

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

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CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAL, JANUARY 2, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 481.

The State Finances.

Address Delivered Before the Michigan State Grange by Gov. John T. Rich, December 10, 1895.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Michigan State Grange:

It is a pleasure to welcome you to the capitol of the state for your annual meeting. You are today the oldest and most important organization representing the interests of agriculture in this state. Your age as an organization has made you conservative in many things, but it is a conservatism induced by wisdom gained from experience. You still fight with as much force and vigor as ever, and more effectually, because of experience and education gained in many a hard fought battle for farmers' rights.

Many of your recommendations in relation to legislation in the past have been most valuable and practical. This was to have been expected, as all your members are familiar with the practical every day affairs of life, and among your members may be found men who have held the highest official positions in the gift of the state, and who have performed their duties with credit to themselves and to the calling they represented, as well as to the satisfaction of the people generally. As representatives of the people you have rendered valuable services in the past, and have shown a foresight and wisdom that has commanded the admiration and respect of all those with whom you have come in contact, whether socially, in business, or in official life. But never before in the history of your organization have you been called upon to exercise greater wisdom or to be more fertile in resources than now.

Some of the difficulties which meet the briarmer; and, to some extent, all other classes, may be mitigated by legislation. But there are others, growing out of mechanical invention; such as bringing under cultivation large empires of agricultural land, heretofore producing nothing for the support of mankind, and with no proportionate increase of population, or demand for agricultural products; the modern cheap and rapid transportation, which, while it has undoubtedly benefited mankind, has had the tendency to materially reduce the income of the farmer, so that, while he buys what he needs for ordinary consumption much cheaper than formerly, the margin left for profit and the payment of debts has been nearly or quite wiped out; the substitution of electricity for horse power in the propulsion of street cars, and of the bicycle as a means of personal transportation, almost extinguishing the use and value of horses, and thereby reducing the demand for hav and oats; and the almost horseless carriage; which promises to complete the destruction already so far advanced. It is probable that in the end all these things will, like other inventions, result in the betterment of the human race. But there is a transition period to pass through a readjustment of occupation to be accomplised, which calls for an exercise of wisdom, and a fertility of resource, that has seldom, if ever, been required in the past. It is safe to assume, however, that a people who have made this country what it is will be able to find some way to preserve it. It is also safe to say that the farmers of Michigan, who have reclaimed these magnificent farms from a state of nature, cleared the forests, drained the swamps, constructed highways, erected the buildings, both public and private, educated their children, and, many of them, giving from one to four years of the best part of their lives for the preservation of the government, will find some way to overcome the difficulties which now beset us.

of the state, but there is very little on our statute books to show that any considerable amount of the people's money has been sacrificed. The state business is not carried on with that strict economy which a prudent man exercises in his own business, but it comes as near to it as any public business with which I am acquainted. There have been some improvements? made in methods, and there is room for it more, which I trust, may come in the near future.

The main excess of taxes this year over what they have been in legislative years in the past arises from the fact that sufficient taxes have not been levied in the past to pay the expenses of running the state government.

I will go over very briefly the condition of the state finances for the past eight years. One of the most prolific causes of the increased expense is the care of the insane. The cost of keeping prisoners has increased with increased numbers and the inability to find remunerative employment. The building of the Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane at Newberry and of the Michigan Home for Feeble Minded and Epileptic at Lapeer, and the increased appropriations for the University, Normal School and Mining School have also contributed to the result. But when the needs of all the people are taken into consideration, I cannot see that there is anything wrong in these appropriations, and but for the added burden to the already heavily loaded taxpayer, they have much to recommend them.

When Governor Luce was inaugurated, January 1, 1887, there was a balance in the state treasury of \$440,292.83. His administration had to live one year or over on what his predecessor had provided, and the balance in the treasury at the close of his first year was \$94,060.46. The legislature of 1887 appropriated for 1887, \$1,-950,085, and for 1888, \$1,458,466, a total for two years of \$3,408,551. The amount paid for the care of the insane for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1887, and June 30, 1888, was \$527,940, and for state institutions, including insane, \$1,792,296.

The appropriations made by the legislature of 1889 were \$3,085,205, or more

lature which has met since the admission mind that the cost for the previous two years was \$786,939,or \$136,939 more than the estimates. The foregoing figures are pt exactly correct as the fiscal year ends ine 30, but the comparisons are all on ie same basis.

The legislature of 1893 levied in taxes, or 1893, \$1,931,214, and for 1894, \$1,689,-135, a total for the two years of \$3,620,-349; and it made appropriations amountng to \$172,000 to which no taxing clause was incorporated. It is proper to say that his legislature was unaware of the condition of the treasury, or it is reasonable to resume the matter would have been remedied.

The balance December 31, 1894, was a minus of \$66,894, and \$300,000 had been porrowed to bridge over until the taxes ould be collected. The legislature of 1895 ppropriated for 1895 \$2,733,919, or proprietation 1895 \$2,755,919, or er thereabouts, and for 1896 about \$1,800,-900. The tax levy for 1895 was \$3,013,-919, and for 1896 it is estimated it will be bout \$2,083,800.

he following table shows the amount of levied from 1887 to 1896, inclusive, Mso the amounts paid for the support of he educational, reformatory and charitable institutions:

Total Tax Levy.	Educationa l Institution s.	Penal and Reformatory	Insane.	All Institu- tions.
\$1,950,085	\$09,771 300,320	\$110,036	\$221,216 306.724	\$658,128
\$2,408,555	160'001\$	\$46.123	527.940	1 \$1.792.296
\$1,821,521	\$259,613 343,305	\$208.027 \$288.076	\$334,187 452.752	\$1.099,228
\$3,085,265	\$602,948	\$524.703	\$786,939	\$2.346.693
\$1,443,849	\$200,606	\$256,945	\$394,409	\$1.059.527
\$2,863,050 420,000 264,208				
\$3,547,258	120.705%	334.549	\$882.523	\$2,319,234
\$1,931,214	\$280,877 415,326	\$21,677	\$181,400 624,321	\$1,217,605
3,620,349				
\$3.792.319	\$696.203	\$ 71.609	\$1.108.721	\$2.701.475
\$3,013,919 2.083,800	\$416,707	5170,472	\$409,721	\$996,450
\$5.097.719	-			

be a small deficiency at the close of the year 1896, but every effort is being made to collect past due taxes and to keep down expenses.

This in brief is the present condition of the treasury, and the cause of the present high taxes. It is to be sincerely regretted that this high tax comes when people feel so illy able to pay, but the appropriations are no more than the necessities of the state and its varied interests and institutions require, and the honor of the state and of its people demands that the un-authorized debt be cancelled at the earliest possible moment.

Echoes From State Grange.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: As I rode into Coldwater the other day I noticed that one of my friends was following me up. He wore a broad grin on his face, and seemed wonderfully pleased about something. As he came within hailing distance he said, "How do you like the action of the State Grange?" I imformed him that I had not heard from the State Grange. He thereupon produced a paper which gave the substance of its action on the silver question, at the same time requesting me to read it there and then. As I proceeded with the reading, he kept repeating his arguments, seemingly with the intention of drawing me into a discussion. I felt too much humiliated to be led into a contention with him, cold furthermore, I knew that he would talk ancout of countenance if it took a week. Id dive attended several Grange convention ith pre delegates to the State Grange werdish cted, and I have never heard a candice s politics taken into consideration N by inquired whether he was a free silve man or a goldbard JThe Crass. shade of pre-india y it and the State Grans it on the current day, without going contrary to the opin-ions of at least a minority of its members. I know of many members who are opposed to the free silver sentiments contained in the reports of the executive committee in years past. They object to having the views expressed in such reports sent out over the world as Grange sentiment in this state. Every man has a right to his political views, and he has a right also to express them, but a committee which is delegated to express the views of a fraternal organization should respect the feelings of minorities. If the executive committee persists in urging its free silver, cheap money doctrines onto the State Grange, it will naturally lead sound currency men to act on the defensive. In Granges where that sentiment is the stronger they will select for their delegates those who are most able to combat these free silver doctrines. Then our yearly meetings will be changed from a State Grange to a political sideshow. All this talk about an import duty on foreign silver sounds to me like the veriest nonsense. How would the government collect such duty? I see no way it can be done except by making a thorough search of every person who comes across the line into this country. How long would it take to smuggle one million dollars worth of silver across the river from Windsor to Detroit in broad daylight, unless every person who crosses to this side is thoroughly searched to determine whether they have not a few dollars worth of silver hid away somewhere in their clothing? If the Grange expects to hold its influence it cannot afford to advocate impractical measures.

