INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE



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

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CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 460.

In Need of Help. The Condition of Farmers in Nebraska. Office of Lecturer of Neb. State Grange, (Culbertson, Nebraska.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: In behalf of the needy Patrons of south west Nebraska I write you. Our people have lost three crops out of five, namely, 1890, 1893, and 1894, with only about half a crop in 1892. From this statement you may realize in a slim way our condition in regard to which Gov. Crounse in his famous message to the Nebraska legislature made use of the follow-ing language, viz: "The period interven-ing between the meeting of the last legislature and your present assembling has been one of general depression throughout the entire country, which has been especially aggravated by the partial failure of crops in the year of 1893 (being nearly a total failure in this section of the state) and their destruction in a large portion of the state in the year just closed. The double misfortune has resulted in a condition of distress in many localities which has been followed by num-erous and urgent appeals for help. The first and most pressing subject demanding your attention, therefore, will be the action that should be taken for the relief of the sufferers by the late drought. With the limit of indebtedness which, under the constitution is fixed at \$100,000 already reached, and the general fund carrying some hundreds of thousands of dollars, you are confronted with the question of right, as well as of wisdom, in voting any state as well as of wisdom, in young any state aid." The present Gov. Holcomb in his in-augural says: "I regret the necessity de-manding a careful consideration of the actual want of a great number of our people caused by the drouth of last year. Nature-has bountifully blessed Nebraska. Its climate is unexcelled and her soil responds generously to the labor of the husbandman. Many had been unable on account of the short time of their residence to store up sufficient to meet the exigencies of this extraordinary occasion. Some removed from the state, but the great majority, preserving the utmost faith in the country, remained, determined to hold on to their possessions in the drouth stricken district. If patience and long suffering make people deserving, the harvest of 1895 should be bountiful. Yes, but how are they to subsist until that harvest shall be gathered? They are comparatively speaking without seeds of any kind for the spring sowing and planting. State and county treasurers are unable to respond to our necessities-without money and unable to procure loans to help ourselves, we are truly in a bad way, and as we view the situation, our farmers must have assistance from the outside in order to live and hold their possessions in this beautiful, healthy, fertile country.

wealth aud accumulated supplies to fall back upon. We have well-nigh exhausted -and many have done so-all of our means of all kinds, and upon our success in obtaining seeds for our next crop and means of subsistence until we can grow a rop depends our ability to stay on and work our farms. Otherwise very many of our people will leave their possessions, all that they have accumulated by years of toil, economy, and privation in this fair, new country. Our condition is still more aggravated by the great financial dearth which extends all over our country. In the drouth year of 1890 our farmers could obtain loans from our local banks. Now we cannot on any terms. I have set our con-dition before you at greater length than I anticipated. You now have our case, and any help you may feel disposed to give out of your abundance toward our relief, if in cash, may be sent to J. R. Cantlin, secretary Nebraska State Grange, Webster, Nebraska. Also any supplies that you may gather for us may be reported to him and he will see that it reaches those for whom it is intended. Brother Touttin will receive and receipt for all supplies intended for our people. He was elected by our State Grange, December last, to attend to this business for us.

But remember, Patrons, free transportation upon our railroads has played out, and we have no money with which to pay freight. All shipments in order to reach our people direct should be prepaid.

have the honor to be yours in the bonds of fraternity. JOHN M. WILLIAMS. Culbertson. Hitchcock Co., Neb. Fidelity Grange, No. 75, P. of H.

The Township Unit System.

Circulars and petitions coming from Grange organizations, calling attention to senate bill No. 66 and urging members to work against the township system have been widely circulated throughout the capitol. The circular is in error in some respects. inasmuch as it refers to some provisions which are not in the bill nor ever favorably considered by the originators of the bill. Senate Bill No. 66 refers to another question entirely and it seems unwise ir for an organization of the high and un standing of the Michigan State Grange to protest against the passage of a bill which they have had no opportunity to examine. The circular speaks of the township districts in Alpena county in this state, and the inference is that they are unsatisfactory, but the member of the legislature from that county who resides in one of these townships approves of the system and has introduced a bill to organize two other township districts in his legislative district. The testimony of citizens of states now having the township system is nearly unanimous in its favor, notwithstanding the statements contained in the circular. Letters and printed matter verifying this statement I have found in the office of public instruction at the capitol.

be located on one side of the township district. Attention is called to portions of the bill which are quoted below.

FOR POOR COMMUNITIES.

It is not supposed that many of the townships in the south half of the lower peninsula will organize under this law. Nobody expects them to do so. The bill is an op-tional one, and none but the people themselves are given any authority. It does not follow because the township of Waterloo, Jackson county, (or any other wealthy township) does not wish to become a township school district, that the citizens of such a township shall say that poor townships in the counties of Roscommon, Crawford, Montmorenci, and Alcona shall not have an opportunity to organize under the only system that will give school advantages to the poor as well as the rich within their borders. Some plan must be adopted for the benefit of the poorer portions of the state. Below is given a part of the first two sections of the bill. In most respects Act No. 176, Laws of 1891, is copied. The annual meeting by this bill will be the first Monday of September.

annual meeting by this bill will be the first Monday of September. The PEOPLE of THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT. That whenever the qualified electors of any organized township in the state desire to become organized into a single school district, they may petition the township board to give no-fice that, at the regular township meeting as hereinafter provided, the officers for such organized school district will be chosen, and such other business transacted as will be necessary thereto. Such petition shall be signed by a majority of the qualified electors of the township, and shall be held in the officer of the township clerk at least fifteen days prior to the annual township school meeting. Upon the receipt and filing of said petition, the township clerk shall notify the members of the township board to attend a special meeting to be held not more than five days thereafter, and at which meeting it shall be the duty of such township board to compare the names signed to the petition with the names appearing on the list of registered voters qualified to vote at the preceding election; and, if it be found that a majority of the voters qualified to vote at the last preceding election for state officers have signed the succeeding September, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a whole or in part, an incorporated village or city, the sig-matures of a majory of the legally qualified voters of the subship school meeting shall be held at which thue offi-cers shall be chosen for such organized school district. Fractional districts, the boundaries of the township school at the surveyed or legal township which have so a majority of the surveyed or legal township which have so the sid fractional districts where school houses are estimated in the surveyed or legal township which have by a majority of the townships, shall not become a part of the proposed township school district where school houses are borated in other townships, shall not become a part of the proposed township school district unless a change in the boundaries

planted never got high enough to cut for feed, though the writer cut over fifty acres and only got about four tons. Most of the corn after it got about a foot high dried up and was blown away. Many of the people only came here two years ago, so what little money they brought was used up long ago, and how they have lived the Lord only can tell. And now winter is upon us with no grain for our horses, and only what kind eastern friends have sent for ourselves. One of my neighbors had two hundred chickens in the summer and all but about thirty died for want of feed. Most of the cattle were sold and sent out of the country, hogs too; what few are left ran all over hunting for anything they can find. The writer had one sow that will stand and cut fodder like a calf, for she had no corn for weeks.

never got above the ground; much of the

I am acquainted with one man that has almost a thousand acres of land, but he cannot eat it, neither will his horses nor hogs. He will need help just as much as the renter. Just around here we have plenty of fuel, but further west and north, can only get cow chips to burn, in some places they are worth a dollar a load. Much of the stock must die if help is not sent in soon. The writer has lived in two provinces of Canada, and seven of the states, yet I believe we have as good a class of people as can be found for patriotic and Christian haracter. And, from no fault of our own, we are in destitute circumstances. Every dollar that we have made over a bare living has been spent in improvements. Patrons, when we sing "There's a union in the Grange," let us mean it. Be loyal to each other. I will be glad to answer anyone wanting information, or, address R. Stanton or Fred Wilkins, Curtis, Nebraska.

ED. JACKSON, Morefield, Neb.

Growing Disposition of Americans to Live on the Government.

"The horseleech hath two daughters crying, Give, give!" Americans appear to grow more disposed to illustrate the proverb by living on the government. Of course the whole theory of rotation in a pointive and non-political offices is that the party in power has a right to pay for the private services of its followers out of the public treasury. A recent governor of the state of New York put this practice in its baldest form when he approved a corrupt public contract so as to pay off his election expenses. The ordinary state of mind as to pensions is similarly low. A few months ago a distinguished soldier, diplomat, and statesman defended the action of a man who was drawing a pension for total disability while an active member of the United States senate. "The law," said he, "makes no distinction; it does not recognize the possibility of mental labor by a man physically disabled." "But," it was objected, "might not the senator look at the matter simply as an honest man?" "You might as well say that I have no right to the pension that I draw," replied the general. The discussion ceased at that point; but the wonder remained that men of wealth and station and public spirit should take, and encourage others to take, payment for their own gallantry. There is no effective public sentiment even against notorious pension frauds. In what commu-nity would a person be esteemed who gave information against a widow who had married again and still drew her pension? Yet any of us would notify the police if we saw the same woman stealing ribbon at a counter.-Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart in January Forum.

The help most needed from now on is provisions, seeds for sowing and planting, some grain for teams while planting their crops and to keep them in strength until the native grasses become sufficiently nourishing to sustain them.

We are destitute of feed. Our horses and such cattle as we have been able to hold over, (we could not sell a horse at any price) are "rustling" on the bleak prairies through sunshine and storm for their living. Should the winter continue open the greater part of them will live through, but in poor condition for spring work, and will require some grain to make them serviceable.

Now, Patrons and friends of common humanity, you have our case in a nutshell. By this statement, without any attempt at sensational coloring or desire upon my part to work upon your sympathies by relating cases of suicide, insanity, or extreme cases of suffering which we might have collected and spread before you, if you can imagine the condition you would be in were you to lose two crops in succession, while the preceding one—the most of it hal to go toward paying indebtedness in-curred on account of the drouth of 1890, you will be enabled to realize our condition.

You must remember, however, that our country is new, our people are poor, and consequently it is much worse with us than it would be with you who live in an older settled country, where there is much more

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Patrons of Husbandry are said to be unanimously opposed to the system, but to the knowledge of the writer there are many members of the Order in good standing, who have recently investigated the question and who sincerely deplore the position taken by a few of their leaders. An intelligent and much respected member of the Grange from one of the best counties of the state recently came to the capitol to work against the measure. He asked for a copy of the bill, examined it carefully and frankly admitted that the system is a correct one, and that no men or bodies of men have the right to stand in the way of a township in any locality in the state where citizens would certainly be benefitted by a system which will insure uniform taxation, uniform text books. uniform length of, school terms, and will place the responsibility in the hands of boards of competent men, men who are not hampered with neighboohood quarrels and family feuds.

By the provisions of this bill there is no chance for villages or cities to compel country territory to organize with them into township districts. Fractional districts will not prevent such organization, neither will their school houses necessarily

interested. The manner of assessing the school taxes and of determining the data for the apportionment of public monies, shall be the same as in case of fractional districts already organized under laws in force at the time of the passage of this act.

A TOWNSHIP UNIT MAN.

The Tide of Affairs.

The condition of the farmers of Nebraska is desperate. We have a long letter from a Patron in that state, urging aid from Michigan. We regret that we have no room for this letter in the current issue. But we publish here a short appeal. Is it not possible for the Grange of Michigan to extend a little aid to the suffering farmers of Nebraska?

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:-Some years ago a gentleman from my native country, England, passed through this country on the cars, and on arriving home again, he commenced a series of lectures on the manners and customs of America. And on reading some of the statements contained in several newspapers, this incident came to my mind. Parties writing about the destitution of western Nebraska must have made as superficial a visit as the above. Anyone wanting to know how our people are fixed, must come out into the country and visit the homes and talk to the farmers. Enquire what his prospects are for winter and spring, with no money and nothing to sell. No feed or seed, and not a dollar to be borrowed, how can we put in a crop unless help comes? Yet some are saying that we don't need it. Think of it. Two years without a crop. That means two years' work without pay for it. What class of people could have held up their heads so long? Though I have been here seven years, and have seen two failures, if asked how we had lived, would have to own that I could not tell. Have always had plenty of hay until now, and we have neither corn fodder nor hay. In fact the grass scarcely started to grow in the spring; some stock was never confined to the pasture. Wheat was sown last year and again more was sown this, and never worth cutting. Hundreds of acres listed to corn

Horticultural Meeting.

The joint meeting of the west Michigan fruit growers' society, Grand River val-ley horticultural society, and Grand Rapids fruit growers' union will be held in the court house, Grand Rapids, February 26-7. An elaborate program has been prepared.

Notice the date after your name, and see if your subscription expires with this issue. If it does, send in your renewal at once.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Field and Stock.

New Wheats for Michigan.

Some Experiments With Flour Testers. Abstract of a paper read at the Vermontville farmers' institute by Dr. R. C. Kedzie.

The Michigan millers have been seeking a better quality of winter wheat and especially of white wheat, and have asked the co-operation of the Agricultural College in finding it. Michigan is eminently a winter wheat state. It is in the winter wheat belt.

On the other hand the farmers are looking for wheats with sufficient vigor to withstand winter killing by frost and summer killing by rust, which shall produce a large number of bushels per acre, and both farmers and millers demand a "blooded" wheat.

Some will say that this is a poor time to urge high culture for wheat that brings but 50 cents a bushel. But wheat is the food of civilized races and will be raised while the race lasts. It is just such a depression as this that demands the most productive and highest priced wheat. If 15 bushels an acre entails a loss, 30 bushels will give a profit, even at 50 cents a bushel. It is the excess above ordinary crops that always pays the profit.

THE SEARCH FOR WHITE WHEAT.

The trial of wheat grown on the Pacific coast was suggested, but the marked difference in climate from that of Michigan discouraged that idea. A wheat that had succeeded in the same climate and in a soil similar to our own seemed more promising. We tried to get seed of the Landreth, so favorably known in Nebraska, but the drouth in that state prevented our securing it. Attention was called to Dawson's Golden Chaff by bulletins from the Ontario agricultural college. The great hardiness of the wheat, the large production -35 bushels per acre—and the high esteem in which it was held by Canadian farmers, all called attention to it. It is a bald wheat, and therefore a favorite. It has driven other winter wheat out of that section of Ontario about Paris, where it originated nine years ago, and is spreading into the states. After three years' testing at the experiment station at Guelph, Ontario, they report: "Dawson's Golden Chaff has made the best record of all varieties of winter wheat tested in the experimental department."

