustment of students' fees would not be more just to the taxpayers of this state than is the present arrangement:

a. Tuition fees for non-resident students in all departments somewhat equal to similar fees required in similar departments by the leading universities of this country;

b. Tuition fees for resident students in technical departments as at present;

c. Free tuition to resident students in the department of literature, science, and the arts;

4. To report their findings to the State Grange, and also such other facts and opinions as will aid this body in determining what will be, in the matter of financial support, just and fair dealing with our great University.

We hope that the Executive Committee will not neglect this resolution, because we believe the matter at issue is of real importance. Let us glance over the contents of this resolution. That the "authorities of the state University desire enlarged appropriations for the University" may not prove true for this current year, but it has been true at every legislature for many sessions, and it is fair to presume that the growth of the University and what are considered by the University people as meagre appropriations, will induce a request for enlarged appropriations this next winter. That "there seems to be an indisposition on the part of the taxpayers of the state to concede increased appropriations to this institution," is so evident to every one who is at all acquainted with the farming and laboring classes that it is not worth while to argue the point. We do not care just at this time to go into a long discussion as to the reasons why the people feel as they do. As we have before stated in these columns, the very fact that the University wants more money and the people do not want to give it to them is ample reason why this resolution is of value. Either the University does not understand the people or the people do not understand the University. We suspect that both things are true, and the best way to bring about a mutual understanding is for the widespread, intelligent, and thorough discussion of the thoughts embodied in this resolution. Let us find out what the University expends, what it costs the taxpayer, what it really needs, what its policy is, what the authorities of the University think the policy should be, and what the people think the policy should be. If a good, thorough examination by our executive committee could be made, their report would be of great value in getting at a fair and just estimate of what the University should expect from the people. There are included in this resolution some practical queries that the executive committee are asked to have answered by the University authorities. They relate entirely to the question of whether the state should furnish tuition to non-residents on equal terms with residents of the state, and they also bring up for discussion the fundamental principles whether or not the state shall furnish free education in the general college courses, whether or not it shall furnish free tuition in technical college courses, or whether the one shall be free and the other shall be partly carried on through tuition fees. We hope that something may come of this resolution.

It is not improbable that the history of the laboring classes during the past quarter of a century may include some valuable lessons for the farming classes. The introduction of machinery has produced a revolution among the laboring men. Thousands upon thousands have been thrown out of employment because of machinery. This process is still going on. Only recently the perfection of the typesetting machine has thrown hundreds and thousands of printers out of the work to which they had given the best years of their life, at a time when they were too old to learn a new trade. Another fact which has gone right along with this is the fact that the working men who are most skillful in handling that machinery which is used in making the most delicate products and most ingenious devices usually receive the best pay. In other words, the working men who help to produce something somewhat rare and costly and expensive are the best paid working men. Notice another fact, that in the long run and as a rule

those productions which are made by the labor of these skilled men are only made as the result of study, thought, intense application and the most highly developed brain power in mechanical lines. The parallel is this: machinery, rapid transportation, the opening up of large tracts of land, have all reduced the cost of production of food crops; but does it not at the same time remain true that those farmers who are engaged in producing the very finest products, and who acquire the greatest skill, who use their brains the most, and who produce that which only the few will take pains to produce and which but comparatively few can purchase, are doing the best today financially. For instance, wheat growers are not making much money, but a large number, although a comparatively limited number, of farmers are making high grade dairy butter which is selling at a price which gives them a good living, although the mass of people making butter are losing on every pound they make. There was a great bulk of fruit produced in Michigan this year; probably the majority of farmers made only a small profit, but there were a great many who had given the best of their time and thought and skill to the work who made a great deal of money. It seems to be getting in agriculture as it is among the working men, that he who produces the rare thing, he who does that which only a few will do, is the one who gets the reward. Is there not a lesson in this for farmers? Does it not indicate that if men will put in more of study, more of thought, more of skill, more of judgment in adapting their farms and location to the needs and wants of the consumers that they will, even in what we call "hard times," do better than many or most are doing today?

We wish again to call attention to the articles running in the *VISITOR* regarding our state institutions and state questions. We reprint in this issue the article which Prof. Hedrick of the Agricultural College read at farmers' institutes last winter, on the subject of taxation. We regard it as being the best thing of the kind that our readers will be able to find in so short a space. Dr. Christian of the Pontiac asylum for the insane, and Dr. Munson of the Traverse City asylum, also contribute articles regarding their respective institutions. Dr. Munson goes into detail regarding the commitment of patients, their care, and statistics regarding the number of patients and cost of maintenance. Both of these articles will be of extreme interest to our readers, whom we know are intensely interested in this important subject of maintaining these immense institutions. On another line Prof. Smith contributes a notable article on the subject of "Dairying in Michigan," which we commend to every farmer in the state. We also have some good articles in the woman's work department, which had previously been read at county Granges.

Worthy Secretary Jennie Buell asks us to correct an error in the Notice of County Grange conventions. The date of these conventions as given was Tuesday, Oct. 1. It should Oct. 6.

Taxation.

(Continued from first page.)

\$230,000,000. In the whole United States the assessed value of personal property decreased from \$5,101,000,000 in 1860 to \$3,866,000,000 in 1880, real estate on the other hand making proportionate rise. It is for these reasons that the farmer claims that he pays more taxes than he should. So much evidence all tending the same way makes incontestable the claim of the land holder that he is bearing the taxes intended for all.

Another objection to our taxing system is that

IT ENCOURAGES UNEQUAL VALUATION,

as between one locality and another. The entire amount of state and county taxes is levied upon the townships of this state in proportion to the value of property each contains. No greater inducement could be offered the assessing officer having the interests of his neighborhood, rather than the interests of the state, at heart, to undervalue property and shift the burden of state and county taxes to other townships than his. Real estate in almost adjacent counties, like Allegan and Berrien, differs in assessed value as much as eight dollars per acre, while the same differences are permitted between townships within a county. The law, it is true seeks to remedy this defect by requiring that all property be assessed at its real value, but assessors do not comply with the law. The Auditor General's tax superintendent in this state estimates that one-half the property of the state goes untaxed because the personal property of the state escapes taxation and the other property is undervalued. A supervisor in Ionia county recently published this statement concerning an equalization quarrel in that county: "My claim was and is that Ionia City, Portland, Saranac and all the other villages together with the farming lands of the county, were

assessed at full eighty per cent of what they would sell for (the law says we should assess for full cash value, but we have a chance to err in our judgment), and that Belding City was not assessed on any property over forty per cent, and in some cases not over ten per cent, of its cash value." This statement shows the differences that may exist in valuing property, also the method by which assessors accomplish the result. The law of this state further encourages the undervaluation of property by making the assessing officer elective rather than appointive. His stay in office and further political promotion is directly dependent on the ballots of those whose property he values. He encounters a strong temptation through the law to value property lightly, and keep his constituents good humored at the expense of the state.