It may not be uninteresting to give a few facts in relation to state finances, and the cause of the present high state tax.

There is one unpleasnt thing about it. I cannot assure you of any relief this year, but next year there will be a substantial reduction. The state is growing rapidly, and some increase in the amount of state tax is unavoidable, as the demands of the state increase. In the present case I am not going to give anything startling or sensational, or charge anyone with embezzlement of the people's money. There have been charges of corruption in every legis-

\$300,000 less than in 1887. The amount appropriated for the insane was \$786,939. and for all state institutions, \$2,346,693. The balance in the treasury December 31, 1890, the close of Governer Luce's second term, was \$603,515, and on December 31, 1891, the time when the administration of Governor Winans would commence to live on what it had provided, there was a balance of \$506,110, or, in round numbers, \$100,-000 less than one year previous. During this year there was received from the general government \$420,000, which went into the general fund. Taking this from the balance on hand December 31, 1891, would leave a balance of \$86,110, showing substantially the same balance as four years before, in the middle of Governor Luce's first term. The balance on hand December 31, 1892, the end of Governor Winan's term, was \$345,878, or \$257,637 less than at the close of Governor Luce's term. Besides this reduction in the balance, they had received \$420,000 from the general government, making up to that time a total reduction of \$677,637.

The new administration had to live one year on what had been provided by its predecessor, and on December 31, 1893, there was a balance of minus \$128,300, and this after getting in about \$200,000 advanced by the Michigan Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad companies, and about \$150,000 from Wayne county and the overdraft mentioned was paid by the First National Bank of Detroit, making a deficit of nearly or quite \$500,000.

The legislature of 1891 levied in the taxes for the two years only \$2,863,050 but they received from the general govern ment \$420,000, and made appropriation. amounting to \$264,000, to which there wa no taxing clause attached, amounting in a 1 to \$3,547,258. Among the items for whic 1 an insufficient tax was raised, was the care of the insane. The estimate for 1891-92 was \$650,000, but the cost was \$822,523, or \$232,523 more than the estimate. This act seems stranger when it is called to



PRIMARY SCHOOL INTEREST FUND FROM 1887 to 1895, INCLUSIVE.

1887	 . \$656,619.10
1888	 . 816,343.79
1889	 . 922,449.83
1890	
1891	 . 914,485.60
1892	 . 1.009,099.40
1893	 989,932.57
1894	 . 1.021.458.54
1895	 . 1.000.772.06

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES, 1887 to 1895.

887					•									\$127,954.61	
889	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		-				145,367.59	
891				•										137.428.68	
893		•	•	•	•									119,926.66	
895			•											123,929.67	
														/	

The balance at the close of business yesterday, December 9, 1895, was \$31,644.49, but there had been borrowed \$900,000, and \$50,000 advanced by Wayne county. There are taxes due from various counties and from the insurance companies and imparter railroad companies, which will withable the bills to be met until the money stition the present tax levy can be realized. poorere will, therefore, be \$563,800 to apply less fay's deficiency. Then the expenses of the "Thature amounting to \$123,929 have creash paid, and \$50,000 for strike expenses. monthe census, amounting to, probably, ty 5,000, has been paid. There will be some interest to pay on loans, and some received for deposits, but which will not ma-terially change the result. There is also being considerable expended in the collection of accounts against counties which have been delinquent in payment of taxes, but there will be from \$200,000 to \$250,-000 collected which would otherwise not have been paid to the state. In view of the increased expense it is possible there will

'04:30

O. A. VANDERBILT,

Where Reform is Needed.

Batavia.

Col. C. V. DeLand, the state tax statistiscian, is doing his best to fill acceptably this new office created by the last legislature. It is conceded that he has the ability as well as the disposition to do so, provided his sources of information be open and reliable. He must depend largely upon the faithfulness and efficiency of township and county officials for authentic information to make valuable and approximately accurate his own statements and reports. He complains that in many instances the blanks

Continued to page 5.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Field and Stock.

Concerning a Hothouse.

HOWARD B. CANNON.

A hothouse need not be an expensive affair to be useful. It is economy to make it so tight by battening cracks and a layer of building paper that no wind can get through. I find that a building simply wide enough to accommodate a seven foot sash does very well. Such a building may be heated inexpensively by a stove sunk well down and delivering its smoke into a flue made of sewer pipes. The stove should be placed at the end where you enter, and the chimney should rise from the far end. A house to start onion or tomato plants can be constructed for perhaps $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a square foot of glass area, by one doing his own work.

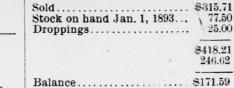
When your spring crop of plants is out, if you are a small farmer, you may find your house useful to store some flats, etc., under the benches. I should advise putting on a temporary roof, that the sash be not warped by the heat of summer. When fall comes one finds a hothouse handy for curing seed corn, onion sets, etc. I used mine to ripen tomatoes in after frosts came, and followed these by bushels of seed corn.

The last use of the year for the sash however, will please many who perhaps have not seen such. We built rough sheds into which our hen houses open and left an opening at the south end in each shed seven by six feet. Across these openings "chicken wire" was stretched. On the approach of blustering weather two sash were slipped into each opening one above the other and secured in place. This gives a sheltered and warm place for the hens to scratch. I hope we will find our scratching sheds to be egg factories during the cold weather. *Washington, Mich.*

The Busy Hen.

A. K. CLARK.

Of all the stock on the farm there is none so neglected as the hens. While the horse, the cow, the sheep, and the hogs are well fed and generally well housed, the hens are left to look out for themselves. They perhaps have a little corn thrown to them once a day in the winter and are left to find a day in the winter and are left to hind their own restrict an so at night, some in the wagon shows in the tool house or in the trees of I has then the tool house or in the trees of Whot has the ence. While all the other stock as whot thired for the hens are out in the st. ele we at their food as bestthey can. The fact and and dogged because they get into r schief to get something to eat. They a e the mos p rofitable anon to the form properly cared for-After all their neg they come out in the supply of eggs, the spring with their most choice kind of food, and in the fall when the pork barel begins to look empty and meat is scarces we find the busy hen has been at work and done her part well. She has a fine flock of chickens for our use and we hardly know where they came from, but what a fine dinner they make! But when they scratch in the garden, or pick a little corn, or tramp a little wheat down that grows near the barn, or get some of the pigs' corn, then there is trouble. "They destroy more than they are worth and they must go." A friend of mine had a nice flock of hens, they got into the garden and did some mischief, and instead of preparing a place to put them so that he could control them he called a poultry dealer and sold them, and in a short time the good wife found that she could not do without eggs. They tried to buy them but they were scarce and high. Then he thought he would try the hens again. He came to me to buy but I had none to sell, they paid me too well at that time. He was surprised. He thought he could get them when he wanted them and he would rather build so he could control them than to go without eggs. For when well cared for we can always have eggs. Now this is what I want to advocate in this paper, every farmer should make preparation to keep hens so that he can care for them for the profit there is in them. I will try to show by figures, by observation, and by experience that the hen is the farmer's best friend. First, there is more money in them according to the money invested than in any other stock. Second, they are like Secretary Morton's crow, they do more good than damage on the farm. Now I will give my experience in profits. I will take from book account two years out of seven; all balance equally well. The first of January, 1891, I had in stock 209 chickens valued at fifty-two dollars, at 25 cents each.