RED WHEATS.

A number of valuable varieties of red wheat have been grown in this state. Particular attention is directed the Rudy for its large, flinty berry, which yields a very strong flour. The most serious objection to the Rudy is that it is heavily bearded.

The Budapest wheat, imported, is a very hard, flint, red wheat. It produces the highest priced flour in Europe. One crop has been raised at Grand Rapids from imported seed, and unlike many imported wheats, seems to be fully up to the original stock.

The Currell is a red wheat, bald, and is

suitable tubes in a regulated oven, measuring the expansion, and examining the texture of the baked mass.

Albuminizing the gluten (converting the insoluble gluten into partial solution, like the white of egg) of a definite weight of flour by a solution of a carbonated alkali, making the solution up to a definite volume with water in a suitable vessel, decomposing the carbonated alkali by acid, measuring the volume of vesciculation, the time it remains, and the fineness of the vescicles.

The Michigan Millers' Association at their recent meeting in Lansing passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this association recommend the farmers of Michigan to raise, for red wheats, the Hungarian wheat from Budapest, the Currell and the Rudy, and especially the Dawson's Golden Chaff for a white wheat, these varieties being the most valuable according to Dr. Kedzie's analysis.

Swine for Profit.

A. H. WARREN.

A great deal has been written on this subject and it may be a worn out one to those who have been breeding for a number of years, but there are always new men starting, and in hope that this article may be of use to some of them and of no injury to older breeders, I give it to you for publication.

We may have a breed of the very best hogs, food may be plenty and cheap, market may be handy, and yet raise feed and sell our porkers without realizing scarcely any profit from the transaction to compensate us for our care, toil and money expended, while our neighbor, with no better opportunities, perhaps not so good, derives a handsome profit from this branch of his farm operations. Why do we find this to be true? It is better management and striking while the iron is hot that tells the tale. The hog is like a man, if he is not good and improving he is retrograding and going to the bad. There is no neutral or middle ground upon which he can stand. Now many farmers, and I believe a few breeders, have not as yet learned this lesson, hence their science feeding benefits them but little if any; they fail to embrace their opportunities as they should.

GOOD BLOOD.

Good blood is very essential to profitable pork making. The hog must be one that is a good feeder, but he must not $sto_{\overline{1}}$. here, he must be able to digest and assimilate the large amount of food consumed, thus converting the elements contained in the food into bone, muscle, and fat.

Many are apt to place too much dependence upon the breed and blood, expecting that blood will tell, no matter what kind of treatment their hogs are subjected to. This is all a mistake; if you are going to neglect and half starve your hogs, by all means stick to the scrub, he is used to neglect and starvation, and if you fail to feed him he'll put his best foot foremost and hustle for it on his own hook. tools. Begin first with the sash, which should be about five feet long and from two to three feet wide, one and one half inch pine dressed is the best. The sides should be three inches, center bars two inches, top four inches, and the bottom six inches. Those figures may seem larger than is needed, but when we handle the sash it must be strong enough not to spring and crack the putty or break the glass. The bottom rail should be set down the width of the rabbet made to receive the glass.

When the sash is ready, commence at the bottom and lay the glass up the sash as you would shingle, one fourth inch lap is enough. Fasten with points and putty. Make as many of the sashes as you need for your garden. One sash $5x2\frac{1}{2}$ feet will cover space to start two thousand plants to the time they should be transplanted into boxes.

Having your sash made, prepare to make the bed of a suitable size to accommodate the number of sash. If you make say twenty-four sash, the best plan would be to make two beds, using twelve sashes on a side, with an alley in the middle, opening toward the south. In this plan the sides of the bed should be three feet high, and the center posts five. The alley can be dug down to make an easy entrance between the beds. Other details will suggest themselves as you proceed with the work.

If you make two or six sashes I would make the bed all in one. Make a frame of boards three feet high or make a trench the same depth and the size wanted. Fit the sash to the frame and you are ready to make the bed.

When the proper time comes, about March 10 in this locality, fill the bed about two feet with fresh horse manure; be careful to spread it even and tramp down solid. When filled, put on the sash and let the bed rest a few days. In the mean time prepare your soil if not already arranged. In a few days the rank heat will pass off, then the soil can be put on to the depth of four or five inches. Wait a few days more and you will be ready to sow the seed.

Okemos. WM. A. OLDS.

Forestry in New Hampshire.

The forestry commission of New Hampshire began work in June, 1893, and its first annual report has recently been issued, and though camprising only twelve printed octavo pages, is all the better for being concise. The objects sought by creating the commission were two: First, to obtain accurate information regarding the forests of the state, the rate and method of their removal, and the resulting effects, economic, social and climatic; second, to secure public discussion of forestry interests. For the accomplishment of the first of these objects, it was the purpose of the commission to investigate the extent and character of the original and secondary forests, together with the quantities and varieties of wood and timber growing therein; but it was found that another state agency-the commissioners appointed to appraise the timber land of the state for

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heavily timbered of all our forest tracts are left without official protection against their deadly enemy—fire." This report, which is signed by Messrs. George B. Chandler, Napoleon B. Bryant, James F. Colby and George H. Moses, as forestry commissioners, concludes with the following interesting statement:

RESULTS.

"With the lumbermen of the state the board has cultivated friendly relations. Many of them already perceive that their interests and the foresters' interests are identical, and we are not without hope that the others will soon come to realize that it pays best in the long run to so treat our timbered areas that they shall produce successive crops of value in the least possible time, and that then all the lumbermen will co-operate to establish and maintain a wise system of forestry in New Hampshire. Substantial basis for this hope is found in a study of the conditions of ownership which govern the wooded areas of the state. Apparently, we have reached such a point in the distribution of titles to forest areas that we are not likely to see many more large transfers of timber land. This means that lumber operators must henceforth confine their cuttings to the holdings of land which they now possess. Therefore, it behooves them to treat their possessions so as to insure their perpetual use with profit. This can be done only through the application of forestry principles. There are not wanting instances in which such a course is already followed, and it is believed there will be more in the future." -Gen. C. C. Andrews in Northwestern Agriculturalist.

Fate of the Farmer.

The American farmer has long held a place greatly above that of the peasant of continental Europe in his income and style of living, because he has been able to possess a larger tract of land, and greatly above the English tenant-farmer in his independence, because he has been able to own the ground he tilled. He will not continue another half century to hold this enviable position. The economic forces that have been at work in Europe have also been at work here, but not so long, and therefore they have not yet matured so much fruit. There have been Americans who imagined that our political constitution would protect us from the fate of the Old World. It. would be as rational for a man to expect his knowledge of arithmetic to keep him dry in a thunderstorm.

Sometimes we find the American farmer the slipping away from his acres, and sometimes we find his acres slipping away from him; as a result of both tendencies there is a separation, widening with the lapse of time, between ownership and cultivation. The American farmer is following the English yeoman into extinction, and the creation of landlord and tenant classes has already made considerable progress here. Specialization is one of the incidents of evolution, and evolution in agriculture is giving us, instead of one class of farmers who

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the brag wheat of Kansas, both for quality and productiveness. The berry is small, but very hard and flinty, and although a dark red wheat, makes a fine, white flour. If the Currell shall prove to be well adapted to our soil and climate, it is by far the most promising red winter wheat now before the public.

TESTING WHEAT FLOURS.

The most obvious method of testing wheat flour is to make it into bread and then test the quality of the bread. But this is too slow and cumbersome a method for scientific use.

The next method is a chemical analysis of the flour. This is the most valuable of the secondary tests. The food value of a flour can be determined with accuracy by chemical analysis, but the bread making quality is not determined solely by chemical analysis. While the albuminoids have essentially the same food value, they differ in their dough forming qualities.

STRENGTH OF FLOUR.

The strength of flour has been defined to be the measure of the water absorbed by the flour in order to produce a dough of definite consistency; but I think it is its gas retaining rather than its water absorbing capacity. Strong flour should make dough that will retain the bubbles of carbonic acid so as to make light bread.

METHODS OF DETERMINING STRENGTH OF FLOUR.

First comes the aleurometer, which measures the strength of flour by the expansion secured by heating its wet gluten to 150 degrees Cent. in a closed cylinder. But this device is not wholly satisfactory.

There are three classes of instruments that make some approach to the possibility of repeating the experiment with comparable results, and with a chance for numerical statement of results.

1. Doughing with definite quantities of flour and water and measuring the strength of the dough instrumentally.

2. Doughing with definite amounts of flour and water, and baking the dough in

FEEDING.

The proper time to begin to feed for profitable pork is while the pigs are following the sow. Feed her liberally, after the pigs are a few days old, with milk producing food, and as soon as the pigs can be induced to eat from a trough, usually when about three weeks old, give them all the milk, ground oats, middlings, and bran that they will eat up clean, always provided in a separate apartment from the mother. Don't keep the sow and pigs cooped up in a close pen, but let them have the run of a pasture lot, clover if you have it, as this is the best green feed that grows for hogs.

When you wean the pigs take the mother out of the lot and let the pigs run in their usual place; feed them at least three times a day all the feed they will eat, also provide clean drinking water and plenty of shade in summer.

March and April pigs should be crowded so they will be ready for market before the holidays. A bushel of corn will produce more pounds of pork in warm weather than in cold. As the average farm is arranged, it does not pay to winter over many pigs, Get good stock, have early pigs, push them from the start by feeding well, fatten in the fall before cold weather sets in, and be sure and keep a good supply for your own use and you will find, take it one year with another, that there is more profit in swine raising than in any other stock kept on the farm. *Ovid.*

Moments in the Garden.

These stormy days are just the ones to make plans for our spring work in the garden. The first to consider is good seeds, which can be obtained of almost any of the reliable seedsmen. Our plan is to choose the standard and tried sorts, leaving the new sorts for our experimental stations.

We must have a hot bed which can be made on the farm by any one handy wit! purposes of taxation—had undertaken the same work. The data of the latter commissioners were therefore adopted, at a saving of expense, and are to be tabulated.

Other investigations, such as the methods of lumbering and their effects upon timber supply, water power, scenery and climate; the revenue annually derived from the forests, the damage done to them by fires, are in progress.

THE GRANGE HAS HELPED.

The commission is required by law to "hold meetings from time to time in different parts of the state for the discussion of forestry subjects;" and, with reference to this the report states that the difficulty of obtaining audiences was removed "by the enthusiastic co-operation" of the Patrons of Husbandry, who have generously thrown open their programs for the introduction of forestry topics. "In addition, the board of agriculture

"In addition, the board of agriculture readily acceded to our request for a place on the program of their annual field meeting at Boar's Head. Besides this, the forestry commission co-operated with the board of agriculture in a general agricultural convention, which assembled at Keene, December 26, for a three days session, and at which three addresses on forestry topics were delivered." Furthermore, a series of lectures on forestry has been incorporated into the "Institute course" at the college of agriculture.

Notices of penalties for the setting of forest fires, printed in cloth, were posted in forest districts, and the expense of such work was greatly reduced by the co-operation of lumbermen.

County commissioners, though twice asked to appoint fire wardens for unorganized places, failed to respond; but town "selectmen have been measurably prompt in discharging their duties as fire wardens when once they have learned them. But in the communities where no town organizations exist the forests are no better off under the new law than they were without it, for the county commissioners have neglected to make the appointments authorized, and the most extensive and most

were simultaneously landlord, tenant, and laborer, farmers of the three classes, permanently distinct.—*Fred Perry Powers, in February Lippincott's.*

The Influence and Good Work of the Grange.

Organization among farmers has received more encouragement within the past ten years than in previous years up to that time. When prices began to decline and conditions changed in such a manner as to make farming unprofitable, organization was accepted by many as a panacea for all ills and the channel through which all wrongs could be righted. This gave rise to many new kinds of organizations, varied in their objects, and some very radical in their purposes. In some cases much good was accomplished, while in others the cause of agriculture received but little, if any benefit.

In this as in all other matters of this nature it will be noticed that the conservative organizations have "stood the tests of time," and in the end will have done more good than any other kind. In this connection the Grange stands out prominently as one of the institutions of this nature that has held firm to the principles upon which it was founded. Throughout the varied experiences of other organizations this order has prospered and increased its numbers and influence, and at present it is undoubtedly in the best condition it has ever been since the first Grange was instituted. There yet remains much work for the Grange to do in the educating, harmonizing, and uplifting of the agricultural classes, and from present indications it is ready, willing and well qualified to do it. No disparagement is intended to be cast upon organizations of a legitimate nature whose membership is made up of the rural classes, but the enthusiastic meetings held recently and in convention this week of a state and national nature, bring this organization prominently before the public at this time, and for the good it has done and gives promise of doing in the fu-ture it deserves the commendation of all .--National Stockman and Farmer.

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WOMAN'S WORK.

Songs of Seven.

Seven Times Four-Maternity.

Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups, Fair yellow daffodils, stately and tall! When the wind wakes how they rock in the grasses, And dance with the cuckoo-buds slender and small! Here's two bonnie boys, and here's mother's own lass Eager to gather them all.

Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups! Mother shall thread them a daisy chain; Sing them a song of the pretty hedge sparrow. That loved her brown little ones, loved them full fain; Sing, "Heart, thou art wide though the house be but nar-

Sing once, and sing it again.

Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups, Sweet wagging cowslips, they bend and they bow; A ship sails afar over warm ocean waters, And haply one musing doth stand at her prow. O bonny brown sons, and O sweet little daughters, Maybe he thinks on you now!

*

3.

Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups, Fair yellow daffodils, stately and tall— A sunshiny world full of laughter and leisure, And fresh hearts unconscious of sorrow and thrall! Send down on their pleasure smiles passing its measure, God that is over us all! JEAN INGELOW. JEAN INGELOW.

Kindergarten.

The Remaining Gifts.

HATTIE L. MOORE.