UNDERVALUATION.

Judge Maxwell of Bay City, before whom a supervisor was recently convicted of undervaluing property, makes this statement: "Since 1843 the supervisor has been tried as an assessing officer, and for fifty years it has been demonstrated that the supervisor will not make an honest assessment. The system of equalization by the board of supervisors holds out constant temptation to him to violate his oath and pervert his duty by valuing the taxable property too low. In fact, as a man, he hopes that by low valuation he will save something to his constituents, and he favors those who elected him. On this favoritism of his immediate neighbors depends his further political hopes." Little betterment of tax conditions can be hoped for while assessors are responsible to the tax payers for their positions, or the state leaves so much chance for one township to shift county and state taxes upon another.

MORAL EFFECT OF THE SYSTEM.

The last objection is found in the moral effect of our system. It is said that judging from tax returns, the clergymen are the greatest property holders of the country, they being too honest to falsify their statements. Most men desire to pay their full share of state expense, but no one wants to pay his neighbor's. Indeed, competition is so close in some businesses that a man cannot possibly pay his taxes if his neighbor does not, and succeed in business. Our system of taxation tends to bring the morality of a community down to the level of the most unscrupulous, because, feeling that other men are not making full returns of their possessions, most men are conscienceless about their own. A wise taxing law should not make truthfulness so difficult.

Besides these vital objections to our taxing system, there are others of minor note. As the main source of revenue to the state, it allows too many citizens to go untaxed. Unless a person owns property more than is exempt by law he makes no contribution to the state whatever, except a paltry poll-tax. It is generally considered that a fourth of our bread earners belong to the professional classes—lawyers, teachers, doctors, etc. Why should not these persons make some contribution to government, which protects and frequently educates them?

The collecting machinery under this tax system is hardly less troublesome than the assessing. How frequently in the poorer parts of the state does the town treasurer report no property to be levied upon for securing taxes, and the state loses revenue and is encumbered worthless real estate thereby! Tax officials in this state declare that after a tax is levied on only a part of property, and that undervalued, it is still exceedingly difficult to collect it.

Still more injustices promoted by our tax are the unequal assessments as between one individual and another, the exemption of the poor for political purposes, and the double taxations which are necessary in many instances, or the state loses revenue trying to avoid them.

THE SINGLE TAX.

Among the schemes for tax reform, few have been more warmly and enthusiastically supported than the single tax. It is the frequent conclusion of taxation students that no relief can come until all taxes are simplified into one. At all times the theory has been that, while a tax is collected from some one commodity, this in turn shifts the tax to other commodities, until the whole is diffused equitably throughout the community. Just as at present, an increased excise tax on liquors is not borne by the manufacturer alone, but is shifted by him, through an increased price, upon those who use the commodity. A variety of objects, such as incomes, houses and lands, have at different times been suggested as the bearer of this tax. No tax is theoretically so fair as the income tax. It marks almost exactly the ability of a person to pay taxes. It is an elastic tax. It leaves every one relatively in the same position after paying the tax as before paying it. Practically, however, it is open to much criticism. It is a tax on the conscientious; is inquisitorial, and has the added fault for state purposes of taxing incomes made in neighboring states from

property already taxed there. The single tax on land is commended because it taxes something easy to find, but is condemned because it cannot be easily shifted, and hence the land owner must bear the tax alone. No subject has yet been found that fully bears out the theory of the single taxer.

SEPARATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXES.

The most widely and plausible urged plan of reform is the separation of state from local taxes. Let the state get its revenue from one source and the townships and counties secure their revenue from a different source, and the chief incentive to illegal valuation of property will disappear. No principle of local self-government will suffer from this change, but the state will abandon a clumsy, inefficient method of tax collection for a better one. Specific taxes on corporations, inheritance taxes, and taxes on natural monopolies, are recommended as sources for state revenue, while real estate and tangible personal property should be taxed by local governments alone. Michigan has already most of the machinery for this plan in the specific tax laws by which a

third of her revenue is at present raised. Pennsylvania uses the plan completely, and is conceded to have the best tax law in the union. Both in theory and in practice, the separation of state from local taxes seems feasible and proper.

Another reform is effected when the taxing officer is made responsible to the whole district for which he raises revenue. Even with state taxes eliminated, there would be contentions among townships, and between city wards and country townships, over the distribution of county taxes, unless the taxing officials could be elected for the whole county, or better still, be appointed. County assessing officers are everywhere commended in states where the system prevails, and are fully endorsed both by students of taxation and practical men. The best recommendation for any tax system is that it can be believed in, and no tax reform is successful that cannot be endorsed by those who pay the taxes. It was formerly said that the best taxing system was one "by which the geese were plucked with the least amount of squaking." The history of taxes shows that they were once the product of force—extorted from unwilling subjects, who developed great

ingenuity in avoiding them. The modern idea of taxes is that they are the contributions of citizens for the support of government, according to the ability of each to pay. That, far from being an unmitigated evil always to be shunned, they should be encouraged, promoted, looked upon as a benefit in the same sense that while one man's means would go but a short distance in securing to him the blessings of civilization, the small contributions from many citizens in the form of taxes will secure these blessings to all at a trifling cost to each. In this sense a tax may become one's best paying investment if cheaply, equitably and properly enacted.

To sum up these statements, our taxing system is defective—

1. Because it allows personal property to escape taxation.
2. Because it encourages illegal valuation of property.
3. Because it promotes dishonesty.

The most feasible remedy suggested is to separate state from local taxes, and to make the taxing officials elective county officers, or still better, appointed ones.

The Student as a Citizen.

(Continued from page 2.)

character. The character of a crowded hall is not the character of any of its members. So the student body in any college or university town needs the best energies of all the people to counteract tendencies to forget the natural responsibility of a student as a citizen of the commonwealth. Students themselves are quickest to see these tendencies; will they be as quick to use their individual character against them? Let us all help these young people to be citizens in every sense of the word.—Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild, in *Kansas Industrialist*.

There May be Others, but—

Grafton Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, '96.
O. W. Ingersoll,

DEAR SIR: Will say that, having used your paint they are far ahead of every other paint on the market, White Lead or mixed paints.

Truly yours,

AMASA HUNTOON.

See adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.

Notice.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 29, 1896.

The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the county convention to be held on Tuesday, October 6, 1896, by virtue of section 3, article IV, by-laws of Michigan State Grange.