This comprises all the chickens raised and sold and eggs laid. I have included the droppings, for I find by test they are as good as I can buy for twenty dollars per ton. This is a fair profit for the money invested.

We raised in 1891 500 chickens and in 1892 350 were raised. We sell all the cockerels as soon as they are ready for market and winter the pullets, which pay better. I will give the profits on wintering pullets and selling in the spring, estimated on 300 chicks for four months. Ad the first of May chicks, worth 25 certs; cost keeping four months, 23 cents makes 48 cents; eggs laid 48 cents. Chicks sold for 40 cents which leaves 40 cents profit per hen. This helps to make up the yearly profits.

Second, the hen is not only a frie 400 o the farm in the amount of fertilizer the nished, but also in the amount of insects destroyed. I find they are a great beneft to the fruit all the time they can run without destroying the fruit, and they pick u all the waste grain that would be lost not for them, and then they furnish choice dishes for us to eat, and who would refuse a nice chicken pie? All this we cannot have without hens. The only thing is to prepare so to control them. In my next if will give my experience in caring for them. Lakeside, Berrien County.

Favoring Good Roads.

S. S. Bailey of this city has earned a wide reputation as an advocate of good roads, and he was invited to read a paper before the good roads convention at Alanta, Georgia, the past week. Mr. Bailey was unable to attend in person, but the wrote the paper and forwarded it, but the letter miscarried so it was not read at Atlanta. The paper in full is as follows:

"The agitation of the question for good roads has, as never before awakened the people to the indispensable necessity of the same and has educated the masses as to how a good road should be built, the necessity of thorough drainage, the kind of material to be used and the necessity of some general supervision instead of being supervised as now with path masters.

"The questions about good roads now a ing for answers are: First, from whit source are the means to come for const ing them; whether from the nation, sull's, counties, municipalities in part, town or a portion from each. Second, under what authority and supervision. Third, what roads of the counties, state and nation shall be considered as the main traveled roads of the country to be improved mainly at the expense of the public at large. Fourth, what additional legislation is needed by the nation, the states and the counties before the means for building the roads can be provided. Since the settlement of the country all roads with but few exceptions have been built with statute labor under the supervision of pathmasters of whom not one in one thousand has had the necessary qualification for the work. Not one in one thousand knows how to establish the proper grade, what constitutes the best material or how to apply the same. The sentiment is universal that this statute labor has not been worth 50 cents on the dollar, and much less than 50 cents as expended. If we ever get good roads with any uniformity for any great length, such as the traveling public need, they must be constructed and maintained under competent authority with the aid of qualified engineers and with means adequate to accomplish the desired end. Authority and means in part must come from the nation, states and counties and not from the small territory included in road districts in subdivided townships. "The roads of the country are public highways for the benefit of all the people and are in a certain sense the property of the nation as well as of the states and counties and townships and should be recognized as such. The owners of property along the lines of the main traveled roads should not be made to bear all the burden of constructing and maintaining the same. The general public should contribute in proportion to benefits receivand The land taken for highway purposes and the land taken for highway purposes the the several states will average half a plate lion acres for each state. The amount best pended thus far by the farmers and boats ers for constructing and maintain joyous same has not been less on an average ge of fifty millions in each state. This land ught been taken and the money expended dy the public good, for the benefit of all tiv, people, for the farmer, the planter and the 'rest of mankind.' No help from any source except in a few instances where swamp lands were given for state roads, and the little help given at an early day for national roads. It is true that the farmer's property is benefited, but not more so than all other property. The farmer needs the highway, but not more so than any

other class of people.

The main roads of the country, though poor and far from being first-class, have been and are still being constructed with money costing from 7 to 8 and 10 per cent. The same could be made first-class with money costing on long time bonds only 3 or 4 per cent and the same amount of money with good engineering and competent supervision under the contract system would do more than twice the amount of work that is now done under the present system.

"Nothing is so much needed today for the country's prosperity as good roads. Congress has aided in building railroads, why not give aid to the main traveled highways of the nation? Such aid would not be in the nature of a subsidy for the benefit of an individual or a corporation, but for the general good and welfare of the whole nation. It would not be for a day but as lasting as the everlasting hills. Let congress abolish the homestead and pre-emption acts. These have passed the limit of their usefulness. Henceforth give homesteads only to soldiers and their widows. Sell the lands and forfeit all unearned railroad lands and apply the proceeds either directly or indirectly through the states in aid of the main traveled highways. In no nation can good roads be found unless recognized in some way by the nation itself. Today in no other way can money be so profitably invested for the benefit of the laborer, the farmer and the people in general and the nation as in making first-class roads. The banks and capitalists are full of idle money and the country is full of idle labor, seeking remunerative employment wherewith to supply their and their families' wants. Capitalists are anxious as never before to invest in public securities whether national, state or municipal, at very low rates of interest on long time. Whether the cause can be over-production or under-consumption, for the want of means to purchase by the masses who labor or from other causes discussed by the politicians, investments in manufacturing and other industries are not eagerly sought by those who hold the money.

"Under proper laws for making good roads, idle money and idle labor would work well together for the benefit of the nation and would recompense in part for the great loss which the country has sustained during the last few years of depression in all the lines of industry. The benefits would not be temporary but as lasting as the nation itself.

"The money expended would go into the pockets of the farmers and idle laborers and would furnish the great mass of the people now with empty pockets the means to purchase all the over-production which now hangs as a heavy weight on the nation.

"Taxation would not necessarily be increased if the roads are built on the proceeds of long time bonds at a low rate of interest. The loss which the country will sustain in twenty years if bad roads are to continue will be more than twice the cost of making good roads, and we will have the good roads from the time they are made to the time the bonds mature and forever after.

"Before we can have free delivery of the mails among the rural population we must have good roads. With good roads, the free delivery of the mails will surely come.

JANUARY 2, 1896.

the co-operative effort, and in these and other indirect ways the benefits of co-operation are felt and acknowledgd by all. There is danger, however, that growers, finding no present saving in the cost of marketing, will not persist in co-operation until the managers of societies have learned the business so well that they make the small saving in expense which is certainly possible by co-operation. For the present I believe that we must confine co-operative effort to very simple matters, which are familiar to most of those co-operating. Cooperative stores, co-operative mills, co-operative canning companies, I constantly warn farmers against touching. They are almost always promoted by some one desiring a place for which he is not fit, and usually come to grief. I draw the line at all co-operative enterprises involving the purchase of material or merchandise to be sold again. These are usafe for farmers in their present state of development. The objects of our societies are very simple. They are, first, to inform ourselves before selling, of the condition of the marketremembering that our market is thousands of miles away; second, to increase our market by proper advertising at the general expense, and by ensuring honest and uniform packing; third, to insure the sale of our own labor to as great an extent as possible, by doing for ourselves whatever we do not find it more profitable to hire others to do; fourth, to obtain for our product in each year whatever the conditions of the market warrant; fifth, to eliminate from the process of marketing all unnecessary labor; and sixth, to prevent speculation by refusing to sell until our product is ready, and then selling at the market price, keeping our goods in our goods in our own possession until sold. This is all that we try to do, and we find even this sufficiently complex for farmers to deal with .- Mr. Edward F. Adams, in the November Forum.

Good Tools and Bad Ones.

When we think of the hindrance poor tools are to progress, the wonder is that any one will work with them.