In the last issue of the VISITOR the readers were left to study upon Frederick Froebel's first object or gift, six soft, col-ored, worsted balls. He gave us ten gifts and ten occupations. The second gift is a combination of the sphere, cube, and cylinder. It denotes form in addition to object. There is no form in the heavens above or the earth beneath or in the waters under the earth but what bears some relation to one or more of the forms of this gift. The sphere represents motion, the cube rest, while the cylinder can either move or rest, as required. The sphere has a curved surface, the cube a flat surface, the cylinder both flat and curved surfaces. We might compare it to a family. Sister cylinder has ways and looks like her brother sphere, also ways and looks like her brother cube.

How beautifully does it denote trinity. Perceiving, observing, comparing, judging, and concluding are the successive stages of the process that takes place in the formation of an idea, and in each of these stages the process rests in the law of the connection of contrasts. It has been said that contrasts are the only means to arouse the mind to attention.

I cannot give you all the occupations that belong to each gift. I will mention but one with this gift. Making chains out of paper cylinders is both instructive and pleasing, as well as ornamental to the school room.

THE THIRD GIFT.

The third gift is a two inch cube subdivided by three cuttings, two perpendicular and one horizontal, into eight equal parts or cubes, each representing the larger cube on a smaller scale. In this gift we have our first lesson in fractions. We will place the cube before the child as a whole, then show the divisions, first as halves, then unite the halves into a whole, then divide into halves and the halves into quarters or fourths, teaching him to unite them.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

The ninth gift composed of whole, half, and quarter rings.

The tenth gift represents points or lentils.

Can you see any connection between the gifts and occupations? Gifts are analytic, occu-synthetic. Gifts, investigation, occucreation. Gifts from without inward occufrom within outward. Gifts, arrangement of material occu-modification of material. I must not dwell longer upon the gifts and occupations. It has well been said that there are three avenues by which you can reach the child's heart-by picture, story, and song, and I would add games. In kindergarten great stress is placed upon all these, and a lesson is to be learned in each. For instance take the butterfly song:

A little worm creeps on the ground, It creeps and creeps around, It's spinning now a little nest That it may find a place to rest; Dear little worm, we'll say good bye Till you come out a butterfly. Oh! there he is, oh! see him fly A lovely, lovely butterfly. A lovely, lovely butterily. It spreads its wings so dazzling bright And seeks the joyous air and light, Tis sipping honey from the flowers; We wish, we wish that you were ours.

A study of the caterpillar, the chrysalis, and butterfly, while the song is being learned, should not be neglected, as it will give deeper and more lasting impressions. Song usually accompanies games. One game we play which is closely connected with the first gift we call the ball or fruit game. You remember our balls were of the primary and secondary colors. The red we play is a cherry, the yellow a lemon, blue a plum, orange an orange, green an apple. As six balls will be too complex for the child at first, we will choose only two, the cherry and lemon. When the child thoroughly understands the colors and names given to the balls, one is asked to sell them and sing this little song:

"Who will buy my cherry ripe, cherry ripe?" Who will buy my cherry ripe, cherry ripe?"

when the hands are raised and the response "We will buy your cherry ripe, cherry ripe; We will buy your cherry ripe, cherry ripe,"

then the salesman hands it to the one he wishes should have it, and receives in payment a "Thanks!" then proceeds to sell the lemon in like manner, after which the the teacher calls on one to collect the fruit as sold. Do you see the object of the game? It is to strengthen memory; for every ball sold each child has three things to remember; 1, the fruit the ball represented; 2, the order it was sold, whether the cherry or lemon was sold first; and 3, to whom they were sold. I think I hear someone say that it is easy. If you think so, just try it some time.

Flowers or Weeds, Which?

Once there was a queen, so the story runs, whose reign had but one thing to mar its happiness. Her people came to her with so much fault finding with one another that it grew to be a serious question with the queen, who loved them and wished them well, how to avoid this one cause of disorder and quarreling. After much thinking of the matter, she sent for a page and told him to go from one end of the realm to the other, gathering for her specimens of all the flowers he found growing within her domain. No sconer was he gone than she called a second page and sent him out in the same way, over the same road, bidding him to pick and bring to her all the weeds he saw. When the pages were about to return, the queen and her lords and ladies met to receive their report. The first messenger came, his arms full of all kinds of bright, fragrant flowers, and his face beaming with the joy of his quest. What had he found? "Flowers, flowers, everywhere, hedgerows, byways, fields and gardens were rich in blossoms find nothing more, were there no ugly blooms?" asked the queen. "I saw none," the page answered and was dismissed. All the flowers were carried out and the second page summoned before the queen and her guests. He brought weeds, horrid, noisome plants of many varieties and rank odors. He said that everywhere he found these weeds in the greatest luxuriance, and the country was overgrown with vile, ungainly, homely weeds. Again the queen asked him, as she had the first, if he found nothing else, if he saw no flowers? "I looked for none," was his reply and he was dismissed. The good queen turned to her lords and ladies with words of caution and advice on her lips, but she saw they were not needed. Her people had seen and understood the lesson; and a few came to her, repentant, and promised to heed the warning. The little story has been refreshed in my memory this morning by reading a short sketch of the life of Olive Schreiner, author of "Dreams" and "African Farm." She says that as a young girl she used to look on the very weeds and feel intensely that she was one with them. It does not strike me as an unusual thought at all, only noticed because it came from one who is just now much talked of and read. For is it not the experience of many and many that the weeds of the dust have

sometimes claimed kinship with something we feel within ourselves? In moments of self examination, who has not vowed to root out the "weeds" seen therein ? Who has not, openly or secretly, called some trait or habit "as mean as pusley," seeing in the low growing, persistent purslane a type of some clinging, contemptible practice of thought or action? Who is aroused to pleasant reflectious by the sight of ragweed, or nettle, or nightshade? What farmer admires the red of cockle, or the russet of sorrell in his fields, or the purplish tint of thistles in his pastures? They suggest plant evils, even though they flaunt winning hues before the eye. They are, he knows, vegetation's "wolves in sheep's clothing." Who has not seen tares putting on like deceptive colors and forms in the inner world of morals and spiritual growths?

I think we shall come to see more and more clearly how the whole outer world,mineral, plant and animal,-is a counterpart of ourselves. Moreover,, we find this recognized in our daily talk. We speak of "sly foxes," "bearish," piggish," "tiger, lion, or bull dog like men," and, when we are honest with ourselves, we see these traits more or less active in our own natures.

But it is not alone the weeds and wilder animals that have their representatives in human natures. A daintily tinted rose arouses thoughts too deep for speech, the "heartsease of the soil has its corresponding peace of the soul, and to "consider the lilies" awakens the belief that within us, also, lies a possible purity as great. The dove is there, and poor little fledgling though it may be, it still has wings that can be made to grow. The lamblike affections are in all, for us to cherish and multiply if we will. How important that we cultivate these lovely traits and thoughts, the flowers, the song birds, and the harmless animals of the mind and heart. Because they are there in ourselves we see them in others, and because their opposites are in us, even though undeveloped, we so easily see even in our friends, the weeds, birds of night, and savage, animal-like tendencies. If in each one lie the possibilities of an angel, so, too, there are in each the possibilities of the greatest criminal.

The gentle Quaker poet told us:

Search thine own heart, What paineth thee in others, in thyself may be. And he might with truth have added, that what rejoices us in others may be ours if we will. We always, like the queen's pages, find what we are looking for. If we see weeds in our neighbor's spiritual domain, we may be sure there are weeds still rooted in our own. If we find flowers, why, we may hope to find them always and everywhere we seek for them. J. B.

How Can We Find Time to Read?

MRS. D. D. BUELL.

This world is full of conundrums, and this subject is one of them. To the busy wife who attends to all the household duties, makes calls, dispenses charities, does a thousand and one other duties that devolve upon her, and keeps up with the topics of the hour, it does in ed require energy, perseverance, and tact in managing her daily affairs. But there's an old saying that

potato masher, add the butter and egg well beaten and beat very light with a fork. Season with pepper and salt, if needed. Shape in a tbls. and drop in smoking hot lard. Drain on soft paper.

Boiled Rice. Have two qts. of water boiling rapidly. Wash one cup of rice till the water comes off clear. Drop into the boiling water, add 1 tsp. of salt and boil till the rice is soft. Drain off all the water, and pour cold water through it to take off all the starch water. Set the strainer in a pan and place in the oven to dry the rice. Serve with melted butter poured through it.

Corn Muffins. 1 cup corn meal, 13 cup of flour, 4 tsps. of baking powder. Sift these together twice, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. of salt. Cream 1 cup of butter, add 1 cup of sugar, beat three eggs very light, and add. Add 1 pt. of milk to the butter and eggs alternately with the flour. Bake in gem pans for twenty minutes.-Miss Margaret M.

The Juveniles.

Ted and the Gardener.

"I spose," said Ted, sitting down easily on the wheelbarrow and resting his elbows on his knees and his chin in his hands, "I 'pose you see a good many nice things out of doors first and last.'

The gardener was mending his hoe, which had a fashion of losing its head when it hit a hard weed.

"Yes, I s'pose I do," he answered. "I never get tired of watching honey bees, for one thing, they are the knowingest lot of critters you ever see-like folks considerable.

"Oh, tell me about them," said Ted, who was always hungry for stories. "I've never been very near ours, 'cause Mamma's afraid I'll get stung."

"Wal, you might, till you git acquainted with 'em like. I was a-noticing of 'em not long since with a strange bee. They pestered it to get its honey; you see they didn't want to kill it, 'cause then they couldn't get it, but they hectored it until it dropped its load out of its pockets and flew off.

"Pockets! what kind? Like mine?" said Ted, putting his hands on them.

"No, not quite; but hairy places on their sides. The hairs hold the honeycomb in, you see.

"Oh, yes, but do go on, please," said Ted.

"Wal, they git a load, and pat it into their pockets, first one side, then the other, till they're full. It's funny to see them run up a stalk of timothy and get dusty all over from it. They dust themselves off with their feet and pat the dust into their pockets. When they are loaded they take a bee line for home.

"Oh, what is that?" asked Ted.

"Straight as they can go. If you move the hive a little ways, they'll bump up ag'in it, and then fly off and try it again, till they hit the opening."

"Oh, go on," said Ted, who was afraid

I have $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cube and $\frac{1}{4}$ of of a cube, or 2-4 of a cube, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cube, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cube and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cube or 2-4 of a cube or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cube, and 2-4 of a cube or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cube, etc., or a whole cube. Next division would be of eighths. To this gift we would find our little hands occupied with paper folding, cutting, and weaving, to represent the faces and edges of the cube, and first lessons in drawing. The fourth gift consists of eight parallelopipedons, forming a cube the size of the third gift.

If you have a set of dominoes, take eight and see if you can form a cube; try the lesson in fractions as given in the third gift. If you would like to build something with your blocks, I would ask you to make me a tight board fence 8 inches long and 2 inches high, with boards $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. When the fence blows over you may use the same boards to build a side walk 16 inches long and 1 inch wide. We would add the new form, the oblong, to the occupations of the third gift.

THE REMAINING GIFTS.

The fifth gift is a 3 inch cube consisting of twenty seven inch cubes. Three are divided into halves and three into quarters. Here we find a step higher in fractions, thirds, ninths, and twenty-sevenths. In our lessons in drawing we have had the vertical aud horizontal lines, now we can add the slanting line found in the divided cubes.

The sixth gift is a 3 inch cube consisting of eighteen parallelopipedons, twelve square prisms, and six oblong prisms, mak-ing thirty-six blocks.

The seventh gift is parquetry or tablets consisting of circles, squares, oblongs, right angled isosceles, right angled scalenes, obtuse isosceles, rhombus, and equilateral triangles. I believe our grandmothers had some knowledge of this gift when they made their pretty bed-quilt patterns.

The eighth gift represents straight lines or sticks; sticks of various lengths, in 2 inch, 3 inch, etc.

First, then, a woman will or wont, depend on't; If she will do't she will, and there's an end on't.

Reading is a duty that we owe to ourselves, our neighbors, and mankind. How much more pleasant it is to visit with a person who keeps pace with the literary world than with one who is given to neighborhood gossip. I often hear our sister as well as brother Patrons say, "I cannot find time to read." Now if they would work half as hard in finding the time as they do in squandering it there would be more Chautauqua courses finished, more Farm Home Reading Circles started, more. of the excellent magazines read, and the economic questions of which the people are demanding a solution would be solved right now.

The beautiful lines of Tennyson:

And I would that I could utter the thoughts that arise

make me wish more than ever that I had a Shakesperian pen to portray the importance of my theme.

Mother, if you are neglecting your reading, resolve this very minute that you will hereafter keep pace with the literary topics of the day.

Union City.

Recipes.

LESSON 1.

Coffee. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of ground coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ an egg, 1 qt. boiling water, ½ cup cold water. Scald the coffee pot, mix the egg and cold water together and put in the coffee-pot, pour on the boiling water and boil five minutes. Keep hot but not boiling for ten minutes. Pour out a little and pour it back again to clear the spout.

Cod Fish Balls. 1 cup of raw salt codfish, 1 pt. of raw potatoes, 1 tsp. of butter, 1 egg. Cut the potatoes into small pieces and also the codfish. Put on to boil in boiling water and cook till the potatoes are soft. Drain very dry, mash with a

the hoe would be finished before the bee

gittin' round the open places and then fluttering their wings like all possessed. I put a piece of paper in the top of the hive one day, and it blew 'round as if it was in a little whirlwind.'

"Oh, isn't that funny, though," said Ted—he meant queer. "I mean to get acquainted with 'em myself. I do think out doors is a great deal more interesting than school," he added with a sigh.

"Wal, you see, folks that can't go to school have to use their eyes; but it's nice when you can de both.'

"Yes, I s'pose so," said Ted, doubtfully. -L. E. Chittenden in The Churchman.

Puzzles.

[All readers of THE GRANGE VISITOR are invited to con-tribute and send solutions to this department. Address all communications relating to puzzles to Thomas A. Mil-lar, 500, 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan.]

Answer to puzzles January, '95. No. 28, Meat. 29, Horse, odor, rot, sr. 30.

34.35-Crossword Enigmas.

In call, not in cry; In dare not in try; In man, not in smell; In pump, not in well; WHOLE is an useful article. * * * In now, not in then; In owl, not in hen; In elk, not in deer; In far, not in near; WHOLE is a wild animal. N. E. T.