- Allegan, 2 rep.—37, 53, 154, 247, 296, 390, 248, 669.
- Antrim, 1 rep.—676, 691, 709, 716, 717, 718, 450.
- Barry, 1 rep.—127, 256, 424, 425, 472.
- Benzie, 1 rep.—548.
- Berrien, 3 rep.—40, 14, 80, 81, 104, 122, 194, 84, 382, 700, 43, 87, 123.
- Branch, 2 rep.—88, 96, 97, 137, 152, 136, 95, 86, 400.
- Calhoun, 1 rep.—65, 85, 129, 200, 66, 292.
- Cass, 1 rep.—162, 30, 695.
- Clinton, 1 rep.—202, 125, 358, 439, 456, 459, 702.
- Charlevoix, 1 rep.—689, 705, 706, 707, 719.
- Eaton, 2 rep.—224, 290, 390, 370, 619, 625, 701, 715, 67.
- Genesee, 1 rep.—383, 694.
- Grand Traverse, 1 rep.—379, 469, 663.
- Gratiot, 1 rep.—391, 500, 508, 514, 553.
- Hillsdale, 2 rep.—107, 108, 133, 181, 299, 273, 274, 274, 182, 286.
- Huron, 1 rep.—618, 667, 668.
- Ingham, 1 rep.—115, 262, 289, 540.
- Ionia, 2 rep.—175, 185, 190, 192, 272, 640, 80, 270.
- Jackson, 1 rep.—45, 155, 688, 710.
- Kalamazoo, 1 rep.—664, 674, 692, 697.
- Kalamazoo, 1 rep.—16, 24.
- Kent, 2 rep.—19, 63, 110, 113, 170, 219, 222, 337, 340, 348, 560, 634.
- Lapeer, 1 rep.—246, 549, 697.
- Lenawee, 3 rep.—212, 213, 214, 276, 277, 279, 280, 713, 708, 712, 293, 165, 383, 384, 569, 660, 703.
- Livingston, 1 rep.—329.
- Manistee, 1 rep.—557, 633.
- Mecosta, 1 rep.—362.
- Montcalm, 1 rep.—318, 437, 541.
- Muskegon, 1 rep.—372, 373, 540, 555.
- Newaygo, 1 rep.—494, 495, 544, 545.
- Oceana, 1 rep.—333, 711.
- Oakland, 1 rep.—257, 267, 275, 283, 395, 443, 259.
- Ottawa, 1 rep.—30, 112, 313, 458, 639, 652.
- St. Clair, 1 rep.—328.
- St. Joseph, 1 rep.—22, 178, 266, 303, 215.
- Saginaw, 1 rep.—574.
- Sauwabe, 1 rep.—536, 654, 714.
- Shiawassee, 1 rep.—252, 688.
- Tuscola, 1 rep.—513, 582.
- Van Buren, 2 rep.—10, 32, 36, 60, 158, 159, 355, 610.
- Washtenaw, 1 rep.—32, 56.
- Wayne, 1 rep.—367, 368, 618, 636, 389.
- Wexford, 1 rep.—690.

By the neglect of some secretaries, quite a number of Granges stand now upon our books dis-franchised.

For the purpose of securing representatives to all delinquent Granges we shall add to the list all that may report up to the last moment practicable, and delegates duly elected, who at the convention show a receipt for dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1896, on which is endorsed, "Entitled to representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the convention.

The following Granges are delinquent for the quarter ending March 31, 1896.

- 139, 49, 55, 106, 134, 145, 160, 226, 215, 241, 339, 346, 406, 421, 448, 520, 613, 624, 634, 648, 657, 662, 666, 680.

The following Granges are delinquent for the quarter ending December 31, 1895.

- 68, 347, 417, 650, 669, 659.

JENNIE BUELL,
Secretary.

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in the fertilizers applied on the farm means larger and better yields of crops, permanent improvement of the soil and

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College and Station

Statistics of the Dairy.

By Henry E. Alvord, C. E., Chief of the Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture in Bulletin of Department.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE OF THE DIVISION.

The order establishing the Dairy division in the Bureau of Animal Industry in the United States Department of Agriculture, to commence operations July 1, 1895, prescribes that "the object and purpose of this division will be to collect and disseminate information relating to the dairy industry of the United States, in such manner and to such extent as may be deemed most expedient and beneficial."

Information bearing upon dairying will be gathered from all reliable sources available, and classified and arranged at this office for future use. It is proposed to prepare publications of three classes: (1) Leaflets upon points in dairy practice, farm dairying, co-operative effort, organization, equipment, and management of creameries and cheese factories, and facilities for transportation and marketing; (2) bulletins upon dairy topics, somewhat more extended, giving latest information and most improved methods gathered at home and abroad from expert dairymen, creameries, organizations, and the experiment stations and dairy schools; also, as to condition, changes, and needs of the dairy markets; (3) reports upon the results of special inquiries and investigations.

Among the subjects which will receive early attention and require considerable time are these: (1) The condition and demands of domestic markets for dairy products; (2) the milk trade; production and service for cities and towns; (3) imitations and substitutes for dairy products; and (4) the number and distribution of pure-bred dairy cattle and of grades, with their effects upon products and markets.

As a basis for intelligent work in the various lines indicated, it became necessary to gather and arrange the general facts as to dairying in statistical form. This bulletin has resulted from that endeavor.

NEAT CATTLE ON RANGES.

Most of the agricultural statistics of the census were gathered from farms, and this excluded the wide western areas or "range country," carrying some millions of neat cattle. These "cattle on ranges" were enumerated or closely estimated and separately reported. They numbered in all 6,285,200, distributed through ten states and territories, as shown by the table. A very insignificant part of these animals could be properly called milch cows or dairy cows, and consequently the omission of these range cattle from the general tables has no appreciable effect upon the statistics of the dairy.

COWS ON FARMS NOT ALL DAIRY CATTLE.

The state of Texas has a little more than 1,000,000 cows reported on farms, and of its range cattle about 750,000 are cows. It is altogether probable that the larger part of these Texas cows "on farms" are beef-breeding animals as truly as those on ranges, and ought not to be included in the milch cows of the country. Table III shows the average annual milk product per cow to be 315 gallons for the whole United States, and 118 gallons for Texas. The same remarks apply to portions of the cows in some other states, but these would be comparatively few in the aggregate. Upon this basis of probable error the total number of milch cows in the United States should be reduced at least half a million. This would raise the average product per cow considerably. The only safe course in any computation, however, is to use the figures of the census as they are given.

COWS IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

For census purposes the farm was fixed at a minimum area of three acres, and hence the enumeration was omitted of all domestic animals held by occupants of smaller areas. This excluded all

cows in cities, towns, and villages, and those owned by residents on small suburban lots. Many large milk-producing herds kept in town and city stables would belong to this excluded class. The total number of cows actually owned in the United States, but not included in the census tables, must be very large, probably exceeding a half million. There is no basis for any close estimate of the number of these animals, or of the quantity and value of their dairy products.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE DAIRY.