Take for instance the ordinary hand-saw upon the farm. It is an implement which is likely to be used on the farm every week, and oftentimes every day in the week. If such an implement is allowed to become dull, or to lose its set, it is a sort of misery to use it, and yet that is what men often do year in and year out. A man with a bucksaw in good order will do more work in one day, and he will do it more pleasantly and with more satisfaction to himself, than he would accomplish with the saw blunted and without sufficient serve

Using tools in poor condition means serious loss of time, and oftentimes, time that is very valuable. Take for instance, the man who commences cutting his hay with his mower in poor condition. He makes but indifferent progress. The implement goes from bad to worse, and probably at a critical moment, when he has some very important work to do, it gives way altogether. How very much better it would be in every way to have the mower put in good shape before the arrival of the season for mowing.

Eggs laid and chickens sold \$	276,45
Stock on hand January 1, 1892	70.00
Droppings	25.00
\$	371.45
Stock and cost of feed for the year	225.25
Balance of year 1891 \$	146.20
January 1, 1892, I had in stock 280 chick-	
and 95 cents each	70.00
Feed and other expenses	\$176.62
Feed and other expenses	246.62

"Aid from the general government, be it ever so small will awaken a more lively interest in road making in all the land. That the general government sees the necessity of some decided action being taken for good roads is evidenced by the call for a good roads congress by the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture. The call itself shows that good roads are of national importance as well as of necessity, for the farmer and planter. Let the word paternalism, which threatens every effort on the part of the nation or states for the benefit of the laboring classes, have no terrors to prevent the government, whether national or state, from giving aid or making provisions for constructing its own main traveled highways such as will be a means of great saving to the producing classes-a credit to the nation and a blessing to all the people.-Grand Rapids Herald.

Co-operation Among Farmers.

There can be no question of the immense value of the co-operative movement of the past three years to the fruit growers of California. Besides the strong organizations of the wine growers and the orange growers, there are some thirty or forty societies of deciduous fruit growers-by far the strongest being those of Santa Clara county-which are gradually learning how to work together effectively through the State Exchange. But aside from the creation of these organizations the educational advance is astonishing. Where, three years since, there was almost absolute ignorance of the process of marketing, there is now a general intelligence which renders the manipulations and deceptions which were formerly common utterly impossible. The competition of the co-operative societies has led to such an improvement in the service rendered by commission houses as alone to repay an hundred fold the cost of

Using tools in poor condition leads to serious loss in outlay. If one man with a good chopping ax will do as much work in two days as another man will accomplish with another ax in poor condition in three days, the two men being equal so far as all other conditions are concerned, it follows that in three days, in the second instance, the price of an ax has been lost, and in thirty days, or a month, the price of ten axes has been lost. Now apply this to other implements on the farm, and, if all those used are, generally speaking, in a poor condition, the loss will be very considerable in a year; in fact, it will be serious.

The use of tools out of condition is very discouraging to the workman. Let a man whack away all day with a hoe out of order, and he makes very slow progress. There is positive pleasure in using an implement in good working order. Every stroke brings a sort of satisfaction with it because of desire accomplished, and that in fine form. We cannot well conceive of anything that will more tend to discouragea workman than to make him drudge away all day, and from day to day, with a tool that will not do its work well. No wonder that, with such conditions, he should sometimes long to get away from such a grievous grind.

The lesson is twofold. It would have us exercise every care, when tools are purchased, to get good ones. This question is worthy of our most careful investigation. Suppose a man, purchasing a fork, buy a cheap and a heavy one just because it is cheap. Let him use that fork for a day in pitching hay; suppose that it is only a pound heavier than it ought to be; suppose that he lifts two forkfuls in a minute, and that he works but ten hours a day; he has lifted twelve hundred pounds that day to no purpose.

3

And it would have us keep our tools in good order. The other we can do, and this we can do also; hence the farmer can have Continued to page 3. JANUARY 2, 1896.

WOMAN'S WORK.

What Came of it? Continued.

The sisters will remember that through the kindness of Sister Jennie Buell, we are favored with a most interesting account of the woman's meeting at State Grange. This issue we give the remaining portions of this most excellent report.

Mrs. Mayo, having kindly invited visiting members to meet with the delegates in the Senate Chamber, I attended, having been chairman of a woman's work committee and feeling much interested in their proposed council. The meeting was a real heart to heart work, as Sister Mayo wished it to be. I think we all felt that we would do some poor little city-imprisoned child some good in the coming year. KATE EVERETT.

Ingham County.

It was the most helpful hour of the session to me. Committee work kept me from the hall when these subjects were presented to the whole Grange and, but for the conference, I should have missed all the inspiration of them. MRS. M. E. HAYDON. VanBuren County.

I was very much pleased with our little conference meeting this afternoon. Anything I can do to help little children to become better men and women and in any way bring them to Christ I will do. One thought has come to my mind in regard to writing short sketches. Perhaps if the writer could withhold her real name she might not be so timid about it.

MRS. ADALINE A. NOBLE.

To me the woman's meeting explained many things which I did not clearly understand. It gave me new ideas and I shall go home with a new inspiration for the work in our Order, in our schools and in any duty that comes before me. I sincerely hope that such meetings may be continued. DELLA PROCTOR.

Ingham County.

Dear sisters, I want to tell you through the columns of our woman's page what I think of the woman's convention at the State Grange. It was the most inspiring meeting of its kind that I ever attended. I hope we will carry this inspiration with us to our homes. If we can brighten the life of a fellow being, let us do it. We will never miss the little bit of sunshine we impart to others and it may be the means of brightening our own path. MARY ROBERTSON.

Newaygo County.

Many pleasant memories will linger in my mind of this session of our State Grange; among the most pleasant will be the remembrance of the session of the woman's congress, and the Scotch songs sung by the clear, sweet voice of Sister Robertson. MARTHA T. P. ADAMS.

Kent County.

I heartily endorse all that was said of

how long will it be before they begin to retrograde? Eternal vigilance is the price of progress. Advancement is being made in school work, and if we would have our school as good as it can be, we must keep ourselves informed as to new methods. See that our teachers are able workers, awakening interest in the work by being enthusiastic and studying the best means to en-thuse the pupils with a desire for knowledge. Let the teacher be one who can win the love of the pupils and bring to her aid such side helps as are all about us in the world. These side lights will create interest and make wide awake intelligent pupils.

Now I want to impress upon you, mothers and sisters of the Grange, that this is your especial work, that for which you as women are well fitted. Mothers are teachers at home and have a deep interest in the progress of their children from the cradle up. Many have been teachers in the schools, and in consequence are well adapted to the supervision of the work in their neighborhoods. Don't say you are old fashioned and don't know how now. Old methods are not necessarily poor methods, but if you find that there are better ones, brush up and be ready to judge in these matters for yourselves. Visit your school often and let your hired servant know you have an interest in the work and expect him to do his duty.

Now, Sisters, don't go at this work in a half-hearted way, but go to your school meeting and take an active part in its de-liberation. You have a duty there and cannot discharge it by proxy. Get the other sisters out if possible. Remember you have your training in the Grange and if others are timid, bear with them and help them. It took you long years to gain the inde-pendence you now feel. You have good taste in decorating the houses, know how it should be cared for to be a fit abode for your little ones, know what the grounds need to make them a pleasant playground, and know the needs of the children in the school room. For all these reasons you are an intelligent voter and should be there. If some of the mothers look askance, or even tell you they would prefer you would stay away, pity their lack of Grange training. It is our work, our duty, and let us not be driven from it, but perform it with womanly dignity and tact. ELIZA.

Woman's Work.

Report of Committee on Woman's Work, Michi-gan State Gravge, 1895.

Members of State Grange:

Early in the year your committee thought best to make a division of the work among its members, each to follow her own ideas of how best to reach the end desired.

To Sister Hinds was assigned the work along the line of the common schools, in issuing the school blank reports, and any other phase of the work that she saw fit to place before the county or subordinate committees; to Sister Royce the planning for bringing into closer sympathy the Grange and the county schools, making each only helpful to the other, also to aid the Grange fresh air work from her part

way. Your committee of the State Grange is under great obligations to the Detroit Free Press Company for not only hearty good will but efficient help. They wrote us asking us to state the plan of work proposed, and what was needed. They gave us two strong editorials, asking their readers for contributions. They started the subscription with \$25. Two hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty cents (\$262.80) were soon raised, which was deemed sufficient for this year's needs. An organiza-tion was formed there for carrying out the work in a systematic manner with a paid secretary and manager combined to attend to the correspondence, find those needing an outing, see them to the trains, and receive them on their arrival home.