36-Diamond.

1, A letter; 2, Trouble; 3. An Animal; 4, A Syllable; 5, A Letter. Sand Beach. GRANGER.

Solutions must reach us by March 5.

Pontiac.

PRIZE CONTEST.

Fer the largest and best batch of new puzzles received by us before March 11 we will give "Allan's Wife" by Hag-gard.

THE MAIL BAG.

All readers of this paper are invited to compete for the above prize. This is the last time the above notice will appear, as the contest closes March 1, and the prize win-ner will be announced in a future issue. So let every per-son send us a batch of puzzles. Mrs. Cheney, this means you, Mrs. Fudge, this means you, Dodd, this means you, G. Brooks, Mrs. Thompson, L. S. Guyer, Edith and every-one else, this means you, so let all of you send us a batch. NANCY LEE.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

CHARLOTTE, MICH.

The Official Organ of the Michigan State Grange. Published on the First and Third Thursdays of Each Month

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NEXT ISSUE MARCH 7.

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 complete-ly those ends which we seek.

OUR OBJECT

OUR DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVIDENCE OF THE PROVIDE justice, progress and morality.

Special to Patrons.

The State Grange enthusiastically favored the appropriation of \$5,000 per year for farmers' institutes, and took up this bill as one that would be especially urged at this session. The bill has been printed in full in the VISITOR, and in two issues at least we have made urgent appeals to Granges to pass resolutions favoring this measure. We had expected that by this time a hundred resolutions would have been received on this topic. But so far as we can discover, less than a dozen Granges have responded. This is not right. The bill should have been passed by this time, and would have been, had it been properly urged. Patrons, do not let another Grange meeting go by without passing a resolution favoring the farmers' institute bill, and have it sent to your representative in the

The Grange is not an end in itself. Do not make that mistake. The Grange is a means, an instrument. Like any other human means to good ends, it must have back of it the devotion, the enthusiasm, and the sacrifice of strong men and women.

Mrs. J. H. Royce wishes that counties where the school reading circle work, as recommended by the State Grange one year ago, is being carried on would report progress to her at Baroda, Mich. A report of how the work is booming in her own county, Berrien, will be found in another column.

Before the establishment of the Grange there were no restraints upon the agressions of monopolies. Now there are restrictive laws in nearly all the states upon the injustice and discriminations practiced by transportation companies. But why enumerate what it has accomplished? It has done more than all other agencies combined to develop a "higher manhood and womanhood" among the agricultural people, to elevate our calling, and place us in a position to secure the rights to which we are justly entitled under the constitution of this government. It was never intended that its work should be to tear down but to build up; not to level the palace but to change the hovel to a pleasant and comfortable home; not to deprive the favored ones of a single advantage they now enjoy for literary acquirements, but to bring the means of obtaining a higher education, more suited to the farmer's calling, within the reach of all the children of rural homes; not to take from any class or interest a single privilege or right which legitimately belongs to them; but to secure for ourselves and our posterity the social, moral, and intellectual privileges which rightfully belong to us, and to enjoy without hindrance the fruit of our labor; not by the power of numbers to assume political control and arbitrarily attempt to shape the policy of this nation, but to bring farmers to the front that their voices may be heard and their influence felt in the councils of the nation.-A. B. Judson, Master Iowa State Grange.

Reasons for Pure Food.

The first argument for pure food is honesty. No logic can justify the sale of articles offood or drink which "are not what they seem." The adulterants are in all cases inferior in quality, hence cheaper, and the whole business is nothing but a cheat. People of ordinary instincts want what they pay for.

The second argument is one of health. Many articles now sold are either injurious or deleterious. It is not right that the greed of a few should endanger the health of the many.

no gathered statistics on the subject. Many questions in the lines suggested above must be answered before anyone is competent to suggest any adequate remedy for evils in our system of taxation, if such evils exist. It is unnecessary to say that many believe they do, and that was the sufficient reason why the State Grange reccommended the appointment by the state of a state tax statistician. A bill in accordance with such recommendation has been introduced in the house, and the VIS-ITOR would like to hear from those who favor its passage, and to have them give their reasons therefor.

Beneath the Dome.

In this column we design to mention and discuss those measures introduced into the legislature that we believe will be of most importance and interest to our readers. If any of our readers desire to have the provisions of any bill that we do not mention and will let us know their wishes we will endeavor to get the information.

Representative Hoyt has a bill to "prevent the manufacture and sale of any butter compound which is colored in imitation of yellow butter." Nothing in the act is to be construed as prohibiting the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form. The punishment is to be by heavy fine or imprisonment. This law, Mr. Hoyt says, has been tested before the United States supreme court, coming up from Massachusetts, and was declared constitutional. The law works well in that state.

Mr. Hilton has a pure food bill which simply adds two sections to the existing law creating the office of dairy and food commissioner, and provides that no imitation or adulterated food and drink products shall be sold unless bearing a label showing composition.

The special committee to investigate the capitol employes are making things hum. The committee consists of Messrs. Kempf, Wildey, Chamberlain, Wolter, and Robinson. All the departments but one have reported very fully concerning the questions asked. The information gained is a little more in detail, but is along the same lines as shown by the VISITOR last summer. Mr. Kempf believes that a reform in salaries can be inaugurated, that will reduce the cost of running the departments by 40 per cent. Mr. Kempf has so persistently identified himself with the interests of economical government that he has been dubbed "Farmer" Kempf by some would be wits. He asserts that he is proud of the title but resents the insinuation implied-that a farmer is not as good as any other man.

Mr. Wildey has a bill to provide that a sort of budget shall be made up by each department, estimating their expenses for the two years. Now the general expenses are met by a lump sum. \$953,000 for 1893, and \$903,000 for 1894, were the sums appropriated two years ago. It will be seen that the legislature or the people gain no adequate idea of what such a large sum is used for, and the idea is to have these estimates come in intelligible shape.

FEBRUARY 21, 1895

and the salaries of each; the number of hours per day devoted to their duties, whether regularly employed or not, giving present and former residence of each; amount of time spent in other occupations, if any. 5. The number of students in the sever-

al departments in each class, and the expense of maintaining each department. 6. An estimate in detail of the amount

of money required for the ensuing year. 7. The number of students from this state in each department, and number of students from outside the state.

M

8. Amount of tuition paid by students from this state, and amount paid by students from outside the state.

Mr. Place has introduced a free text book bill. It provides that each district board shall, during August, meet and adopt a series of text books, which shall not be changed for five years. They may readopt the ones now in use, but no change can be made in five years. Mr. Place believes this system is better than the uniform text book system, because under the latter about nine-tenths of the schools would have to buy new books. Financially, there is the same advantage to pupils as the uniform plan. In Saginaw, the cost under this system has been 60 cents per year for each pupil. The sentiment of the house seems to be favorable to this measure.

Farmers' Clubs. The State Association.

The State Association of Farmers' Clubs met in Lansing February 5 and 6. The program as published in the VISITOR was carried out. Every delegate expressed himself as well pleased with the meeting. A notable feature was the hearty endorsement of the Agricultural College. The following resolutions were adopted: First favor adoption of parole system for prisoners and continuation of the contract labor system. Second condemns the ad-journment of the legislature for visiting state institutions. Third opposes any appropriation for the encampment of state troops. Fourth favors a state system of uniformity of text books; earnestly discussed. Fifth favors the compulsory swearing of those assessed by supervisors. Sixth directs denial of authority for John I. Breck to use the name of this association with others on certain communications. Seventh calls for such an amendment of laws as will prevent deception in selling any article as a substitute for another. Eighth favors retention of the present system of school districts.

On This Plan.

The following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the State Grange, meets the views of a very large majority of the farmers through-out the state, and is heartily recommended for your consideration:

"We advocate that the state appropriate annually the sum of \$5,000, or such amount as will be sufficient to hold a two day institute in every county in the state where the agricultural interests are sufficiently important to demand it. We believe the success of the institute is great-

legislature.

Through the kindness of Worthy Secretary F. A. Akins, we have at hand a copy of the proceedings of the last session of the Ohio State Grange.

Ye editor made a pleasant trip to Highland farmers' club the 16th. Found 200 gathered. Talked a little, and added a goodly number to the VISITOR list.

We are indebted to the New York Tribune for a copy of the Tribune Almanac. It contains an abundance of information that it is desirable for everyone to know, especially to those who want to "keep posted."

The publishers request that in renewing subscriptions the same initials and name be given as the one already on your label. This precaution may save the paper from going to the wrong person, and at least will help the publishers very much.

Patrons should not send resolutions against "Senate bill 66;" that is a bill relating to safety of portable boilers, not the "township unit bill." We do not yet know the number of the latter bill. It is sufficient to designate the bill as the "township unit bill."

We publish pathetic appeals from Nebraska Patrons. Cannot the Michigan Grange help? It has been suggested that the most efficient help we can give is to send seeds for spring sowing. It is none too early to begin thinking of this kindness to those of our brothers in distress.

The A. B. C. of Tax Reform.

"Can it be possible that the amount of taxes assessed and paid in this state is not ascertainable?" asked a usually well informed member of the legislature who was seeking for information on the subject. Being told that it was true, he replied that he did not wonder at the inability of successive legislators to adjust some vexatious tax problems to the satisfaction of the people. Inequities in the operation of our tax laws are frequently complained of. If they exist they should be authoritively determined and the remedy applied. Nothing is gained by frequent experimental changes in the laws. The results of their operation should be competently ascertained. In this way and only by such determination can we know whether their operation is successful, or where and in what manner their betterment can be effected. Do real and personal property bear their relative proportion of the public burdens? Are the estates of the farmers taxed disproportionately to the estates of their brethren who dwell in cities? Are those who are exempt from the operations of the general tax law by reason of the payment of specific taxes unduly favored or are they paying more of the public revenue than is their share? No officer of the state can answer these questions and certainly no citizen can find the facts. Either may express an opinion but that opinion is based upon uncertain observation of individual examples. Nothing can be proven because we have

We quote the following from the Free Press,-some of the facts are not unknown to careful readers of the VISITOR:

As the time approaches for making up the appropriations for state institutions, there seems to be a disposition to look a little closer into the affairs of these institutions than has been the custom. Gov. Rich has been in the office of the auditorgeneral personally, and has made some inquiries on the matter. One of the things that has attracted attention is the expenditure of the University of Michigan. A tax of one-sixth of a mill is raised annually for that institution. The fund is not handled by the state officers, but passes directly into the hands of the regents of the college. There has been no report from that institution for two years. It had been the custom, up to 1893, for the regents to report to the department of public instruction, but this has been dropped. It has been found that during the past year, about \$266,000 has been spent for salaries at the university.

Representative Wildey has introduced two-resolutions calculated to stir things up. The first is as follows:

Resolved, That the auditor-general be respectfully required to furnish a list of the professors and employes of the University of Michigan, and the salaries of each, at his earliest convenience.

The second read thus:

Resolved, That the board of regents of the state university be requested to furnish the house at their earliest convenience with a statement giving information in detail upon the following subjects:

1. Amount received from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

2. Amount received from all sources for the year ending June 30, 1894.

3. Expenditures for the same periods.

4. A list of professors and all employes

est where local interest is the greatest. We therefore suggest that the law require the formation of county institute societies, under whose auspices the institute shall be held, and which shall provide local speakers to occupy about one-half the time of the institute, and for local expenses."-Gov. Rich's Message.

Warning to the Public.

Beware of two notes given on January 10, 1895, one for \$100, and one for \$150, given by Eliza A Young, and Zebulon Young, respectively, due March 10, 1895, payable to the Indianapolis, Medical and Surgical Institute, of Indianapolis Indiana. The notes will not be paid, as they were obtained under fradulent misrepresentation of A. B. Kinney, who pretended to be the examining physi-cian of the above named institute. And I further warn the public that the said A. B. Kinney is incompetent and unqualified as an examining physician, and to beware of the fraud without thorough investigation. ZEBULON YOUNG. Rockford, Mich.

P. S. All papers published in the inter-

est of the people please copy. We have a letter from the Secretary of Rockford Grange, certifying that Mr. Young is a Patron, and that he was im-posed upon during an illness, and wishes Secretaries of Granges in each county to have the notice copied in their local papers.—Ed.]

Laugh a Little Bit.

Here's a motto, just your fit, "Laugh a little bit." "Laugh a little bit." When you think you're trouble hit, "Laugh a kittle bit." Look Misfortune in the face, Brave the bedlam's rude grimace; Ten to one 'twill yield its place If you have the grit and wit Just to laugh a little bit. Keen your face with smechine lit.

Keep your face with sunshine lit; "Laugh a little bit." Gloomy shadows off will flit If you have the wit and grit Just to laugh a little bit.

Just to laugh a little bit. Cherish this as sacred writ: "Laugh a little bit." Keep it with you, sample it; "Laugh a little bit." Little ills will sure betide you Fortune may not sit beside you, Men may mock and fame deride you. But you'll mind them not a whit If you laugh a little bit. —St. Nicholas.

FFBRUARY 21, 1895.

A Huge Meeting.

Teachers and Grange Association, (Oceana and Newwaygo Counties) Hesperia, February 7, 8, and 9.

There was a blizzard on hand, if not on the program when Thursday night came, but when Col. Parker looked from the platform he saw five hundred faces turned toward him; and those faces continued to look only when laughter or tears caused them to turn this way or that. "Home and School" was the subject of the Colonel's address which was excellent in subject, matter, and delivery.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

was opened by music, after which S. V. Walker opened the discussion on "Potato Culture." Mr. Walker said: 1. Take some other ground than sod; 2. Prepare the ground well; 3. From the tenth to the twentieth of June is the best time to plant to avoid the potato bugs; 4. Dipping the seed, before planting, in corrosive sublimate will cure the potato "scab"has done it for me.