In a classification of the various annual farm products of the country by values, meats and closely related products stand first in order, the corn crop second, dairy products and the hay crop alternate in the third and fourth places, and wheat occupies the fifth. Hay and corn are so largely tributary to the dairy, as raw materials for its support, that it is fair to place dairy products as second only to meat products in the general list.

ESTIMATE FOR 1895.

At the close of the year 1895 the cows which may be properly regarded as dairy animals constitute about one-third of all the neat cattle in the United States, and are about 17,000,000 in number. Dividing these roughly according to their principal products, it may be considered that 11,000,000 cows are primarily butter producers, 1,000,000 cows produce all our cheese, and the milk from 5,000,000 cows is consumed by the families of their owners, or on the farms where produced, or is sold to be consumed as milk, fresh or condensed. These estimates with products and values added, may be tabulated as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Cows, Millions; Product; Rate of product; Total product; Total value, Cts. Rows include Butter, Cheese, and Milk.

This gives the grand total value of the dairy products of the country as \$454,900,000. If to this be added the skim milk, butter-milk and whey, at their proper feeding value, and the calves yearly dropped, the annual aggregate value of the products of our dairy cows exceed \$500,000,000. This is regarded as a conservative estimate, and does not include the manure product, which has a very large but quite uncertain value.

If the value, per head, estimated for cows in this country, viz., \$22 to \$25, is accepted, these animals produce nearly 50 per cent more than their own value, annually. But there is an old farm rule, which has reasonable basis, that a cow is worth whatever she will produce in a year, including her calf. At this rate the average value of the dairy cow in the United States must be about \$30.

The foregoing estimates are based upon an average yield of 350 gallons, or about 3,000 pounds of milk yearly by each cow. This is rather more than shown by the census tables, but those exclude the large number of town cows, which would materially raise the average milk product. This rate of yield provides for butter and cheese product estimated and for consumption, besides the skim milk and buttermilk residue from the butter cows, about 25 1/2 gallons of whole milk per annum per capita of our population. Two hundred and twenty pounds of milk for 365 days (rather more than one-half pint a day) is by no means an excessive allowance, but many people do not, in fact, approach that rate of consumption.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENT IN DAIRY CATTLE.

Assuming that the different products of the average dairy cow in America do not exceed much, if at all, the foregoing estimates, it is evident that the average cow of the country is far below a standard which is desirable and entirely practicable. The tables show that there has been a gradual improvement in the average cow product, especially during the last two or three decades. But the progress is by far too slow.

A very good annual average yield of milk is 5,000 pounds, instead of 3,000, and 200 to 225 pounds of

butter per cow, instead of 125 pounds. Many herds kept in a plain, practical farm fashion attain still better results. There are manifestly many cows in the country, probably some millions, that do not produce the value of their annual cost, however cheap and wastefully poor their keeping may be. It is apparent that if but two cows were kept, of the suggested standard of production, in place of every three of the existing average quality, the aggregate products of the dairy industry of the country would be increased more than 10 per cent, while the aggregate cost to their owners ought to be less, and probably would be.

Every possible influence should be exerted to induce dairy farmers to weed out their herds and keep fewer cows and better ones. At least, the average quality of cows kept for dairy purposes should be brought up to a respectable and profitable standard. For the present the cow owner may reasonably require something over 2 gallons of milk per day for four months, then 2 gallons a day for the next four, and at least two months more in milk during the year, with constantly decreasing yield. This provides for an annual average yield of 5,000 pounds of milk, or about 575 gallons, which is a fair ideal standard for the dairy cow in the United States.

Seed Distribution, 1896-'97

The act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, appropriates \$150,000 for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds. As interpreted by the Attorney General, in an opinion addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture dated June 30, 1896, this act requires that the Secretary of Agriculture shall purchase "seeds prepared for distribution" to the amount of \$130,000 and no less. He is authorized to purchase these seeds at public or private sale, as may be most advantageous for the government.

The same act changes the statute which defines the kind of seed to be purchased so that it now reads as follows:

SEC. 527.—That the purchase and distribution of vegetable, field, and flower seeds, plants, shrubs, vines, bulbs, and cuttings, shall be of the freshest and best obtainable varieties and adapted to general cultivation.

It will be seen, therefore, that only \$20,000 is available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, for the purchase of trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants, and for all the contingent expenses of distribution by the Department of Agriculture. In fact the whole of this amount will be required for the contingent expenses, so that there will be no funds available for anything else.

In order to secure the best seeds, adapted to the different sections of the country, and to facilitate their rapid and convenient distribution, the country was divided into six sections, according to agricultural and horticultural conditions, as follows. The sections are enumerated in the order in which the distribution will be made, since the act requires that the seed shall be distributed to the more southern latitudes first:

- Section 1—South Atlantic States.
Section 2—Southwestern States.
Section 3—Pacific and Rocky Mt. States.
Section 4—Middle-Western States.
Section 5—Eastern States.
Section 6—Northwestern States.

The \$130,000 was so divided as to allow an equal amount (\$288.89) to each congressional district and to each senator and territorial delegate in congress. The amount of money allotted to each section was, therefore, \$288.89 multiplied by its congressional representation.

The list of flower, field, and vegetable seeds adapted to these sections were prepared in conference with the officers of experiment stations and other experts in the respective sections and a circular explaining the requirements of the department was sent to all the seed houses in the country.

The lists of flower seeds and of field seeds and the amounts of each kind were fixed, and each seedman was invited to state the number of papers of vegetable seeds he would supply, in addition to the required flower and field seeds, for the amount of money allotted to each section.

A large number of proposals were submitted, including many of the largest and most reputable seed houses in the country. The bids differed in the amounts charged for the required flower and field seeds and particularly in the number of papers of vegetable seed offered for the money allotted. The amount of money being fixed, the proposals had to be carefully considered and compared as to the quantity and quality of the seed offered for the money.