The railroads running into Detroit have also materially aided the work, granting 79 free passes, 29 quarter-fares, 14 halffares, while for some, full fare tickets were purchased.

Of the \$262.80 the following expenditares have been made: Railroad fares, \$108.22; stationery and postage, \$4.31; screet car fare, \$3; telegrams, 75 cents; printing, \$1.50; agent's salary for three months, \$75; total amount of expenditures, \$192.78 leaving a cash balance in the hands of George N. Brady, treasurer, of \$70.02.

From Detroit have been sent 145 per-sons. Eight mothers with babies, seven factory girls, fourteen shop girls, fiftyeight children from the children's free hospital, and forty-two children from the industrial or poor school. From Grand Rapids, Jackson, Battle Creek and other points have been sent forty-four, mostly children, making a total of one hundred and eightynine.

While a very few have been returned on account of homesickness and illness before the expiration of the two week's limit, many have stayed more than the two weeks, so it is quite safe to make an average of a to weeks' stay to each.

One of the most satisfactory features of the work is the fact that seven little children have been taken into good, comfortable farm homes to stay. This alone pays for all the work, care and money expend-

Had it not been, just as the outing season commenced, for the serious illness of Sister Royce, who had planned to supply that part of the state from Chicago, the ork would have been largely increased.

Some kindly but justly merited critiisms have been made. It would be strange ndeed if no mistakes had been made. Uner the best management these would ocur. It is next to impossible to fit the have all pleased, yet on the whole it has been quite satisfactory to both parties.

A few children were so desperately homesick that they had to be returned, but more cried to stay when their limit of time had expired. There have been so many words of encouragement and good will spoken that we cannot forbear quoting a few: "The two weeks' outing given a dear working girl is to us such a pleasant remembrance. God speed the work."

"Though full of work, and the weather intensely hot, our little house full, the hardest of all was to say good bye to the two dear little girls and have them say through their tears, 'we can come again next summer can't we?" "I can but feel that there is a wonderful blessing to those who receive the Fresh Air people. It is such a little thing to do -just two weeks-and who can measure

One Grange reports \$47.00 raised by socials to apply on debt on Grange hall, another \$25.00 raised to paint, paper and refit their dining room, another adds easy chairs and rockers, another \$15 to push the circulation of the GRANGE VISITOR, another new lamps, another largely increased their library, another by a series of literary socials have added largely to their membership, mostly young people. What is woman's work in the Grange?

It is anything that she can best do, and do the best for the good of the Order. The Grange is but a home and what is woman's work in the family home is her work in the Grange home. As that home is the best, its influence the best, and its results the best, where there is systematic co-operation by its every member, so is that Grange the best that follows the same plan of action. MARY A. MAYO, Chairman.

Sunday in the Country.

MRS. H. A. HUNKER.

What does it suggest? Rest, thankfulness, tranquility, relaxation, worship, reverence, Sunday-day made sacred and joyful by the resurrection. The one day given to meet the needs of both the spiritual and physical nature of mankind. What a priceless boon this day, recognized as exempt from toil, and consecrated to the higher needs of humanity.

Do we who dwell in country homes fully appreciate the blessedness of laying aside the week's burden of toil not more of a duty than a privilege? and that when we heartily accord to that day its full measure of hours we may rise into a higher and diviner atmosphere and find rest and life in its highest sense?

The laws of our being demand this one day in seven for rest and recuperation; it is law written in the physical need of humanity. The man or woman who works till midnight Saturday because they can sleep late Sunday morning and then begins Monday's work at Sunday's sunset, transgresses physical law and crushes the inspiration which might help them to be more conscientious, hopeful, loving, and reverent.

I call to mind a farmer's wife, who in the commencement of her married life made a compact with her husband that as a rule Saturday should be exempt from a great press of work as she wished Sunday to be a day of rest and worship, rather than of weariness and discomfort; and she often declared that with such a plan they were able to accomplish so much during the first half of the week that rarely were they crowded the last helf, new were they too tired to attend church Sunday morning, and enjoy the dinner largely prepared the day before, never elaborate but composed of a few favorite dishes. I am sure the children of that household never found Sunday a dull, wearisome day as did the little six-year-old who sighed, "O, dear! tomorrow is Sunday, mamma will have a headache, papa will be cross, sister'll have a beau, and Freddie and I will get our ears slapped if we don't keep still." There are Sundays and Sundays in the early summer, when nature, animate and inanimate the springing grass, budding flowers, singing birds, fruit trees giving promise of luscious harvest, flowing brooks, all seem to join in an effort to praise the Creator. How beautiful! Such a day ought to prove an antidote for cynicism and unbelief, teach faith in God and increase hope in man. The rainy Sunday to most people is tedious, especially in the country, and so it is if spent in yawning and trivial conversation. Yet it can and ought to be a most enjoyable home day, with cheerful conversation, reading, and song, to be remembered with pleasure-a day off in a twofold sense for the home. Truly of all places Sunday in the country ought to be accepted and counted as the one day whose duties and obligations are exceeded only by its blessed privileges for home rest, gladness, and soul elevation. Hillsdale.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

the woman's conference and think it a good feature. MRS. LIBBIE WOOLSEY. Lenawee County.

May the good Lord bless the every effort of the members of the woman's work committee for they are doing a great, good work. They are sowing seeds of kindness that will blossom by and by. Thanks to Miss Jennie Buell for the wise thought of calling a woman's council, for it gives great inspiration, it is adding new charms to the links of the Grange.

MRS. SARAH B. WILEY. Ingham County.

In answer to the question "Is it right for us as mothers with families of young children to take into our homes for even two weeks these children from their homes of filth and vice?" That same question came very forcibly to myself last summer after reading Sister Mayo's appeal in the VISITOR, and after careful thought I came to the conclusion that if my children, with the training they have received in a Christian community and a Christian home, could not withstand the evil influences of such children for so short a time, for they must meet it sometime, there must be something wrong with me. So I told our chairman on woman's work to have two little girls sent to us. They came from a miserable home and a drunken mother, and I can honestly say they were good children, and instead of an evil influence we have felt that they were the means of doing us good.

If you could have seen them cling to us when we took them to the train and have seen the tears you would say the work was not in vain, and it is right and our duty to add even these few days of comfort and happiness to the lives of these unfortunate little ones. LIBBLE HUTCHING Jackson County.

Michigan is justly proud of her school system, but if we as Patrons of the schools

of the state.

The school report blanks were late in reaching the hands of your committee for reasons that were unavoidable, still we know the work has been pushed as Sister Hinds' report will show.

Through the GRANGE VISITOR we have tried to reach the Masters of the various subordinate and county Granges, urging them to appoint their local committees. Some have failed to do this, because they know nothing of it for they did not take the VISITOR, some have failed because it was not thought very important. If the Subordinate and Pomona Granges are slow in co-operating with the plans made by the State Grange and its committees, it is hard work to push anything for the good of the Order at large.

In saying this, we do not wish to censure, neither to criticise, only to call attention to the fact that in order to succeed in any of our plans, it needs the hearty co-operation of all our members.

Though the year has been a hard one for Michigan farmers, and it has taken all the brains, courage and persistency of the agriculturist to keep even with the tide, and some, despite their best efforts, have gone with the ebb, still our work has not languished. There have been brave hands and stout hearts to the work, and our little shallops, sent out by our Grange ship have returned to port, each bringing the best she could. Beside the cargo these boats are laden with happy faces. and joyous hearts, for they have been on a voyage of helpfulness to others, they have brought cheer to the cheerless, rest to the weary, joy and gladness to little children; they went out to bless and returned with a blessing, for the flag they floated bore these words, "In His Name."