Mr. Geo. C. Myers said in discussion: 1. He would plant on sod; 2. Plow in the fall, and when planting time arrives your ground will be mellow and well prepared; 3. Drag as soon as planted and keep up the dragging until the potatoes are up, and the soil will then be free from all foul growths; 4. Use a planter, plant deep—will stand the drouth better; plant four feet apart each way. Mr. N. Mc-Callum recommended the Dear two horse cultivator for deep cultivation. R. H. Taylor has used the specific recommended by S. V. Walker and says it works well. Mr. Wilbur would plant potatoes about thirty inches apart each way; when they are up and grown they will soon shade the

ground and preserve moisture. Blue vitriol, Mr. Walker says, will pre-vent potato scab if the seed is soaked in it before planting.

A well delivered recitation by Mable Weaver followed this topic, and W. F. Taylor entertained the great crowd singing "Old Ohio."

O. F. Munson opened the discussion on the topic "The School House," "The School Yard," "Out Buildings," making the several points: 1. The school should be an ideal home; 2. School yards should be neat with shade trees thereon. Commissioner John Hawood, Newaygo county, further discussed the question, and Col. Parker of Chicago in further discussion of the question said: 1. The schoolroom should be made as beautiful as the most beautiful home; 2. Have flower beds, raise vegetables, have some interesting games in the school yards; 3. Outhouses should be clean, clear of vulgar pictures, obscene writings; 4. School yards should contain four or five acres of ground. A recitation by Ethyv Bunnell and music made an agreeable change.

Neil McCallum discussed the decadence of wheat growing due to the larger acreages of the west, pauper labor, produced wheat of India, demonetization of silver; we must substitute corn, potatoes, hay, and fruit. A recitation by Arthur Anderson was so well received that he was called back. "Our boys and girls, what of their future," was the name of an excellent paper presented by Vesta B. Smith, teacher in Claybanks. Miss Smith said: 1. The boys and girls of today are the citizens of tomorrow; 2. The most important question before us today is the culture of these coming citizens; 3. The first eight years of child life determine what kind of citizens the children shall be; 4. Education that does not develop true citizens is useless and too costly; 5. The only true education is the education of heart and brain together; 6. Have a definite aim in teaching; 7. All development begins in the home; 8. Home should surround the children with good literature; 9. There should be the same standard of purity for the boys as for the girls; 10. Is it right to give a girl a push down hill and leave her defamer to go on with his work of destruction? 11. The state should see that every child is trained to the responsibility of true citizenship.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Col. Parker again faced a multitude, when he arose to give his lecture, "Artist or Artisan, Which?" It was a grand lecture, said everyone who heard it.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

The blizzard had taken a new hold, so had the Grangers and teachers. "Influence of mother in education" was the subject of Mrs. Frances Winter's paper. She said: 1. The highest, holiest influence in making for true citizenship is the influence of a true mother; 2. Teach physiology in the home by training the children to take care of their bodies; 3. Teach the child to be self governing. Here is where the mother can do much for the state; 4. True education means development of the heart side of humanity as well as the intellectual; 5. Strict obedience to the teachings of the Golden Rule is living. W. F. Taylor, Mr. Smith, and Mrs. D. E. McClure discussed

the topic. J. E. Philo, in discussing diversifying When farmers have litfarming, said: 1. When farmers have little money to spend times are hard; 2. We should raise many kinds of crops, grow something on every square inch of the farm; hay, corn, potatoes, fruit all pay quite well; 4. Let us occupy the American market with our own crops; 5. Millions of bushels of wheat, corn, pota-toes, were shipped into the United States during the year, displacing just so much American produce. Neil McCallum said the straw from our grain crops was becom-ing very valuable. Mr. Myers said: The Agricultural College was aiding the farmers in teaching them how to diversify their crops and the value of such a plan. Neil McCallum said farmers should raise more roots to feed to stock. "She dreamed she wanted to be a Mason" was well recited by Arthur Anderson. D. E. McClure gave an address on the silver question. The Grange choir furnished some excellent music. "Peaches on the brain" was the subject of a good paper by Mrs. Mary Robertson. Mrs. M. W. Scott read an excellent poem at this point. D. E. Mc-Clure recited "Paid his way." O. F. Munson opened the discussion on "Reci-procity of Patrons and teachers." Mr. Lillie, Miss Vesta Smith, W. F. Taylor, J. E. Philo, Mrs. J. R. Mansfield, John L. Roberts, and Prof. Corbit joined in an excellent discussion.

"The farm and home" was the subject of an excellent address by John L. Roberts, who said: 1. The sweetest place on earth should be the home; 2. Make home life on the farm more entertaining; 3. We need free rural mail delivery so that the boys and girls may have not alone the best but latest current literature; 4. Oh how beautiful is the home where love and happiness reign! Arthur Scott discussed the topic making the point that we must make farming more profitable. Mrs. D. E. Mc-Clure said while we are decorating and beautifying our homes, let us learn to control our tempers, banish harsh words, grumbling, etc. (She went for the president a little, but a cup of Mrs. McCallum's good coffee and a dish of oat meal cured

him.) F. Taylor said: 1. The great, great

who passed from this world January 14, 1895. The Doctor had been a resident of DeWitt nearly 41 years, and he was a true pioneer doctor. Coming to Michigan in such an early day he knew full well the hardships and privations of the early settlers. He was born in the town of Meniz, Cayuga county, New York, December 11, 1827. He was of English stock, his great grandfather settling on Long Island and fighting for American independence. His father was a lieutenant in the war of 1812. The Doctor spent his boyhood days upon a farm. He attended the district school, then went to Groton academy and later studied in the Normal school at Albany. He next attended school at Townsend, Ohio. He then went to the medical school at Cleveland, Ohio. He went to California overland remaining there three years and then returned to Lockport, New York, where he began the study of Latin and German. In the fall of 1853 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan and received his diploma in the year 1854 and began to practice medicine in DeWitt.

Dr. Topping was a skillful surgeon and an eminent contributor to medical journals, as well as a vigorous thinker upon current events. He was an independent democrat in politics. He was a member of the F. & A. M. of DeWitt Grand chapter and K. T. of Lansing, I. O. O. F., and D. of R. and Grange of Dewitt. Very often he has said the Grange was ahead of all the orders of which he was a member as an educator. He was a member of both subordinate and Pomona Grange, and was always present whenever he was able to be there. His health had been poor for two months but he seemed much better and all hoped soon to see him out again but, Monday, January 14, the summons came from the unseen world. He had written a prescription and sent Mrs. Topping to the office to fill it. When she went out he sat reading the daily paper. She returned in 30 minutes but an unbidden guest had preceded her. The Doctor was just breathing his last. His glasses and paper were neatly folded as if he had tired of reading and had fallen asleep with his chin resting in his hand, so quietly had he passed away. He was a man who always stood up for the right no matter if it brought blame and censure upon himself, and truly we can say that DeWitt and community is better because Dr. G. W. Topping lived there. MRS. C. L. PEARCE.

Pomona Grange and Education.

We take the following from the Benton Harbor Banner-Register.

The worthy master, Mrs. J. H. Royce, in her report at the annual session of Berrien county Pomona Grange, which was held last week at Berrien Center, among other valuable subjects, took up the educa-tional work done in the county by the Grange, in which she said: "At the earliest possible date our Pomona took up the recommendations of the State Grange committee on education relative to the supplementary reading course for rural schools. We called the attention of our school commissioner. Professor E. P. Clarke, to the resolutions, asking him to formulate his thoughts upon said subject and talk the same at our next meeting. This he did in a manner so productive of interest that immediate action was taken for preparing the way for said course. Your committee appointed by the solicitation of said commissioner found him eager to act in any line that would enhance the interest of the rural schools. After several meetings and many days spent in thoughtfully considering the many excellent publications, a course was decided upon which we believe meets our present need. Our commissioner with his characteristic energy has so inspired and aided the teachers as to have started at present about seventy-five libraries, with many more soon to follow. Nor does the good work stop here. At a recent meeting of the Michigan school commissioners our Commissioner Clarke was made a member of a committee of three for drafting a course of reading for the district schools of the state. If other Pomona Granges throughout the state have been equally as active and are as fortunate in possessing a real live commissioner then our country schools are making great strides toward placing good literature in the hands of our girls and boys. "Patrons, our work does not end here, while possibly we may have done some of the work of a Paul in sowing we should also aid the work of Apollos in bringing the work to perfection. Our worthy commissioner needs our aid, our teachers need our aid, then let us not withhold our hands in aiding on to perfection the principles that lie at the foundation of our aims and purposes. Our rural schools are receiving an unusual amount of attention from our commissioner who, being a graduate of our own agricultural college, is in close sympathies with the interest of our farmers, and as said commissioner has treated our Order with so much deference I would recommend that our Pomona Grange appoint a committee on education whose duty it shall be to act in harmony with our county

school commissioner, in furthering such plans as may be for the benefit of our rural schools. Since our Grange is much interested in our county agricultural fair, and while no feature should be added to detract from our agricultural interests, we believe it would be to the interest of our Order to add an educational exhibit to our annual fair. I have talked over the sub ject with our commissioner and with several teachers all of whom express an interest in the matter. I would therefore recommend that our Order see to the appointment of a committee on school exhibits, one of said committee being our county school commissioner."

Protect The Boys and Girls.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: I am pleased to see the stand taken by the VISITOR on the temperance question, and from my observation I am satisfied that it has voiced the sentiment of the majority of the Grangers throughout the state. I noticed at our political conventions last fall that there was a strong feeling among the delegates from the rural districts to place only men of known temperance principles in nomination for office.

Our hope for the purification of politics rests in the men who are the readers of the VISITOR. Go on with local option against all of its enemies. We don't want any back action taken on this question, rather let our banner go forward. Extend it to townships and wards. There are many wards in our cities that are so situated that they would be only too glad to prohibit the location of a "doggery" within their precincts.

There is one other point that I want the representatives of the rural districts to demand for us. That is further protection for our boys and girls. The law already prohibits the sale of liquors to minors. Now, go further and prohibit any minor dealing out liquors to others. Forbid their being employed behind the bar or as waiters where they would have to serve liquors or in any position about a barroom. This would be a death blow to a great many small saloons about our cities where the family serve the customers while the man is about his business.

And while we fight for prohibition wherever we can get it, don't let up on the stringency of the laws regulating the traffic where we cannot get local option. There is to be an organized effort to legalize the sale on our holidays, and for a later hour for closing. Make the hour earlier instead of later and don't let our national birthday be disgraced by drunken brawls. Port Huron. L. B. RICE.

From a Neighbor.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:-Your paper has for some time been a welcome "Visitor" at my desk. The information contained in the articles on your state institutions is worth more to every Michigan Patron than the paper costs for three years.

We have two new Granges this month. Quarterly reports are coming in quite raplly 75 to 100 per week. So far as I can judge from the reports, fewer members were lost during the December quarter than usual. My motto for Grange work is "Keep everlastingly at it." State Master Smith in a recent letter asks "What do we most need now?" Shall I reply more grace, or more grit? Surely one of the things we need is an enthusiastic membership-Patrons who will talk Grange to their neighbors who are not Patrons. Our best and least expensive gain in membership comes not from the efforts of the traveling organizer or lecturer, but from the invitation given by a friend. The argument from experience is the one that has the most weight. Our principles and our order have reached a point where they do not need defense, but rather propagation. Observation of the work of Grange is proof, and study of its methods is conviction that it is the present and future organization for farmers "Esto Perpetua." Fraternally, F. A. AKIN,

THE SILVER PROBLEM

was discussed by M. W. Scott Sr., who said: 1. It was a crime against labor, the farm, the home, and humanity; 2. Our forefathers had no money; 3. The colonies were forbidden to coin moneytyrants were afraid of the common people; 4. In 1792 the American congress made silver the legal standard; 5. In 1873 silver was demonetized, and since then it has continued to fall in price until it has reached its present cheap condition. Why? The money speculators have made a com-modity of it; 6. In 1878 the country was made to believe that silver was remonetized, but it was not; 7. Give silver an even chance with gold; 8. Gold is in the treasury for redemption purposes only; 9. We have destroyed one half the money of the world and that's what's the matter with us. A sharp discussion joined in by Prof. Corbit, Commissioners Hawood, W. F. Taylor, and N. McCallum. Tillie and others followed.

central truths of life cluster around the home; 2. The paths of life are winding; they lead from the cross of Calvary and meet around the All Father's throne. 3. Parents, so live that your children may have full confidence in you; 4. All that is beautiful in life comes out of the home; all that is hateful, too, often.

Election: D. E. McClure was elected president; A. F. Munson, secretary.

HON. H. R. PATTENGILL'S LECTURE.

"Gumption with a big G" was the subject of State Supt. Pattengill's address. A magnificent audience of five hundred had assembled at the opera house. A. Anderson recited a humorous piece, after which Frankie Wilbur sang very sweetly and af-fectingly "Bylo Land." Mr. Pattengill had on his best lecturing clothes and held his large audience in close sympathy for two hours, handling his subject in a most helpful manner.

Michigan's state superintendent stands head and shoulders above any other state superintendent in the United States. Where can you find another such man who will leave his home, wade through snow drifts twelve miles, remain over Sunday away from his family to speak Sunday evening?

The surprise of the meeting came when Supt. Pattengill arose and presented D. E. McClure a gold watch given him by the teachers and Patrons of Oceana county.

The mighty audience arose and sang "God be with you till we meet again," and thus closed the greatest educational meeting for teachers, farmers, and pupils that was ever held in northern Michigan.

We cannot close this report without thanking the brothers and sisters and children of Hesperia for thier magnificent sup-D. E. MCCLURE. port.

A Great Loss.

DEWITT, Feb. 14, 1895. DeWitt Grange and the entire community mourn the loss of Dr. G. W. Topping,

Sec. Ohio State Grange. Sandusky, Ohio.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Drug-gists, Toledo. O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting di-rectly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Testamonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A Business-like Offer.

In referring to the advertisement on another page, of the "Acme" pulverizing harrow. clod crusher and leveller, we call attention to the fact that the manufacturer, Duane H. Nash, Millington, N. J., and Chicago, II., offers to send these harrows to responsible farmers on trial to be re-turned at his expense if not entirely satisfactory. The fact that the manufacturer has advertised in that way for many years back, and as he claims to have sent thousands of them out on trial would seem to indicate unbounded confidence, on his part, in the utility of the harrow. It is claimed that this is the lowest price riding harrow on earth.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

TSPRAY PUMP 55.50 EXTRESS PAID, for S5.50 In sec. Satisfaction guaranteed or money re-definisted by the leading Entomologists of the U. S. In use. Satisfaction guaranteed or money re-definisted Catalogue on Spraying free. A sellers. Our agents are making from 55 to per day. Mention this paper. Address **LEWIS WED CO.** Description Sector P. C. LEWIS MFG. CO., Box 107, Catskill, N. Y.