The members of the committee to which was assigned the duty of making these comparisons were instructed to rate the proposals on the following basis: First, as to the character and variety of the seed; second, as to the ability of the bidders to honestly, thoroughly, and efficiently fulfill their contracts; and, third, as to the number of packets of vegetable seeds offered (the flower and field seeds being fixed quantities). These ratings were made, and the committee recommended one firm in or near each section to receive the contract from that section. These recommendations have been approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, with one slight modification, and are as follows:

- South Atlantic States—T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va.
Southwestern States—Ullathorne Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Pacific States—(Not yet awarded.)
Middle-Western States—John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis.
Eastern States—W. Atlee Burpee, Philadelphia, Pa.
Northwestern States—L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Proposals from the Pacific Coast seedmen having failed to arrive in time for consideration, the award for the Pacific and Rocky Mountain section has been necessarily delayed. It is not possible to give exactly the total number of packets of seeds which will be distributed, but estimating the Pacific section on the basis of the amounts purchased in other sections, it is safe to say that each Senator, Representative and Territorial Delegate in Congress will have at his disposal (after deducting one-third allotted by law to the Secretary of Agriculture) nearly 30,000 packets of seeds, or about twice as many as last year. The amount expended for seed last year was \$80,500; it will be seen therefore that the Department has this year secured twice as much seed, of greater variety, for considerably less than twice as much money as last year. Even this comparison, however, is not adequate since all the field seed distributed this year (except tobacco) will be in quart packages, whereas last year no quart packages of any kind were distributed. This improved showing is due to the longer time allowed this year for making the contracts, and to the adoption of the above plan of subdivision into sections.

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J. S. Lawson, Disco, Macomb
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R. C. Norris, Cadillac, Wexford
Mary Robertson, Hesperia, Newaygo

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

CHAPTER XXIX. ARNOLD'S MASTERPIECE.

In spite of hard fare and occasional short commons that winter at Venice was a happy one for Arnold. For Kathleen was simply the seventh heaven.

For, after all, he hadn't the slightest reason to suppose he possessed literary ability. His momentary vogue was altogether due to his lucky translation of a work of adventure whose once real merit lay in the adro and verve of its Elizabethan narrator.

which his soul was capable. With this intent he plied his typewriter, one handed, morning, noon and night, while Kathleen often dropped in at odd moments to write for him from dictation and to assist him with her advice, her suggestions and her criticism.

A good woman can admire anything the man of her choice may happen to do. To Kathleen, therefore, that first callow novel of Arnold Willoughby's, "A Romance of Great Grimsby," was from its very inception one of the most beautiful, most divinely inspired, most noble works of art ever dreamed or produced by the human intellect.

All that winter through Arnold and his occasional amanuensis worked hard at the novel that was the man's last bid for bare subsistence. He felt it so himself. If that failed, he knew no hope was left for him.

Rufus Mortimer spent that winter partly in Paris, partly in Rome. He avoided Venice. Though his palazzo on the Grand Canal lay empty all that year, he thought it best not to disturb Arnold's and Kathleen's felicity by interfering with their plans by obtruding his presence.

"Isn't it lovely?" Kathleen exclaimed, with her innocent faith, as soon as Arnold had finished. "I tell Arnold he needn't be afraid of its reception. This is ten times as fine as the 'Elizabethan Seadog.'"

"I don't feel quite certain," Mortimer answered, nursing his chin and conscious of his responsibility. He feared to raise their hopes by too favorable an opinion. "I don't seem to recognize it's just the sort of thing the public wants. Doesn't it lack dramatic interest? You and I may admire certain parts very much, and I confess there were passages that brought tears into my eyes, but the real question is, will the world at large like it—will it suit the great public at Smith's and Mudie's?"

"Oh, Mr. Mortimer, how can you?" Kathleen exclaimed, quite horrified. "He's quite right, Kitty," Arnold answered—it was Arnold and Kitty nowadays between them. "I've felt that myself all along as I was writing it. The story's so somber. 'It's better suited, I'm afraid, to the tastes of the generation that read 'Adam Bede' than to the tastes of the generation that reads Rider Haggard and Conan Doyle and Rudyard Kipling. However, in patience must we possess our souls. There's no telling beforehand in art or literature how the British public may happen to look upon any new departure.'"

And he went to bed that night in distinctly low spirits. A week later the manuscript was duly conveyed to London by Arnold in person. Kathleen followed a few days after, out of deference to Mrs. Grundy. Arnold was too shy or too proud to take the manuscript himself round to Stanley & Lockhart, but Mortimer bore it thither for him in fear and trembling. Scarcely had Mr. Stanley glanced at the book when his countenance fell. He turned over a page or two. His mouth went down ominously. "Well, this is not the sort of thing I should have expected from Mr. Willough-

by," he said, with frankness. "It's the exact antipodes, in style, in matter, in treat-



Scarcely had Mr. Stanley glanced at the book when his countenance fell.

ment and in purpose, of the 'Elizabethan Seadog.' I doubt whether it's at all the sort of book to catch the public nowadays. Seems a decade or two behind the times. We've got past that type of novel. It's domestic purely. We're all on adventure nowadays."

"So I was afraid," Mortimer answered, "but at any rate I hope you'll do the best you can for it now you've got it."

"Oh, certainly," Mr. Stanley answered in no very reassuring voice. "Of course we'll do our level best for it. We've bought it and paid for it—in part at least—and we're not likely under these circumstances not to do our level best for it."

"Willoughby retains an interest in it, you remember," Rufus Mortimer went on. "You recollect, I suppose, that he retains a 15 per cent interest in it."

"Oh, certainly," Mr. Stanley answered. "I recollect perfectly. Only I'm afraid, to judge by the look of the manuscript, which is dull at first sight—undeniably dull—he hasn't much chance of getting more out of it than the £100 we've paid him in advance on account of royalties."

This was disappointing news to Mortimer, for he knew Arnold had spent a fair part of that hundred on his living expenses in Venice, and where he was to turn in the future for support, let alone for the means to marry Kathleen, Mortimer could form no sort of conception. He could only go on hoping against hope that the book might "pan out" better than Stanley & Lockhart supposed—that the public might see things in a different light from the two trade experts.

Three days later Mr. Stanley came down to the office much perturbed in spirit.

"I say, Lockhart," he cried, "I've been reading over this new thing of Willoughby's—this 'Romance of Great Grimsby,' as he chooses to call it—what an odious title!—and I must say I'm afraid we've just chucked away our money. He wrote the 'Seadog' by a pure fluke; that's where it is. Must have been mad or drunk or in love when he did it. I believe he's really mad and still sticks to it he discovered and transcribed that manuscript. He's written this thing now in order to prove to us how absolutely different his own natural style is. And he's proved it with a vengeance! It's as dull as ditch water. I don't believe we shall ever sell out the first edition."

"We can get it all subscribed beforehand, I think," his partner answered, "on the strength of the 'Seadog.' The libraries will want a thousand copies among them. And, after all, it's only the same thing as if he had taken the £100 we offered him in the first instance. We shall be no more out of pocket if this venture fails than we should have been if he'd accepted our check last summer."