The Grange Fresh Air Work has met with many friends all over the state. It commends itself when understood. The philanthropic people of Detroit seemed to think it was just the thing needed for those of their city who by force of circumstan-s rest satisfied with their present reputation | ces could not have an outing any other

the good it may do?" "I had two boys from the Industrial School and we did enjoy them very much. While they were here three nephews came, making with my own only nine children for one week. It was hard work but we had a jolly time."

"The mother and baby were very little trouble though both were sick when they came, but well when they left after a three weeks' stay.

"Dearer, happier girls you never saw than were those who came to our home. Each took upon herself some part of the housework, so that they were very helpful. When they left, we felt as though they really belonged to us.

We know this has been an unusually hard ear for farmers' wives. Short crops and shorter prices call for rigid retrenchment. The extra help in the housework has been cut off, garments and table supplies curtailed. In the face of these facts it is sometimes hard to invite the stranger to share with us our straightened circumstances, still we cannot think one of us will be the poorer for sharing our comforts with those less favored.

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty.

Home and its comforts are not always made with what money can buy, but good cheer, kind thoughts expressed in kind deeds, and a fellowship that feels the whole world kin makes of the humblest home a place where heaven and earth meet.

It was surprising to learn the amount of money that had been raised for various purposes through the local committees on woman's work.

Good Tools and Bad Ones. (Continued from page 3.)

good tools so far as he has them and he can have them in good working order. These two things accomplished, a very great advance will have been made. It only takes a little while to grind an axe or sharpen a saw, and yet it makes a very great difference in the results achieved in the day. It is a small matter to clean all the earth away from a plowshare when it is put into the tool-house, and yet it may mean a great deal when that plow is used again. -Canadian Farm Journul.

Excel Any Other.

Fayette County, W. Va., 9-21-'95. Mr. O. W. Ingersoll:

Dear Sir: Anything that anyone can say in praise of your mixed paints is only what is due them, as they can be fully re-lied upon at all times. Their brightness and color lasting qualities cannot be excelled by any other ready mixed paints. This I can say from experience, and I know what I am saying. Yours as ever,

GEO W. PERRY. See Advt. Ingersoli's liquid rubber paints.

THE GRANGE VISITOR CHARLOTTE, MICH.

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NEXT ISSUE, JANUARY 16.

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 OBJECT

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

 — Me believe that this improvement can in large measure be orought about:

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 — Me by wider individual study and general dist.

 — Me by other measures, and of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with farmers.

 — Me patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Coleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of care and pursuit.

 — Me attraining and attending farmers' institutes; seconding in the Reading Circle; establishing and using invalues; buying in ore and better magazines.

 — Me Meading the enforcement of exiting statutes.

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THE GRANGE AND INSTITUTES.

During the next four weeks there will be held, mostly in the southern counties of Michigan, fifty farmers' institute. These gatherings will be attended probably by 20,000 people. The good that can be done and will be done is hard to estimate. We want to suggest that these institutes are good places for Patrons to be. We hope every Patron who can get there with his family will be there from start to finish; it is right in line to go to these institutes and get all the good that can be gained there. The institutes in Michigan exist in their present form today because of the Grange; it becomes therefore a duty as well as a privilege for a Patron to attend his county institute.

Then we want to urge in the second place, that institutes are good places for Patrons to work. There you will meet the best people from all over the county. You will see people from localities where you know a Grange would be just the thing. See these people, talk Grange to them, give them some literature if you have any, tell them what good the Grange has done you, tell them about the new co-operative feature, and the legislation, and about the beautiful woman's work, and all that sort of thing; tell them about the Pomona Grange, how you have a county institute every month or so right at home. Tell them about all these good things and urge them to get together over in their community and have a Grange. You can do a great amount of good by this sort of work at the institutes this winter. Be at the institutes; work at the institutes.

hard times. This buying together ought to prove one of the "drawing cards" for the coming year. The record of the Grange in the legislature is something that ought to prove a strong argument in getting new Granges and gaining new members. If the Grange can do so much with its present strength, it surely ought to do more with an enlarged membership. Therefore it seems to us that the future year ought to prove one of successful Grange work. The future, in many respects, is bright. Let us endeavor to make this coming year the best and strongest in the history of the State Grange of Michigan. Let us organize more Granges than in any recent year.

Let us reorganize scores of dormant Granges. Let us gain a large increase in membership. Let us make such a record that the next State Grange will be able to report the greatest Grange year in Michigan.

TO NEW OFFICERS.

In an organization like the Grange somebody must do the work. This usually devolves on a few of the members of the organization. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business" is very true in organized work. Those who like to lead or those who are appointed as leaders must take the initiative and bear the burden of the work. If they do not, nobody will.

During the coming year it is natural to suppose that the new officers of the Granges will be the proper ones to shoulder responsibilities of the regular work of the Grange. That is what they are elected for. The fact they are elected brings responsibility and should induce them to give time and thought to Grange work. No one should accept office in the Grange unless he or she can give a certain amount of time to that work, and certainly the Grange should elect no one to office who has not time to do at least a fair share of work. No officer should shirk his duty. No matter what the talent may be, there is something to be done, and there is a great deal in being in one's place and doing what seems like the ordinary work.

In a general way there are two qualities that are especially needed by officers of the Grange. The first is planning, and the second is perseverance. It won't do to work in a "hit-and-miss" way. It won't answer to have a plan this month and another plan next month, or worse, to have no plan at all. No progress can be made in this manner. The general outlines of the work should be formulated, and the general policy of each local Grange for the year should be designated. What are we going to do this year? is the first question. Let that be the first thing settled. What are we going for and where are we going? And then when we have a plan we must hang to it. We must keep right by it, and must not let go of it. We must keep our haven ever in sight, and if we set up a certain goal for another New Year's day, we must keep that goal in sight and strive our best to be at that point one year from now.

special legislation and by the thousand and one methods of legalized robbery.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

No wonder money is lavishly used to occasionally launch other great papers to dish out more flapdoodle and further obscure the mental vision of the tillers of the soil. Are we right in our reasoning? If so, let us proceed. These metropolitan papers are made great through the patron-age of the farmers. We would not advise withdrawing such patronage, as the farmer should be broad and liberal, but we would advise that every Patron not only take the VISITOR, but send in at least one new subscriber for this month. Others will not respect us if we do not respect ourselves. We fail utterly when our own paper fails of patronage. Who is responsible for the fact that the VISITOR has not paid expenses for years? Can we not depend upon the co-operation and efforts of every true Patron to help make the VISITOR a finan-cial success this year? This much-to-be desired result can be obtained by a little earnest work all along the line. Don't be bashful about asking the merchant, the lawyer, the artisan in any line to take the VISITOR for a year. By all means get your intelligent farmer friends to subscribe. Shall our appeal be in vain? Will you send at least one new subscriber this month? PERRY & McGRATH, Managers.

Masters and Secretaries of Subordinate Granges.

Much has been said of the importance of having every official position in the Sub-ordinate Grange filled by those who will appreciate the honors conferred upon them and by never failing attendance and well directed efforts bring their part of the work up to the highest possible standard. I might here define all these duties, but the good example set by many exemplary officers who have at times acted in the various positions in Subordinate Granges, and a close study of such portion of the installation service as respectively refers to the duties of each, together with a desire to excel are sufficient at this time. For I aim to single out two officers from all the rest upon whose earnest efforts depends the whole success of all the new work recently established.