Chester White Swine and Lincoln Sheep. If you want a nice fall pig, and at prices that will astonish you, just let me hear from you stating what you want. I have pigs that will suit.

A RE YOU OPPOSED TO TRUSTS?

fight them? EVERY FARMER SAYS YES. Then buy your

Harrows AND Cultivators of the manufacturer that has spent thousands of dollars fighting combines. THE WHIPPLE HARROW CO. ST. JOHNS, MICH.

WHIPPLE'S SUPPLEMENTARY



\$10.00 buys a complete set (including the tightener T) of STEEL TIRES 4½ inches wide, warranted to carry 4,000 lbs., that can be put onto the wheels of any farm wagon over the narrow tire, and can be attached or detached by one man in twenty minutes. In ordering give diameter of wheels. Address

E. E. WHIPPLE, ST. JOHNS, MICH.

At the Michigan State Fair, 1894, we took seven first premiums, two second and one third premi-um, this includes sweepstakes for Duroc DRACTICAL Jersey DROLIFIC Jersey Hogs are

Herbert W. Mumford, Moscow, HILLSDALE Co., MICH. We bought the best and confidently believe we can please you should you decide to buy a "red but are offering a choice lot of young gelts sired by the Sweepstakes Boar Red Jacket.

sweepstakes Boar Red Jacket, 3749 in A. D. J. R. and Bred to Sandy Uncle Sam. Remember every animal in the herd over one year old is a prize winner. Write us for prices. We were never better prepared to furnish Shropshire Sheep to our patrons.

Hillsdale County Herd Poland China Swine.... Leland Stanford Jr. University. more conservative than at some institutions in the east, is found to PROF. HOWARD J. HALL.

work most admirably. A student, During the past few months all upon entering, selects his major kinds of rumors have been in cir- subject for the four years' course, culation concerning Stanford Uni- and upon this subject he is expected versity. The institution has been to spend one third of his time. He farm, rarely by screenings bought would come a change of sentiment. the subject of ridicule, it has been then places himself under the proclaimed a failure, and many guidance of the professor in charge even suppose that its doors are of the department selected, who closed. A visitor at the present advises him in regard to his other hair or fleece or carried by the they have done with the present

Those who may have expected subject. The result is most satis-

to see a university fully equipped factory; all are working along lines in every department rise within a that they have chosen and all are from town. few months upon the fields of the contented: for in very few cases Will you back those that Palo Alto ranch have of course are students required to take sub- ery, baled hay and straw. been disappointed; a university is jects which they do not wish. The a growth of generations, not professors have in their classes on-months. But those who have ly those who wish to be there, those watched most carefully the growth who have come with a definite end of this institution from the begin- in view. The benefit of the elecning have every reason to feel tive system is apparent throughgratified at the progress thus far out the institution, and is noticemade and confident of the success able in the deportment of the stuof this somewhat remarkable uni- dents. No student is obliged to

versity. Where five years ago on be in the class of an unpopular mice. Adjustable Wide Tire the two square miles of ranch land professor, if such may be found. The moment the student crosses versity there were living perhaps the threshold of the class room he fifty people, mostly laborers, there feels that he is where he has chosen may now be found a beautiful vil- to be and is doing the work most snow. lage of a thousand inhabitants and agreeable to him. Only perfect students and ninety professors and to do work assigned are here known. and repeating the process. instructors. At Governor Stan- The gentlemanly, quiet deportment ford's death a set back was received, of the Stanford students is re-

felt chiefly in the stoppage of marked by those acquainted with flax. building and the means of pur- the student body of eastern colchasing equipment. It was feared leges. that upon the settling of the estate the funds set aside for maintenance would be turned into other self to the task of business man- It has all the vigor and spirit of pose horse, cow, or sheep. agement and her devotion to the youth, all the enterprise and fac-

of gift by which the university was with western men, but his ideas of at least 700 species. endowed the idea has spread that life will be broadened, and the by their labor while in attendance. nation that it will be his duty to the following lists those introduced As the departments embodying the help solve. So much is to be from other countries are printed idea of mechanical training number learned in our own country by as- in italics. but three in a total of thirty departments in the university, it will be seen that the industrial feature ican student can no more afford to weed. is but one element. From the fact make his education provincial than so extensive and so costly machin- in any other direction. ery as it does, the mechanical de-

partments have been equipped less most without an equal to the stuthoroughly than the others. Al- dent who works the year round.

Points on Weeds.

HOW ARE WEEDS INTRODUCED AND HOW ARE THEY SPREAD?

clovers and grain sown on the economy and hard work. Then by the dealer and mixed with clo- The people would kick the congress

time, however, would find this in- studies, and who has the right to feet; in some instances passing congress of "tariff reformers" and assign the student any work he alive with the excrement. may see fit relating to his major 3. By under-ground feed stuff

purchased.

4. In barnyard manure drawn we had lost.

5. In the packing of trees, crock-

6. By wagons, sleighs, threshing machines.

7. Sometimes by plows, cultivators, and harrows.

through or near a farm.

9. By ballast of boats wharves.

10. By birds, squirrels, and

and by washing rains.

a university of twelve hundred courtesy and a ready willingness ground from extending branches enough. How much more do we

SOME OF THE WORST WEEDS IN THE STATE.

ADVANTAGES TO EASTERN STUDENTS. is the all-round-worst weed is as one half their present weight of To the student from beyond the channels, but the energy with Mississippi this young institution unsatisfactory and unphilosophical metal to represent their present which Mrs. Stanford has set her- of the west offers many advantages. as to try to define the general pur-

institution have completely reas- ulty for adaptation for which our ty-five weeds, in Michigan about who would be harmed by it? I sured those who were most despon- western country is so famous. The one hundred and twenty-five. Far- fail to see the force of the argudent. The increase in the number of students has never been checked. Due contain a still larger number. Due contain a still larger number. The whole United States contain a still larger number. By a certain clause in the deed only be invigorated by association The whole United States contains believe that every farmer who is

the institution was to be a kind of very extent of country over which different in many respects from training school in the industrial he must travel will bring him face the one in Michigan, while Oregon and mechanic arts, where students to face with some problems of our and Nevada contain lists half of could partly support themselves political and social condition as a which are not weeds with us. In

that instruction in this line requires he can afford to make it one-sided crops—lamb's quarter, pig-weeds,

3. Bad weeds in meadows and though having but one professional department, that of law, Stanford fornia is known to be the Santa burdock, several fleabanes, Canada department, that of law, Stanford fornia is known to be, the Santa burdock, several fleabanes, Canada

FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

stand the effect on prices of a depreciating currency. The people would soon understand that such a currency was no benefit to those 1. Mixed with seeds or grasses, who wished to make a living by which was responsible for the 2. By live stock, carried in the change out of power the same as put into their places men who fa-vor a gold basis. Then we would have to travel back over the ground

It is evident that nearly every business man is opposed to a change of base. Men who do an honest business do not depend on fluctuating prices for their profits. Steady prices is what they most desire. Then they can establish a 8. By railway trains passing per cent of profit and do business on a safe plan. When prices are fluctuating they must make their profits larger so as to protect themselves against the possibility of falling prices, and the consumer 11. By water of brooks, rivers, has to pay for the uncertainty. We hear it repeated that there is 12. By the wind aided by little not gold enough in the world to wings, down, or drifted on the make a proper basis for a currency. I would like to have somebody 13. By dropping seed to the state how much we lack of having need to make up the deficiency? 14. By creeping root-stocks, as June grass, quack grass, and toad- in sight were still hidden in the mines we would be doing business with the remaining half and nobody would know the difference. The natural result would be that To attempt to determine which our gold coins would need only value. If our gold coins were only half their present weight but In Ontario there are about nine- represented their present value, in favor of a change is mistaken as New Jersey contains a list quite to where his proper interests lie.

O. A. VANDERBILT. Coldwater.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Officers National Grange.

learned in our own country by as-sociation with men from widely separated localities that the Amer-ican student can no more afford to make his education provincial than he can afford to make it one-sided in any other direction. As to climate, Palo Alto is al-most without an equal to the stu-Executive Committee.

department, that of raw, Stanford University is a university in the full sense of the word as known in this country. The departments of mathematics, of English, and of history are among the strongest and are conducted by eminent men. And are conducted by eminent men.

holce stock for sale at reasonable prices and Guaranteed as represented.

JNO. BOWDITCH, HILLSDALE, Mich.

The Peoples' Savings Bank

OF LANSING, MICHIGAN. Capital, . . . \$150,000 00 OFFICES { MEAD BLOCK, LANSING. FRANKLIN ST., NORTH LANSING. OFFICERS.

W. J. BEAL, President; A. A. WILBUR, Vice President: C. H. OSBAND, Cashier.

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

In our commercial department we receive ac counts of merchants and business men. W issue interest bearing certificates of deposit. I you have any banking business come and see us







and are conducted by eminent men.

its kind farther east; it is not lim- climate in the south. It has been mullein, toad flax. tradition. It has been built on lines of the broadest development, in the light of the most advanced

ideas in education, although there is nothing ephemeral or revolutionary in its organization. The most noticeable feature of the university is its vigor and this is well accounted for by the enthusiasm of

the men who are at the head of the departments. The dignified, conservative, white haired professor seen on the campus of many eastern colleges is absent here, and his place is filled by a business-like, energetic young man who realizes that his name before the world is yet to be made, and who joins to his personal ambition a sympathetic loyalty to the institution which is to profit by his success. The veteran of the faculty is not yet forty-five years of age, but the

men who compose that body have been selected from among the most promising young men of the whole country in their respective lines of work. The results are al-ready being shown, as the publications of these men in connection with the university are bringing recognition to themselves and to the institution. To the students the advantage is great: they are placed in contact with men who are bending every energy to succeed and who afford the students every sympathy in their work.

UNIQUE SYSTEM OF ELECTIVE STUDIES.

The system of elective studies, Leaves.

ited by custom or bound down by remarked that there are more States.

University, Tucson, Arizona.

Forestry in Pennsylvania.

The essential features of the proagriculture.

will be clear when we remember dollars per ton for hay and so on,

carrot, dodder in clover, false flax, THE INDUSTRIAL IDEA. In many respects Stanford Uni-versity differs from institutions of

> 5. Many parasitic fungi take working days for the student in rank with weeds; such as wheat the year at Stanford than at any rust, wheat smut, corn smut, apother university in the United ple scab, plum rot, blackberry rust.-Dr. Beal.

Silver.

Free silver or a near approach The forestry question is before to free silver will give us two standthe legislature of Pennsylvania. ards of value. The gold dollar will represent one value and the posed bill are that "Three state silver dollar another and less value. forestry reservations of not less This country has been doing busthan 40,000 acres each should be iness on a gold basis since 1879. set apart, and that these should be Free silver or a near approach to under the executive control of the it will put us on a silver basis. A

state forestry commission, which silver basis means increased prices in turn should report to and be for everything-what we buy and subordinate to the state board of what we sell. It means one dollar per bushel for wheat, eight dollars The wisdom of this last clause per hundredweight for hogs, twelve

that forestry is but a branch of ag- all in silver or its paper representariculture, and that the general gov- tive. Of course we can not get these ernment, New York, and even prices in gold. Gold would have Prussia have found this the most to be purchased the same as other desirable affiliation for their for- commodities. Under present valestry divisions. It at once removes ues of the uncoined metals one dolthe forestry interests from the list lar in gold would cost about two of those which must, year by year, dollars in silver. Such a change be brought before the public and of base would bring forth an era urged for legislative recognition, of speculation unknown since the by placing them on the fixed pol- days when greenbacks depreciated icy of the state, and while there, in value. Millions upon millions there remains no chance that for- of dollars would pass out of the estry will be forgotten in estimat- hands of those who have earned ing the expenses of maintaining them into the hands of those who the state government, it still gives have not earned them. Sharpers the friends of the movement ample and speculators would hover over chance to agitate for and to direct the farming community like an still further advances.-Forest army of vultures, and woe be unto that farmer who does not under-

-Mary A. Mayo. -E. A. Strong... -Jennie Buell...

Executive Committee.

J. G. Ramsdell, Chairman Traverse City
H. D. Platt
C. G. LuceColdwater
W. E. WrightColdwater
Perry Mayo Battle Creek
R. H. Taylor. Shelby
F. W. Redfern Maple Rapids
G. B. Horton / E. O Fruit Ridge
G. B. Horton (Ex Officio { Fruit Ridge Ann Arbor
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Grange. .Battle Creek

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Hon. Perry Mayo	Battle Creek
Hon. Thomas Mars	Berrien Center
Jason Woodman	Paw Paw
A. D. Bank	Lansing
C. L. Whitney	Muskegon
frank The second	

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-	D. H. StebbinsAtwood, Antrim C. V. NashBloomingdale, Allegan	C
5	C. V. Nash Bloomingdale, Allegan	64
1	R. B. Reynolds	44
L	George Bowser	**
•	James D. Studley Union City, Branch	**
	R. V. Clark Buchanan, Berrien	**
5	J. W. EnnestSt. Johns, Clinton	44
	James D. Studley	. 44
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	E. B. WardCharlevoix, Charlevoix	"
7	L. D. ward	**
-	F. H. OsbornEaton Rapids, Eaton	••
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	Jessie E. Williams Big Ranida Magazta	
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		"
	A. J. Crosby	**
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. 1	R. H. TaylorShelby, Oceana	
	D. Murlin Vernon, Shiawassee	46
	A. W. Canfield Avoca, St. Clair	46
. 1	Wm. B. Langley Centerville, St. Joseph	
1	Robert Treby Birch Run, Saginaw	
	M. C. Kerr Carsonville, Sanilac	-
	Helen A. Fiske Lawrence, Van Buren	
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	John A. McDougal Ypsilanti, Wastenaw	**
1	Whit B. LangueyCenterville, St. Joseph Robert TrebyBirch Run, Saginaw M. C. Kerr Carsonville, Sanilac Helen A. FiskeLawrence, Yan Buren John E. Wilcox	**

FEBRUARY 11, 1895.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have sold Ingersoll Paint to the Order P. of H. since its organization. House Paints and Cheap Paints for Barns and Outbuildings, 10,000 Farmers testify to their merits. Grange Halls, Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, all over the land, some of them painted 15 years ago, still looking well, prove them the most durable



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STUDY IN SCARLET.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

PART ONE.