"Well, we'd better pull off only as many as we think the demand will run to," Mr. Stanley continued, with caution. "It'll be asked for at first, of course, on the merits of the 'Seadog,' but as soon as people begin to find out for themselves what feeble trash it really is they won't want any more of it. 'Poor pap,' I call it!"

So the great novel which had cost Arnold and Kathleen so many pangs of production came out in the end in its regulation three volumes just like any other. There was an initial demand for it, of course, at Mudie's, that Arnold had counted upon. Anything which bore the name of the "editor" of "An Elizabethan Seadog" on the title page could hardly have fared otherwise. But he waited in profound anxiety for what the reviews would say of it. This was his own first book, for the "Seadog" was but a transcript, and it would make or mar him as an original author.

Oddly enough, they had longer to wait for reviews than in the case of Arnold Willoughby's first venture. It was the height of the publishing season. Editors' tables were groaning with books of travel, and biographies, and three volume novels, and epochs of history boiled down for the consumption of the laziest intellects. A week or two passed, and still no notice of the "Romance of Great Grimsby." At last one afternoon Arnold passed down the Strand and stopped to buy an influential evening paper on the bare chance of a criticism. His heart gave a bound. Yes, there it was on the third page—"Mr. Arnold Willoughby's New Departure."

He took it home with him, not daring to sit and read it on the Embankment. The very first sentence chilled him. "When a man begins by doing good work, the public has a right to expect good work in future from him. Mr. Arnold Willoughby, or whatever gentleman chooses to veil his unknown personality under that obvious pseudonym, struck fresh ground, and

struck it well, in his stirring romance of 'An Elizabethan Seadog.' He would have done better to remember the advice which a Scotchman in the gallery once gave to Boswell on a famous occasion—"Stick to the coo, mon!" Mr. Willoughby, unfortunately, has not stuck to his coo. He has a distinct talent of his own for wild tales of adventure, in which he can well simulate a certain air of truth and can reproduce the style of a bygone age with extraordinary fidelity and historical accuracy. But the higher pathos and the higher constructive faculty are altogether beyond the range of his not inconsiderable powers. To put it frankly, his three volume novel, in spite of obvious straining after the most exalted qualities, almost induces one to accept Mr. Willoughby's own improbable story of the finding of his manuscript in a Venetian cookshop, and to believe that he was really nothing more, after all, than the translator and editor of that excellent tale of buccaneering life in the sixteenth century."

Arnold's head reeled round. Still he read on and on. It was all in the same strain. Not one word of cold praise for his poor little handling! The reviewer demolished him as though he were not a vertebrate animal. His plot was crude, ill considered and ridiculous. His episodes were sometimes improbable, but oftener still impossible. His conversations were unreal, his personages shadowy, his picture of fisher life melodramatic and unconvincing. It was plain he knew nothing at first hand of the sea. Everything in the book from beginning to end was bad, bad, bad, bad—as bad as it could be. The reviewer could only hope that in his next venture Mr. Willoughby would return from this puerile attempt to put himself outside his own natural limitations to the proper sphere he had temporarily deserted.

Arnold laid down the paper, crimson. Very new authors are affected by reviews. He knew it, he knew it! He had been betrayed into attempting a task beyond his powers by the kindly solicitations of that good fellow Mortimer. For Mortimer's sake, even more than his own, he felt it acutely. One thing he prayed—that Kathleen might not happen to see that review and be made utterly miserable by it. He must try if possible to break his failure gently to her.

He went out again, to call on her and hint his despondency. After that, he thought, he would go and see Stanley & Lockhart to ask them how much they were losing by his novel. He walked along with burning cheeks, and as he passed Rufus Mortimer's club that clever young Vernon who writes such stinging reviews for the evening papers turned with a smile to the American.

"There goes your friend Willoughby," he said, with a wave of his cigarette. "Have you seen what a dressing I've given that silly book of his in this evening's 'Piccadilly?' 'A Romance of Great Grimsby' indeed! 'A Drivel of Idiocy' he ought to have called it!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

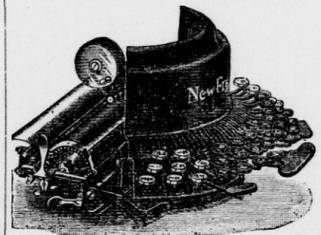
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM TIME TABLE. March 20, 1896.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Mail, Day, Ex., Lh, B, C, P, Ex., Pass, Ex., Tr, in. Rows include P. Huron Tunnel, Imlay City, Lapeer, Flint, Durand, Lansing, Millets, Potterville, Charlotte, Olivet Station, Bellevue, Battle Creek, Vicksburg, Schoolcraft, Cassopolis, South Bend, Valparaiso, Chicago.

Table with columns for STATIONS, Mail, Lh, B, C, P, Ex., Pass, Tr, in. Rows include Chicago, Valparaiso, South Bend, Cassopolis, Schoolcraft, Vicksburg, Battle Creek, Bellevue, Olivet Station, Charlotte, Potterville, Millets, Lansing, Durand, Flint, Imlay City, Fort Huron Tunnel, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston.

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A. A. SCHANTZ, C. P. A., DETROIT, MICH. The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

Eastern Michigan Asylum.

BY DR. E. A. CHRISTIAN, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: In compliance with your request, I send the annexed summarized statement of the disbursements of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. The statement is in the form of an analysis, in which amounts expended are charged to certain accounts. I am very glad to furnish the desired information. I can understand that the farmers of the state are interested in the subject from a double standpoint. As taxpayers they are rightly concerned with a knowledge of whether such an institution is managed in the interests of economy. On the other hand, as citizens of the state who are contributing to the support of a helpless and sadly afflicted class, they are interested in knowing whether the inmates of the asylums have all the comforts which rightly belong to them and which would conduce to their material welfare and their prospects for recovery. It seems to me that the farmers should be especially concerned with this latter view in question, because agricultural vocations furnish such a large proportion of admissions to the asylums of Michigan. Nearly one-third of the admissions to the Eastern Michigan Asylum have been farmers, or farm laborers, or wives, sons and daughters of farmers. It can readily be seen, then, how deep an interest farmers have in considering both aspects of the question, as presented above.

The query "Can our expenses be reduced without injury to the efficiency of our work?" should properly be prefaced by a statement which may not be, and is not, I think, a matter of general knowledge among taxpayers; that, notwithstanding a steady improvement in the manner in which the insane of this state have been cared for, there has been in the past a steady decrease in the per capita expense within the past eighteen years. There has been a decrease equal almost to twenty-five per cent, in the actual amount charged the state for the care of each patient. Of course this is in part due to decrease of the cost of living, but some of it must be credited to the wise and business-like management of the institution. The future also promises well. By the reduction made in the cost of maintenance for the coming year, the Eastern Michigan Asylum alone will save the taxpayers of the state nearly \$8,000.