A great effort is now being made to assist the local Granges, and the Order throughout the state, by generally engaging in different lines of seemingly practical work. In these the Masters and Secretaries of Subordinate Granges are the mediators who communicate to the members, and co-operate in carrying out the plans and desires of the State Grange. More than ever before are these two officers called into action, and more than ever before is every Subordinate Grange bound to awake and get into business line. Slack, procrastinating methods must be abandoned and thorough promptness substituted. The new contract trade system places in the hands of every Secretary a descriptive catalogue, the study of which, guided by the index thereof, will give information of the large list of articles offered and the terms of purchase. There will also be forwarded accompanying illustrated catalogues and price lists, some of them the basis for computing rates under the contracts, also quantities of advertising mat-ter. All these are to be kept on file by the Secretary for reference or for distribution among the members as the case may be. In all cases the Secretary should inform the Grange of the receipt of these and be active in carrying out requirements.

What the Grange will Labor to Accomplish.

The steady, consistent course of the Grange in the years that have passed, and its efforts to educate and elevate the American farmer and secure for him a fair share of the results of his labors, and a just recognition of his interests in legislation, ought to be a sufficient guarantee that its future efforts will be along the same safe, conservative lines which have given it such a power and hold upon the rural population, and so permeated the organization with the life principle, as to enable it to survive all criticism, overcome all opposition, and establish itself as one of the permanent organizations and institutions in the land.

But it may not come amiss to give a brief resume of some of the objects for which the Grange is striving, and for the accomplishment of which it proposes to use its strength and influence.

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL.

The Grange proposes to bring within the reach of every farmer's family in the land, the opportunities for social culture and improvement which are now enjoyed by the members of the Order, and which are working such a revolution for good in home life on the farm.

The Grange will aim to develop and foster a strong fraternal spirit, and such friendly relations among farmers, as will tend to suppress or eliminate selfishness, envy, suspicion, and all unkind feelings among them, and thus develop a great moral power and force which hitherto has been of but little use.

The Grange will continue the grand work of education of self-reliance and selfdevelopment among farmers, which has been inaugurated and carried forward so successfully during the active years of its existence.

The Grange proposes to continue that line of teaching among farmers which will show them how to use the governing power which they have in their hands, for the enforcement of honesty and economy in the administration of the affairs of government, and for the enactment of such laws as will secure for the tillers of the soil a fair share of the profits of their labors.

BUSINESS.

The Grange will care for the pecuniary interests of its members, by establishing and maintaining such business relations in commercial matters, as will enable them to purchase supplies of all kinds direct from the manufacturer or importer.

The Grange will continue its efforts to bring producer and consumer as near together as possible, and thus be of mutual benefit to both classes.

LEGISLATION.

The Grange will continue to agitate the question of taxation in its various forms, until taxes are more equally apportioned among property owners than at the pres- . ent time.

The Grange will use every power at its command to check corporate greed, to con-trol monopolies and to prevent the forma-

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The past year has been a somewhat checkered one in the history of the Grange of Michigan. A goodly number of Granges have been revived, and quite a number of new ones established. Many Granges have gained largely in membership, and strengthened themselves in many other ways, while a great many have grown weaker and have less life than they had a year ago. This is bound to be the history of each year, and when times are hard as at present, it is uphill work booming the Grange.

In spite of these things there is a good field for Grange work in Michigan the coming year. In many respects the work is better organized than ever before. We believe the State Grange was never so well organized as it is today. There is more chance for missionary work thon for a great many years before. The co-operative feature of the Grange will do much to overcome the difficulties induced by the

Plan! Persevere! are the words we send out to the new officers for this coming year.

Listen, Patrons!

"If I were a sunbeam I know what I'd do"

But being only sons of men, "created a little lower than the angels," and so far destitute of wings, we can only approach our brethren of the Grange through the mediumship of the pen. Listen, then, brethren and "sistern" to our message, and may the thought-seed bear fruit an hundred fold. Newspapers are but mirrors reflecting the interests of the owners or classes they represent. The best newspaper for each class, if we view the matter from a selfish or general standpoint, is that which guards best the interests of that class, and, thus judged, the GRANGE VISITOR is certainly the best paper for a Patron. But hearken! The classes which control the great metropolitan papers of the country see to it that such papers are successful. Corporations of very rich men own these papers, and money in unstinted amounts is used to induce immense circulations. Thus is the great public ear reached, and the masses of the people fed on political flap-doodle the while they are being robbed of the just share of the products of their labor. This just share which should go to the peo-ple to enable them to pay debts and the better support their families, goes into the coffers of those already wealthy, the poli-tician, the speculator, the bondholder, the money shark of a by means of increase money shark, etc., by means of increasing salaries, watered stocks, trusts, combines,

The Secretary should also keep a book record of each and every purchase from the various contract firms, so that information can be obtained at any time the Secretary of the State Grange desires it, for the purpose of making settlements with the firms.

To the Masters will be sent all details of plans and printed matter for the use of the Grange in gaining membership, also all petitions and requests relative to pending legislation. Failure on the part of the officers to co-operate promptly destroys the force of all these efforts. I have heard of many Granges where the members knew nothing of the Grange trade circular nor of the uniform plan to add members to the Grange with all of the accompanying print-ed matter. This simply shows that there are Secretaries and Masters who are standing in the way of the progress of their Grange. It is earnestly hoped that every Subordinate Grange Master and Secretary in Michigan, will with the oath of office and the beginning of the new year resolve to be prompt and faithful in the discharge of each and every duty. In this way and in no other can we note at the end of the year that progress we desire to record. All members should be watchful and active in the work of the year and encourage the officers in all of their efforts in working for the interests of the Grange. May the year before us be one of great activity in every department of Grange work.

Fraternally, GEO. B. HORTON.

The VISITOR should have 1,000 new subcribers this month. You send a new one.

tion of trusts, which infringe upon the liberties and prey upon the industries of the people.

The Grange will continue its efforts for , the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will suppress or prevent adulterations of all kinds, whether, in food, foodproducts, or supplies for the farm and the home.

The Grange will have a watchful care for the interests of agriculture in all legislation, both state and national.

POLITICS.

In the future as in the past, the Grange will remain strictly a non-partisan organization, but it will not eschew politics in the true sense of the word: its teachings will be such as to enable farmers to obtain their share of the control of the respective parties to which they may belong, and not be wholly controlled by them, thus making their power felt in shaping the legislation of the country.

The Grange will not only continue, but will increase its efforts for the election of men who are the direct representatives of agriculture to assist in legislation, thereby giving this great industry a proper recognition in the enactment of laws both state and national.

The Grange will continue to use its influence for a closer representation of the industrial classes in Congress, by advocating the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

THE CURRENCY.

On the currency question the Grange will use its influence in favor of bimetallism, and the enactment of such laws as will keep both gold and silver in active circulation without fluctuation in money values.

The Grange will ask that the volume of money be adequate to the demands of the business of the country.

THE TARIFF.

In regard to the tariff, the Grange will

ANUARY 2, 1896.

insist that agriculture be given equal protection with other industries in this country.

The Grange will use its influence to have the government direct its efforts for the removal of any and all unjust discriminations or restrictions against American farm products which may exist in foreign countries, and thus secure for American farmers the fullest and freest markets which are possible for their products.

GENERAL OBJECTS.

The Grange is not unmindful of the rising generation, and it will use its best efforts to so direct the thought of the youth of the nation, that they will have a just and proper conception of the dignity of labor, and become the possessors of that exalted type of character which reflects true manhood and womanhood and is essential to the life and prosperity of the nation.

As unity of thought and action is the key to success in any organization, the Grange will strictly adhere to that plank in its Declaration of Purposes which says: "We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East. no West."— *Alpha Messer*.

Where Reform is Needed.

Continued from page 1.

he has sent out to township officers with the request that intelligent answers be made to the questions asked, are returned to him with insults instead of information; that only about one blank in every five is returned "carefully, intelligently and honestly made out."

This is a deplorable fact calling for severe censure, especially to those subordinate officials who make no effort to fill out the blanks properly, or who write upon them insulting words and impudent questions. Right here let us say that it ought to be made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for a supervisor or other township official to withhold the information he is not only authorized but required by law to obtain.