[Being a reprint from the reminiscences of John H. Watson, M. D., late of the army medical department.]

CHAPTER I.

In the year 1878 I took my degree of doctor of medicine of the University of London and proceeded to Netley to go through the course prescribed for sur-geons in the army. Having completed my studies there, I was duly attached to the Fifth Northumberland Fusiliers as assistant surgeon. The regiment was stationed in India at the time, and before I could join it the second Afghan war had broken out. On landing at Bombay, I learned that my corps had advanced through the passes and was already deep in the enemy's country. I followed, however, with many other officers who were in the same situation as myself, and succeeded in reaching Kandahar in safety, where I found my regiment and at once entered upon my new duties.

The campaign brought honors and promotion to many, but for me it had nothing but misfortune and disaster. I was removed from my brigade and attached to the Berkshires, with whom I served at the fatal battle of Maiwand. There I was struck on the shoulder by a Jezail bullet, which shattered the bone and grazed the subclavian artery. I should have fallen into the hands of the murderous Ghazis had it not been for the devotion and courage shown by Murray, my orderly, who threw me across a packhorse and succeeded in bringing me safely to the British lines.

Worn with pain and weak from the prolonged hardships which I had undergone, I was rooved, with a great train of wounded survers, to the base hospital at Peshawur. Here I rallied, and had already improved so far as to be able to walk about the wards, and even Fo bask a little on the veranda, when I was struck down by enteric fever, that curse of our Indian possessions. For months my life was despaired of, and when at last I came to myself and became convalescent I was so weak and emaciated that a medical board determined that not a day should be lost in

sending me back to England. I was dispatched accordingly in the troopship Orontes and landed a month later on Portsmouth jetty, with my health irretrievably ruined, but with permission from a paternal government to spend improve it.

I had neither kith nor kin in Eng-

man today that has used that expression to me.'

"And who was the first?" I asked. "A fellow who is working at the chemical laboratory up at the hospital. He was bemoaning himself this morning because he could not get some one to go halves with him in some nice rooms which he had found and which were too much for his purse." "By Jove!" I cried, "if he really

wants some one to share the rooms and the expense, I am the very man for him. I should prefer having a partner to being alone.

Young Stamford looked rather strangely at me over his wineglass.

"You don't know Sherlock Holmes yet," he said. "Perhaps you would not care for him as a constant companion."

"Why, what is there against him?" "Oh, I didn't say there was anything against him. He is a little queer in his ideas-an enthusiast in some branches of science. As far as I know, he is a de-

cent fellow enough." "A medical student, I suppose?" I

said. "No. I have no idea what he intends to go in for. I believe he is well up in anatomy, and he is a first class chemist,

out any systematic medical classes. His studies are very desultory and eccentric, but he has amassed a lot of out of the way knowledge which would astonish his professors."

"Did you never ask him what he was going in for?" I asked.

to draw out, though he can be commu- doubt, however, that we shall be able to nicative enough when the fancy seizes him.

"I should like to meet him," I said. "If I am to lodge with any one, I should drops of a transparent fluid. In an inprefer a man of studious and quiet habits. I am not strong enough yet to stand hogany color, and a brownish dust was out.' much noise or excitement. I had enough precipitated to the bottom of the glass "C of both in Afghanistan to last me for the remainder of my natural existence. How could I meet this friend of yours?"

"He is sure to be at the laboratory. He either avoids the place for weeks, or that?" else he works there from morning to night. If you like, we shall drive round I remarked. together after luncheon.'

"Certainly," I answered, and the con-versation drifted away into other channels.

after leaving the Holborn, Stamford Now, this appears to act as well whether gave me a few more particulars about the gentleman whom I proposed to take the blood is old or new. Had this test as a fellow lodger.

nothing more of him than I have learned crimes. from meeting him occasionally in the laboratory. You proposed this arrangethe next nine months in attempting to ment, so you must not hold me responsible.

glanced round and sprang to his feet do experiments. Would that annoy proper appreciation of the abilities with a cry of pleasure. "I've found it! you?"

I've found it!" he shouted to my companion, running toward us with a test tube in his hand. "I have found a reagent which is precipitated by hemoglo-bin, and by nothing else." Had he discovered a gold mine greater delight could not have shone upon his features. "Dr. Watson-Mr. Sherlock Holmes,"

said Stamford, introducing us. "How are you?" he said cordially,

gripping my hand with a strength for which I should hardly have given him credit. "You have been in Afghanistan, I perceive."

'How on earth did you know that?' I asked in astonishment.

'Never mind, " said he, chuckling to himself. "The question now is about hemoglobin. No doubt you see the significance of this discovery of mine?"

'It is interesting, chemically, no doubt," I answered, "but practically". 'Why, man, it is the most practical medico-legal discovery for years. Don't

you see that it gives us an infallible test for blood stains? Come over here now!" He seized me by the coat sleeve in his eagerness and drew me over to the table at which he had been working. "Let us but, as far as I know, he has never taken have some fresh blood," he said, digging a long bodkin into his finger and drawing off the resulting drop of blood in a chemical pipette. "Now, I add this small quantity of blood to a liter of water. You perceive that the resulting mixture has the appearance of true water. The proportion of blood cannot be "No. He is not a man that it is easy more than one in a million. I have no obtain the characteristic reaction." As he spoke he threw into the vessel a few white crystals, and then added some stant the contents assumed a dull ma-

> "Ha, ha!" he cried, clapping his hands and looking as delighted as a child with a new toy. "What do you think of kind is man,' you know.'

"It seems to be a very delicate test,"

"Beautiful, beautiful! The old guaiacum test was very clumsy and uncer- you about him. Goodby." tain. So is the microscopic examination for blood corpuscles. The latter is value-As we made our way to the hospital less if the stains are a few hours old. in my new acquaintance.

been invented, there are hundleds of "You mustn't blame me if you don't men now walking the earth who would get on with him," he said. "I know long ago have paid the penalty of their

"Indeed!" I murmured.

"Criminal cases are continually hinging upon that one point. A man is suspected of a crime months perhaps after "If we don't get on, it will be easy it has been committed. His linen or part company," I answered. "It clothes are examined and brownish no reliable test. Now we have the Sherlock Holmes test, and there will no longer be any difficulty." His eyes fairly glittered as he spoke, and he put his hand over his heart and bowed as if to some applauding crowd conjured up by his imagination.

work. At the sound of our steps he have chemicals about and occasionaly among our purposes to inculcate a

"By no means."

"Let me see-what are my other confess, now? It's just as well for two fellows to know the worst of one another before they begin to live together.'

I laughed at this cross examination. "I keep a bull pup," I said, "and object to rows, because my nerves are shaken, and I get up at all sorts of ungodly hours, and I am extremely lazy. I have another set of vices when I'm well, but those are the principal ones at present."

"Do you include violin playing in your category of rows?" he asked anx iously

"It depends on the player," I answer-"A well played violin is a treat for ed.

the gods. A badly played one". a merry laugh. "I think we may consider the thing as settled-that is. if the rooms are agreeable to you."

"When shall we see them?"

"Call for me here at noon tomorrow, and we'll go together and settle every thing," he answered.

"All right-noon exactly," said I, shaking his hand.

chemicals and walked together toward my hotel.

"By the way," I asked suddenly, stopping and turning upon Stamford, "how the deuce did he know that I had come from Afghanistan?"

My companion smiled an enigmatical

"Oh! A mystery, is it?" I cried, rub-bing my hands. "This is very piquant. I am much obliged to you for bringing us together. 'The proper study of man-

find him a knotty problem, though I'll

"Goodby," I answered, and strolled on to my hotel, considerably interested

(TO RE CONTINUED.)

This New Year,

Its Hopes and its Probabilities.

We cannot but realize the wisdom and goodness of our Creator the line. People are realizing the in the grand formations of the dif-ferent seasons which in their an-cossfully, withstood the storms of ing hard at my companion, "that you blood stains or mud stains or rust stains nual rounds produce these happy have some reason for washing your hands or fruit stains, or what are they? That New Years with all their hopes and while several newer organizations probabilities. And I believe there formed, perhaps with less wise is no other word in the English language that expresses so much within itself to us as this word hope. For I am sure that our kind and generous host of today could preach us a useful and pleasing sermon from this same word, hope. What "You are to be congratulated," I re- would inspire us on to greater acmarked, considerably surprised at his tion if it were not for the hope we nurture within our breasts, that we shall thus be able to improve we shall thus be able to improve our conditions, financially, mor-ally, and spiritually? What in-spired our fathers and mothers to push their way back through the primitive forests, among the In-dians and howling wolves, to en-dure hardships and privations, but this same hope burning within their bosoms that they might thus be able to rear up for themselves our conditions, financially, mor-Lefevre of Montpellier. and Samson of push their way back through the be able to rear up for themselves a home and a heritage for their children? Thus we, Patrons of Husbandry, representing the organization under whose influence these pleasant der whose influence these pleasant gatherings are held, nurture with-in our hearts a hope for the build-ing up and maintaining of the Or-der which embraces so many grand principles within its declaration of purposes, a few of the foremost being as follows: first, we mutu-ally resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind; second, we heartily en-dorse the motto, "In essential's dorse the motto, "In essential's woman Suffrage in the South. A discussion that will interest all the think-ing women aid many thinking men in the country is wages in the February ARENA be-tween a number of leading Southern women, liberal and conservative, on the question of "Woman suffrage in the South." The matter is slves, to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; fourth, we proclaim it unity, in non-essentials liberty,

and sphere of woman as are indicated by admitting her to membershortcomings? I get in the dumps at ship and to all positions in our times and don't open my mouth for days Order and, imploring the continon end. You must not think I am sulky ued assistance of our Divine Maswhen I do that. Just let me alone, and ter to guide us in our work, we I'll soon be all right. What have you to pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fra-ternity, and political purity of our forefathers.

These with many others in full accord, working hand in hand with these for the best interests not only among the farming and producing classes but the great masses of the people, are the objects and principles of this organization; to so educate and enlighten the farmers that they may and will demand and "Oh, that's all right," he cried, with obtain their equal and fair representation with all other professions, both in legislative and social circles, for it needs no argument from me today to convince the thoughtful and earnest farmer that to accomplish this we must be organized. We find all other professions so organized and incessantly We left him working among his working for their particular interests with telling effects; and while so much has been accomplished through our Order, there is much more to be done; for there are still so many farmers outside the Order, men and women who need the Grange; they need the smile. "That's just his little peculiar-ity," he said. "A good many people knowledge gained by mingling tohave wanted to know how he finds things gether in fraternal fellowship; they need the touching and tuning up of the finer faculties, such as love, sympathy, charity,, and generosity, which surely will become cramped and stunted unless "You must study him. then," Stam-brought out by the touching of ford said as he bade me goodby. "You'll mind to mind and heart to heart. brought out by the touching of We all need to know and realwager he learns more about you than ize the fact that we are all very liable to live too much in and for self, and too little for friends and neighbors. Would that many more farmers and their families could be persuaded to clasp hands with us and help to extend its refining and elevating influence until we would rank where we justly The following paper was read by George D. Pray at a Grange social held by Wind-sor Grange No. 619, at the residence of Rev. H. H. VanAuken on Saturday one week before his sad and untimely death. Year, for there seems to be a waking and reviving interest all along

land, and was therefore as free as all or as free as an income of 11s. 6d. a day will permit a man to be. Under such circumstances I naturally gravitated to London, that great cesspool into which all the loungers and idlers of the entire empire are irresistibly drained. There I staid for some time at a private hotel in the Strand, leading a comfortless, meaningless existence and spending such money as I had considerably more freely than I ought. So alarming did the state of my finances become that I soon realized that I must either leave the metropolis and rusticate somewhere in the country, or that I must make a complete alteration in my style of living. Choosing the latter alternative, I began by making up my mind to leave the hotel and to take up my quarters in some less pretentious and less expensive domicile.

On the very day that I had come to this conclusion I was standing at the Criterion bar when some one tapped me on the shoulder, and turning round I recognized young Stamford, who had been a dresser under me at Bart's. The sight of a friendly face in the great wilderness of London is a pleasant thing indeed to a lonely man. In old days Stamford had never been a particular crony of mine, but now I hailed him with enthusiasm, and he, in his turn, appeared to be delighted to see me. In the exuberance of my joy I asked him to lunch with me at the Holborn, and we started off together in a hansom.

"Whatever have you been doing with yourself, Watson?" he asked, in undisguised wonder, as we rattled through the crowded London streets. "You are as thin as a lath and as brown as a nut."

I gave him a short sketch of my adventures and had hardly concluded it by the time that we reached our destination.

"Poor devil!" he said commiseratingly after he had listened to my misfortunes. "What are you up to now?"

"Looking for lodgings," I answered, "trying to solve the problem as to whether it is possible to get comfortable rooms at a reasonable price."

"That's a strange thing," remarked my companion. "You are the second

to part company, seems to me, Stamford," I added, look- stains riscovered upon them Are they of the matter. Is this fellow's temper is a question which has puzzled many so formidable, or what is it? Don't be an expert and why? Because there was mealy mouthed about it."

"It is not easy to express the inexpressible," he answered, with a laugh. Holmes is a little too scientific for my tastes. It approaches to cold bloodedness. I could imagine his giving a friend a little pinch of the latest vegetable alkaloid, not out of malevolence, you understand, but simply out of a spirit of inquiry in order to have an accurate idea of the effects. To do him justice, I think that he would take it himself with the same readiness. He appears to have a passion for definite and exact knowledge."

"Very right too."

"Yes, but it may be pushed to excess. When it comes to beating the subjects in the dissecting rooms with a stick, it is certainly taking rather a bizarre shape."