It will be seen by reference to the analysis of disbursements presented below that considerably over one half the cost of maintaining the asylum and its inmates lies in the two items of "food, and salaries and wages." The first is, and has been for years, a steadily decreasing amount. It is, furthermore, an item largely dependent upon the markets and, to that extent, beyond the control of asylum management, except in so far as the possession of a good farm properly worked may contribute to the food supply without direct expenditure of money. The item of salaries and wages, large as it is, is not one which can be safely reduced. It would, in my opinion, be to the advantage of patients and insure a greater efficiency in the curative efforts of the institution if this item were increased, not only by the employment of a somewhat greater force of attendants, but by paying more liberally for a skilled and arduous form of labor. Another item which attracts the eye as of considerable dimensions is that for renewals and repairs. This also is an item which is likely to remain fairly constant. Any policy other than that of keeping in good repair a plant upon which the state has expended so much money would be reprehensible in the eyes of any good business man.

I would not consume your space by entering into a discussion of each item in detail. Some of these amounts depend for their reduction upon favorable markets for making purchases, others may be decreased by invoking more modern and more efficient appliances from time to time, as, for instance, in the matter of heating, lighting, laundry work, etc. It would be a saving of money to the taxpayers were the Eastern Michigan Asylum possessed of a modern laundry. The one at present in use was erected

eighteen years ago and designed for doing the work of about one half the number of patients it is now called upon to do. The saving in labor and in the wear and tear of garments would in themselves reach a figure which would justify the first cost of a new laundry. The same may be said of light. Other institutions similar to this show a large diminution of cost of lighting from year to year. But this saving, considerable as it is, could not, of course, be effected without a radical change in the present system of lighting.

In general, I may say that the per capita expenses of maintaining this institution are likely to be reduced from year to year, the reduction possibly going so far that the gross amount expended for a largely increased population will not equal the amounts expended in the past for a less number of patients.

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896. Table with columns: Items, Gross amt., Daily per cap cost in cts.

Notices of Meetings.

KENT POMONA GRANGE will hold its next regular meeting with Whitneyville Grange Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1896. The forenoon will be devoted to business. In the afternoon will have an open meeting to which the public are invited. The program will consist of address of welcome, Charles Barris, Master of Whitneyville Grange; response, by W. T. Adams, Master of Pomona Grange; "Are the present tax laws of Michigan just and fair to all classes of people? If not, why not," H. G. Galt and J. H. Martin; paper, Wesley Johnson; "How can our country and township expenses be reduced?" John Preston, M. H. Foster; paper, Mrs. I. D. Davis; "Township Unit School System," R. Dockeray, W. T. Adams; "Should bicycles be taxed," E. Campan, J. Brass; recitation, Mrs. John Pattison. Music will be furnished by Whitneyville Grange. Sec.

WESTERN POMONA GRANGE. The next meeting of Western Pomona Grange will be held at Lisbon, October 8 and 9. Program: "Lessons gained from the past season," Frank Woodard; "Is not the tendency of the times towards too much newspaper reading to the exclusion of other reading?" Mrs. S. Stauffer; "How can we winter our stock at the least expense?" Mr. Wm. Gillett; "The power of habit," Mrs. R. Martin; "How shall we regulate foreign immigration," Mrs. E. C. Smith; "What is the Grange doing to advance the cause of education?" Fred Mills; "Shall the Grange continue to work for full women's suffrage?" Mrs. H. J. Austin. The above will be interspersed with songs and recitations. All fourth degree members are invited to attend. MANSOR M. SMITH, Lecturer.

ALLEGAN COUNTY POMONA GRANGE will meet with Monterey Grange, October 15. The program will be music; address of welcome, M. B. V. McAlpine; response, Mrs. Laura Jewett; music, Allegan Grange choir; discussion, "Township Unit Plan," led by A. P. Congdon; paper, "Phases of Farm Life," Mrs. K. Hodge; recitation, Miss Elvah Ely; solo, Mrs. Post of Allegan; question box, to be answered by N. W. Houser, Wm. Ely, and others. Any brother or sister is at liberty to bring an offering to this Grange altar. The afternoon will be an open session; the public is invited. A basket dinner will be served, each one bring plate, knife, cup, etc. Mrs. N. J. ALLEN, Lecturer.

The next meeting of the Lowell District Council P. of H. will be at South Boston Grange Hall on Thursday Oct. 15, 1896. WESLEY JOHNSON, Master.

Magazine Note.

"Free Coinage and the Farmer" is the title of a strong article in the October FORUM by the Hon. John M. Stahl, himself a farmer and the secretary of the Farmers' National Congress.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS for October continues its admirable record of the presidential campaign. In the July, August, and September numbers the Republican, Democratic, and Populist conventions were reviewed, together with the careers of the nominees. In the October number the movement of the "sound money" Democrats, culminating in the Indianapolis convention, receives similar attention. No other publication in the country offers in a single number such a wealth of political portraiture, or so wide a range of cartoon illustrations. Every

noteworthy phase of the canvass is fully and impartially presented. Material is gathered from every source and carefully digested.

The Coming State Grange.

More than every day importance is attached to meetings of the State Grange that comes first before legislative sessions. The Grange, if true to its principles and if the members thereof do even a part of their duties, the organization must be a promoter of beneficial conditions, a protector against injustice, and a leader in all that will bring good to agriculture and the people engaged therein. Thus it is seen that great responsibilities are placed upon it. To be prepared for this great work, the Subordinate Granges of Michigan hold not only hundreds, but thousands, of meetings annually, and discuss questions pertaining to farming and good house keeping, and as well, questions pertaining to legislatures and political economy. Since our legislature representatives were last in session at the capitol of our state, farmers have been reading, thinking, concluding and resolving; and aided by the unusual, if not unnatural, conditions that today surround him, he has become concerned and critical, and more exacting. He will probably feel inclined to ask of the next legislature some changes in present laws and the enactment of new ones. That our requests of that body may be governed by justice and wise conservation our ablest, best informed and active members should be selected to make up the personnel of the coming State Grange. The coming State Grange must be an able and progressive body or it will fail to keep the pace already set. On the first Tuesday in October county conventions will be held to select and determine who shall be voting members of this meeting where centers, and is to take practical form, all of the year's work in Subordinate Granges. I cannot urge too strongly the great responsibility that rests upon these county conventions. The strength and usefulness of the State Grange wholly depends upon county conventions making wise selections of delegates. No rules should govern their action except the good of the order and such as will make the State Grange an honor and credit to the organization at large.

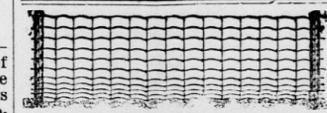
Resolutions and general matters of importance should be well considered and prepared early.

Let us prepare for and look forward to the coming State Grange session as by far the most important of any in the history of the organization. GEO. B. HORTON.

The Height of Factory Chimneys.

The notion that the greater the height of a chimney for a boiler plant the greater will be its draft producing power is responsible for the existence of many chimneys of imposing size and, at the same time, unnecessary expense. A very tall chimney, well proportioned and gracefully outlined, may be a striking architectural adjunct to a factory, but it is also one that costs considerable money without doing any measurable amount of good. Where chimneys are intended to carry off noxious fumes from chemical works, there is, of course, some method in providing for unusual height, since the aim in such a case is to insure as complete as possible a diffusion of the vapors and prevent their mingling with the air of the lower strata; but for boilers simply, unusual height, as stated, is rarely based upon a good reason.

As a matter of fact, the draft producing capacities of chimneys having flues of the same size are in proportion to the square roots to their heights; so that if one were to have double the power, if it may be so called, of the other it would have to be four times as high, and not merely twice as high as many would suppose. A height of 150 feet may be considered, on good authority, as the maximum necessary in any case for producing the requisite draft, providing, of course, that the area of the flue has been properly proportioned. This latter should be made to bear a pretty nearly direct ratio to the combined areas of the boiler flues connecting with it. A chimney much beyond 150 feet is generally suggestive of mispent money.—Cassier's Magazine.



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Our wonderful success with the leading railroads, has led some people to think our farm trade had taken second place. This is a mistake, as our books show that for every 100 miles sold railroads, 400 miles have gone to the farmers. Railroad men buy Page fence because it suits adjoining farmers.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

PARALYSIS MAY BE CURED

A Case in Point, Carefully Verified by a Careful Paper.

Paralysis is Often Only Nerve Starvation and this is True of Neuralgia and Sciatic Rheumatism.

From the Courier-Herald, Saginaw, Mich.

Among all the ills that human flesh is heir to, none are more terrible than those lingering diseases that fasten themselves upon the victim and give daily evidences of the ravages that they are effecting. Some of them are not accompanied by physical pain, but the sure and visible progress of the disease unnerves the sufferer, who lies with a sword of Damocles suspended over him, powerless to stay the hand of death, and watching in mental agony the end of the unequal contest.

Of this nature is creeping paralysis, that gradually enfolds the victim in its clutches, and renders him more and more helpless from day to day. A case of this character and its speedy cure, recently came under the observation of a COURIER-HERALD representative while at the village of Markel, Tuscola county, Michigan. Mr. J. E. Hallenbeck, a leading farmer there, was the speaker, and as Mr. Hallenbeck was telling the story of his own case, we give it in his own words. To our representative he said: "About three years ago dyspepsia raged in my family. I lost one child, and was myself stricken down with it."

"After a few weeks' illness, I was able to be out again and attended to the work on my farm; but in a short time, as a result of my illness, creeping paralysis attacked my lower limbs and soon reached up into my arms, rendering me entirely helpless. The advances of the disease were such that I saw in a short time I would be entirely paralyzed. I tried skilled medical attendance, but it was of no use. Finally I was taken to St. Mary's hospital at Detroit, Mich., where I had the best of nursing and all that medical science could render. I remained there for two weeks, but got no better and was taken back to my home."

"Here, a neighbor who had taken great interest in my case insisted that I should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People as he had used them himself with perfect success for a similar illness. I had little faith in Pink Pills. However, I got a box and continued taking them. At the end of the third box my condition was wonderfully improved, and within six weeks I was so well that I was again able to attend to my work on my farm. All traces of the paralysis had disappeared, and I have had no return of the trouble."

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills acted in my case in a wonderful manner, and quickly, and to them I ascribe my relief from this paralysis and its attendant ills. During my illness I suffered no physical pain, but was in mental agony as the disease progressed from day to day, and its progress was clearly marked by my perceptibly increasing helplessness."

"In all I took eight boxes of Pink Pills, and since I took them I have been well and strong, and able to do the hard work required on my eighty acre farm. I now keep a box of Pink Pills on hand to use in case I feel at all ailing, and do not fear a recurrence of my troubles as long as I have them."

As he concluded, Mrs. Hallenbeck added that she cordially indorsed all that her husband had said in favor of Pink Pills, and that she had herself used them with perfect success in a case of liver trouble. She was well pleased with them, and the mild, easy and quick way in which they operated.

While in Markel, Tuscola County, a few days ago a COURIER-HERALD representative heard of the case of Mrs. Levi Jerome who had been an invalid for many years and how she had been restored to health, strength and happiness, by the use of a remarkable medicine that has performed many wonderful cures, where many other remedies and skilled medical attendance had been unavailing.

Calling upon her at her cosy home he found a tall, handsome woman, whose clear complexion and lithic, active form gave no evidence of previous suffering. Asked in regard to her case, Mrs. Jerome told the story of her illness as follows:

"For about fifteen years I was troubled with rheumatism and my condition finally became so bad that the only way I could get around the house at times was by pushing a chair in front of me. I suffered a great deal and tried various remedies, but they did not give me any relief. Finally, after reading many accounts of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, about two years ago I determined to try them and got a box. I had not taken over two boxes of these pills when I began to get better, and in a short time I was so well that I went with my husband to the Worlds Fair at Chicago."

"I had read with great interest of the grand preparations there and had yearned for the pleasure of seeing the wonderful sights."

"You can readily imagine what a change has been effected in my condition to allow of such a fatiguing journey. A short time before I had been confined to the house, a helpless invalid, but I was then, after using six boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, able to enjoy all the pleasures of a trip to Chicago and the World's Fair, with all its attendant exertions and fatigue. From the day that I began to use these pills, my condition steadily improved, and I am now entirely cured of my ailment of fifteen years standing. How did I feel after my return from that trip? Why, I felt as well as ever, and all of the aching and aching, the hurry and bustle, had no ill effects on me."

"I cannot tell the wonderful amount of good that Pink Pills have been to me, and whenever I see any of my friends suffering from rheumatism or other blood or nerve troubles, I always advise them to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am always ready to let all others know how I suffered and how my sufferings were cured. Pink Pills are a grand remedy for troubles such as I had, and now I readily believe all the good things that I hear said of them, and the many cures that are reported following their use. They are a wonderful remedy and should be used in many troubles."

"This and much more did Mrs. Jerome say, to show how highly she esteemed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She was grateful for a remedy that had so speedily and happily ended her years of suffering. To her earnest words Mr. Jerome also added his testimony as to the benefit that followed his wife's use of Pink Pills, and added that he had himself used them with great benefit."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an infallible blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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