"Beating the subjects!"

"Yes, to verify how far bruises may be produced after death. I saw him at it with my own eyes."

"And yet you say he is not a medical student?

"No. Heaven knows what the objects of his studies are! But here we are, and you must form your own impressions about him." As he spoke we turned down a narrow lane and passed through a small side door, which opened into a wing of the great hospital. It was familiar ground to me, and I needed no guiding as we ascended the bleak stone staircase and made our way down the long corridor with its vista of whitewashed wall and dun colored doors. Near the farther end a low arched passage branched away from it and led to the chemical laboratory.

This was a lofty chamber, lined and littered with countless bottles. Broad, low tables were scattered about, which bristled with retorts, test tubes and little Bunsen lamps, with their blue flickering flames. There was only one student in the room, who was bending over a distant table absorbed in his

enthusiasm.

"There was the case of Von Bischoff at Frankfort last year. He would certainly have been hung had this test been in existence Then there was Mason of Bradford, and the notorious Muller and New Orleans. I could name a score of cases in which it would have been decisive."

"You seem to be a walking calendar of crime," said Stamford, with a laugh. "You might start a paper on those lines. Call it The Police News of the Past." "Very interesting reading it might be made, too," remarked Sherlock Holmes, sticking a small piece of plaster over the prick on his finger. "I have to be careful," he continued, turning to me, with a smile, "for I dabble with poisons a good deal." He held out his hand as he spoke, and I noticed that it was all mottled over with similar pieces of plaster and discolored with strong acids. "We came here on business," said Stamford, sitting down on a three legged stool and pushing another one in my direction with his foot. "My friend here wants to take diggings, and as you were complaining that you could get no one to go halves with you I thought that I had better bring you together."

Sherlock Holmes seemed delighted at the idea of sharing his rooms with me. "I have my eye on a suit in Baker street," he said, "which would suit us down to the ground. You don't mind the smell of strong tobacco, I hope?" "I always smoke 'ship's' myself," I answered.

"That's good enough. I generally

cessfully withstood the storms of declarations of purposes, have succumbed to the inevitable, while the good Patron of Husbandry still places faith in God, nurtures hope, dispenses charity, is noted for fidelity, and will persevere.

The Magazines.

Dr. Parkhurst has coined a new word, and its aptness and clever construction are quite likely to make it famous. The eminent reformer's word is "Andromania," and of it he says: "There is an element in the feminine world that

Col. Carrol D. Wright has contributed to the February Forum an article entitled "Steps to-ward Government Control of Railroads," show-ing how the Chicago strike has emphasized the need of legislation for the regulation of strikes, and how it is also a factor in producing the changes in Federal law which are now going on and which tend to governmental control of rail-roads.

Woman Suffrage in the South.

HILLSDALE POMONA.

Hillsdale Pomona Grange will hold their next meeting in G. A. R. Hall at Hillsdale, Thursday, March 7, 1835. A good program is expected. W. L. HUNKER, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH POMONA.

A special meeting of St. Joseph county Pomona Grange will be held with Parkville Grange the first Thursday in March. All members are requested to be present. MRS. HEVRY COOK, Secretary. ebrated its 21st anniversary. Officers were first installed. The Grange history was given by

CLINTON POMONA.

Cl nton county Pomona Grange will meet with Keystone Grange, Wednesday March 13. Program.

Music, by Keystone Grange: Address of Welcome, Master of Keystone Grange; Res-ponse, Jerome Dills; Essay, Truly Shaffley; Music; Recitation, Bessie Andrews; Selection, Estella Dills; Paper, Sherman Kentfield; Song; Recitation, Myra Cleland; Essay, Ellen Stampfly; Question, "Resolved that we favor a bill known as the township unit school system." system.'

biscussion led by R. M. Winston, county commissioner of schools. We hope every Patron will respond to the call of this program. MRS. C. L. PEARCE, Lecturer.

NEWAYGO POMONA.

NEWAYGO POMONA. The next meeting of Newaygo county Grange will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in March, 1895. Patrons, turn out one and all and help make this meeting one of the best ever held in the county. Let each one respond promptly and cheerfully when called upon. Let those outside the gates know and teel what we, as a Grange, are doing for the ennobling and uplifting of our fellow beings.

Program.

Program. Music, Address of welcome, Carlos Kim-bill; Recitation, Miss Lou White; What course can the Grange most profitably pursue during the year? E. H. Clark; Music, Miss Mary Rein-olds; Question box in the Grange, Mrs. Belle White: Recitation, Mrs. Vandenberg; Con-struction of school buildings. John Rosewarne; What is woman's work in the Grange, ? Mrs. Martha Scot ; Paper on spraying, A, L. Rich; Song Dan Mallery; Can and should the United States produce the sugar which is consumed by its inhabitants? A. L. Scott; Recitation, Mrs. Mate Stuart; Do patrons make practi-dial application of Grange principles in their dial application of Grange, Music, Hesperia fundy Hulding; Is the annexation of Cranda to the United States desirable,? E. C. Herring-on of Holton Grange; Music, Freemon Song, Mr. and Mrs. Will Robertson; Sheep husbandry, August White; Essay, Mr. Thomps for of Holton Grange; Music, Freemon Brother Mark ROBERTSON, Lecturer.

INCHAM POMONA.

Ingham county Pomona Grange will meet with Fitchburg Grange, March 1 and 2, 1895.

FRIDAY, 2 P. M. FRIDAY, 2 P. M. Music, Grange; Prayer. by Chaplain; Wel-come Address, Wm. McCreery, Master of Fitch-burg Grange; Hesponse, Wm. A. Olds, Alaie-don; Annual Address, Worthy Master A. T. Stevens; Music, Grange; Recitation, Mrs. C. Randolph. Feits; Question: "Is it policy for our government to issue fifty-year gold bearing bonds?" ied by A. C. Lawrence, Fitchburg; Music, Grange.

7:30 P. M.

Installation of officers for 1895; Essay, Reci-tation, George R. Heck, Lansing; "How I sot Old Speckie," Mrs. Clara King, Alaiedon; Volunteer recitations or reading; Music, Grange

SATURDAY 10 A. M.

A business meeting in the fourth degree: Re-ports of Subordinate Granges; Reports of the stunding committees, and the annual reports of lecturer, secretary, and treasurer; dinner, 12.

1:30 P. M.

1:30 P. M. Music, Grange; Recitation, "The Quack, Doctor," Levi King, Alaiedon; Essay, Mrs. Eliza Harkness, Felts; Recitation, Miss Ber-tha Raymond, Felts; "The relation of our country schools to the Grange," E. A. Holden, Lansing; Music, Grange; Question: "Are not farmers asking for more than their share of legislation?" led by George H. Proctor, All farmers are invited to attend and take part in the discussions to follow each article. The afternoon of the first day was an open meeting and this was all the time we had for discussion at "led by outend and the e invited to attend and the sions to follow each article, WM. A. OLDS, Lecturer this meeting. The following questions were brought forward for

Grange News.

The farmers' institute at Battle Creek was held February 7 and 8.

Ogden Centre Grange was re-or-

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Notices of Meetings. which the study of civil govern- impressive manner, afterwards givment forms a prominent part. ing a short but interesting ad-Much interest is being awakened dress. The address of welcome and much that is crooked in our given by Miss May Chappell, a township affairs brought to light member of the Wayland high school as well as of Rural Grange, and discussed. F. G. PALMER. was scholarly and fine. A stirring reply was given by Mrs. M. A. January 10, Homer Grange cel-

Ely of Allegan.

Thomas Eslow. J. W. Breakey

paid a tribute to the past member-

ship. Mrs. A. A. Banks gave a

splendid essay on "Ancient and Modern Heroes." E. W. Knapp

read a paper on, "Is morality de-clining among our people?" He

thought the standard of morality too low, but that we must inaug-

urate a broad system of morals in our education. The Grange pro-

phecy was read by B. F. Wether,

bee. An interesting feature of the

exercises was a roll call--reading from the roll book all the names

from the beginning, twenty-one years ago, till now. Of the char-

ter members, thirty-eight in num-

ber, there were only ten who ans-wered "here."

OAKLAND POMONA GRANGE.

the following officers for the ensu-

Mg year.
Worthy master, C. G. Jackson; overseer, R. K. Divine; secretary, A. J. Crosby; steward, A. H. Cross; assistant steward, C. S. Bartlett; chaplain. David Garmer; treasurer, James Lowrey; secretary, Smith Bartlett; gatekeeper, A. E. Green; Ceres, Mrs. King; Pomona, Mrs. James Lowrey; Flora, Mrs. C. G. Jackson; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Carrie Bartlett; executive committee, A. E. Green, J. M. Norton, G. M. Trowbridge.

Resolved, by Oakland Pomona

Grange No. 5, that we deplore the

action of the secretary and board

of directors of the Oakland county

agricultural society in allowing the

sale of liquor and petty gambling

games on the fair grounds, and in-

asmuch as at the last annual meet-

ing of the society the above matter was referred to the board of direc-

tors, we respectfully request that, hereafter the board allow no gamb-

ling or liquor selling on the grounds

WESTERN POMONA.

Western Pomona Grange held

its annual meeting with Harring-

ton Grange January 24 and 25.

discussion: "How can we interest

farmer's home and how to make it

increase our membership?"

ing year:

G. M. Trowbridg

of the society.

The Oakland Pomona Grange at its meeting of January 8, elected

L. C. Root of Allegan gave his report as Pomona's delegate to the State Grange. which was listened to with the interest it deserved. Members of Rural and of Hopkins Grange choirs alternately furnished suitable music on call. The day was beautiful, the sleighing perfect, the hospitality of Rural Grange unbounded, and the dinner more than should ever be desired. but the day was not long enough and many were obliged to leave before the closing of the afternoon session thereby missing, not only the bountiful supper which was served "at early candle light," but the evening session at which the fifth degree was conferred upon eight candidates and some pleasing recitations by Misses Millie Fuller and Mabel Schriner, both of Rural Grange, were listened to.

We remember it as a day of pleasure and profit which we hope will be repeated at Moline in April. SEC.

Barry Pomona met with Prairieville Grange on Friday, January 11, for installation of officers. Prairieville and Orangeville Grange officers were installed in a very able and impressive manner by Brother J. M. Hammond, delegate to the State Grange, following with a report of the last State Grange.

The program as per notice in our county papers was taken up and was rendered as only those who are ready and willing to aid in literary work can do.

The question, "The county fair and its benefits to the farmers of Barry county," was very ably dis-cussed by the Hon. A. C. Towne, George Sheffield, George Brainard, C. A. Newland, J. M. Hammond, Chet Honeywell, and the county lecturer, setting forth the evils that were brought about by gambling devices and schemes that are permitted to prevail at our annual fair, and in most seathing terms denouncing the privileges given to parties running bawdy shows and balloon ascensions. The schools and their exhibit at the coming fair were not discussed on account of time, but will be at our next meetoutside farmers in the Grange and town Grange, February 15. As ing which will be held at Johns-"A there are probably no people in the happy;" "Is it advisable for a our public school system than the young man to run in debt two Grange, realizing that our common thirds the value of a farm with the schools are the storehouse of all present prices of land and farm that stands for good citizenship, as produce?" "Of what value to the long as our schools are free, liberty



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FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

ganized Saturday evening, January 26.

A two days' institute was held at Medina, Lenawee county. Patrons had a good share in the program.

Pontiac Grange No. 283 paid its their singing was enjoyed by all. dues for several months out of The evening session was mostly profits from the binder twine deal taken up by the election of officers of last summer. Isn't that sug- for the ensuing year. gestive?

Master, W. W. McCracken; Lecturer, Lida Hollenbeck; Secretary, session of our meeting. Ten Clarence Spraulding. Besides the o'clock was set apart for the inregular officers they elected an Editor, in the person of R. V. Clark.

Ypsilanti Grange held its annual 1895: dinner January 16. One hundred and fifty sat down to the tables. Brother George McDougall re-ported from the state Grange and Sister McDougall gave her version of the same. Brother John Camp-bell urged effort for legislation. Dr. Boone of the Normal gave a pleasant talk.

Danby Grange is making pre- fourth Thursday and Friday in parations to discuss some of the May. questions suggested in the last VISITOR. We have a good program at every meeting consisting of essays, songs speeches and reci-

Liberty Grange voted to send the VISITOR to each family repre-sented in the Grange, also to send resolutions favoring the farmers' institute bill and the travelling li-brary bill to our senator and rep-resentative. Liberty Grange voted to send resentative.

farmer is a classical college educa-cation?" "Are there any hard times for the farmer?"

Professor Hardy from the vicinity of Grand Ledge and a class he is teaching furnished music for the afternoon session. The professor had his class well drilled and

We met at nine o'clock Friday Mt. Tabor Grange elected as morning. As this was our yearly meeting, there was a vast amount of work to be crowded into this stalling of officers elect. The following is the list of officers of

of Western Pomona Grange for

Our next meeting will be held with Olive Centre Grange the MRS. H. J. AUSTIN,

Secretary.

ALLEGAN POMONA.

The annual meeting of the Alletations. Others do likewise and they will have a good Grange. MRS. AMELIA PEAKE, Cor. MRS. AMELIA PEAKE, Cor. MRS. AMELIA PEAKE, Cor. MRS. AMELIA PEAKE, Cor. the list of officers elected:

E. N. Bates of Moline was pres We are carrying on a contest in ent and installed our officers in an

is safe, our common schools which are the bed rock of our civilization cannot receive too much care and attention from the Grange. And we wish to have teacher and pupil feel that they have our hearty support in all that is for the schools' best interests and the effort must be most salutary.

The evening session was devoted wholly to literary work and suggestions, and after enjoying a grand feast in the form of an oyster supper all sought places of rest provided for by the brothers and sisters of Prairieville Grange.

GEORGE R. BOWSER, County Reporter.

The North American Review for February opens with three timely and important articles on "The Financial Muddle." written respect-ively by the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secre-retary of agriculture, Representative William Springer, Chairman of the House Committee on banking and currency, and Henry W. Cannen, president of the Chase National Bank of New York and formerly Comptroller of the Currency.

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