This office of state tax statistician was created by the state for a certain definite purpose. The state tax statistician was appointed to carry out that purpose. The law certainly contemplates that the regular sources of information shall be open to him at all times; that he shall proceed in an intelligent and proper manner to gather in such information from all parts of the state as is necessary to make valuable and complete the records of his department, and that the township officials to whom he applies for such information shall, to the best of their ability, give full and intelligent replies to the questions he asks.

We say the law contemplates all this, for the creators of the office and the law knew very well that unless these sources of information were freely open and available to him, his work as a state tax statistician would be practically worthless. Hence we repeat that the proper township officials when thus applied to by the state statis-tician, should be held guilty of misdemeanor if they refuse to furnish the information asked. And the maximum penalty should be severe enough to reduce the insults and impudent replies received to a mighty small minimum. The state has created the office of state tax statistician and Col. Deland has been selected to fill it. It is the duty of the state to see that he and his successors are given and guaranteed the facilities for obtaining through the proper subordidate officials all the information needed to make attainable the object of the law. Anything less than this defeats the objects ... of the law and makes of little if any value the records of the state tax statistician. It is a shame that any township official appled to by the state statistician should deliberately insult him in the manner complained of, for it is an insult to the state as well as to the capable official chosen to perform the duties of the office. And the state must so recognize it.-Detroit Journal.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

26 are civil or mining engineers.

- 6 are professors of veterinary science.
 36 are mechanics or manufacturers.
- 4 are in U. S. Meteorological Service.
- 4 are chemists for making fertilizers, and for making examination of — foods for adulteration.
- 316, or, 48 per cent engaged in pursuits in keeping with objects of the college.
- 85 teachers in other schools, not agricultural.
- 4 lawyers.
- 97 merchants, agents, clerks, etc.39 physicians.
- 12 druggists.
- 5 clergymen.
- 11 editors.
- 11 bankers.
- 2 soldiers.
 1 hotel keeper.
- 2 artists.

339

In making the above estimate, the number of women (21) has been omitted, as they are not expected to become farmers or mechanics.

No attempt was made to learn the pursuits of non-graduates until very recently, and a large per cent of them have not been found. The total number of non-graduates is approximately 2,430, of whom 460 are or have been, students since 1890.

Of those in attendance up to and including 1889, 925 have replied to inquiries regarding their occupations, as follows: Farmers.....161 17 per cent.) -25 per Mechanics and " 8 " Manufacturers 71 cent. Physicians.... 42 5 Lawyers..... 42 5 " 66 Teachers..... 41 5 " " Merchants.... 32 34 " 66 Editors and ... printers.... 19 2 " Students..... 10 1 " " Clergymen... Soldiers..... Veterinarian.. 2

Agents, clerks, 485 (including all women) [52 per cent.

925

So far as these figures go, they show that a larger per cent of the graduates pursue a calling in keeping with the objects of the college, than is the case of those in attendance a short time.

The question has often been asked why M. A. C. has not more students, observing that the State Normal School has 1,000 or more, and the State University has nearly 3000 in a year. The fact is that M. A. C. has more male students than either of them. Before disputing this statement, let me explain: At the State Normal less than (15) fifteen per cent of the students in the four years' course are men, 142 in number. At the State University in 1894-5 there were 2,864 students, of whom—

- 389 were in Medicine.
- 670 were in Law.
- 185 were in Dentistry.
- 78 were in Pharmacy.
 - 19 were in Homeopathic Medicine.

Why is there any mechanical course here? By authority of the state since the U. S. grants of land and money for such purpose. Why not still more students in our Agricultural course? (a) Because we have to contend with one of the largest State Universities in the United States, with many courses to satisfy all grades of students. (b) Because of compulsory manual labor daily. (c) Because of the dormi-tory system. (d) Because there are very few elective studies. (e) Because for a long time some of the papers and some persons have persistently misrepresented it in many ways, and no member of the Board or Faculty having denied these statements, these editors of papers and other persons doubtless begin to believe they are telling the truth, and to a great extent the general public believe the mistatements. (f) Most teachers of the state are ambitious to send their best students to the Normal or U. of M., where they themselves have been, and these institutions are both large and are older than M. A. C. There are several other good reasons not here enumerated.

A Standard Dictionary.

PROF. A. B. NOBLE.

Although this work has been before the world only one year, it has won many encomiums from men of high position and authority. Professors in the leading universities, jurists of national reputation, literary men and scientists of the first rank, have praised it in almost unmeasured terms. Indeed some have praised it so highly that we can hardly refrain from wondering if they really mean all they say.

Unquestionably the book is a good one. Compared with Webster's "International," it is more recent, more comprehensive, and in many cases more accurate. In some cases the definitions are more exact, in others finer shades of meaning are brought out, and in still others, the term is defined with greater fullness. For an instance of the latter, take the definition of "literature" in its narrowest sense. Webster says: "The class of writings distinguished for beauty of style or expression, as poetry, essays, or history, in distinction from scientific treatises and works which con-tain positive knowledge." The "Standard" says: "Such productions as are marked by elevation, vigor, and catholicity of thought, by fitness, purity, and grace of style, and by artistic construction." Webster's definition gives but one essential quality, style, while the "Standard" gives three—thought, style, and construction. Nor is this all, for the superior, definition in the "Standard" is followed by a para-graph of 106 words, specifying more minutely the distinctive qualities of literature and pointing out the class of writings that would be excluded by each of the qualities enumerated. And then in an adtional paragraph of 47 words, literature is divided into its three classes-oratory,

representative discourse, and poetry. Should we care to pursue the comparison still further, we should find 133 words devoted to "oratory" in the "Standard," and 25 in the "International;" 61 words to representative discourse ' in the "Standard," and none in the "International." 139 to "poetry" in the "Standard," and 26 in the "International." An examination of the two definitions of "poetry" will show for the "Standard" a superiority quite as marked in quality as in quantity. Of course it must not be supposed that such superiority is to be found throughout the book; there may be definitions in which it is inferior; there certainly are many in which it is superior. There are other respects in which the "Standard" is superior, such as in lists of synonyms and antonyms, in the discrimination between synonyms, in the marking of proper nouns and adjectives by an initial capital, and in the system put forth for the compounding of words. The treatment of synonyms and antonyms will be very helpful to all who wish to be careful and exact in the use of words-and who can afford to be careless in this respect? The marking of words to be capitalized, and the system for compounding words will help to establish uniformity where there has long been lack of agreement and lack of system. In the grammatical classification of words, there are, it must be confessed, inconsistencies, even in this, the latest of dictionaries; but as this is a point for which few people care, it is hardly worth while to dwell upon it. As to vocabulary, the "Standard" boasts of having more than twice as many words as the International. This is of course an advantage not to be overlooked, and not to be disparaged. However, the advantage may easily be overestimated. Let no one suppose that the defining of twice as many words makes it twice as good a book. Some of the additional words are of real value, such as we should miss were they not there, just as we now miss them when we turn to the "International." But some are mere variants easily recognized, some are so technical as to be of interest only to the specialist, some are so obsolete as to be very rarely found, and some are provincialisms, vulgarisms, or slang, such as are

rarely seen or heard. To the ordinary man such words are of little presumptive value. We do not overlook the fact that in every added word there is a possible value. Each specialist is glad to find the dictionary full in his line, and any of us may need to seek information of the most unexpected kind. The word we contemptuously dub as "useless lumber'' today, may be tomorrow the very word we wish to learn about. Yet, after all, what gives greatest value to a dictionary is not the large number of unusual words it contains, but rather the accuracy and fulness with which the more common, more important words are defined. Upon this basis the "Standard" has a more valid claim to practical superiority for the ordinary reader than upon the basis of the larger list of words.

Without any disparagement of either of these large dictionaries, we yet believe that, were the right book forthcoming, there would be more room on the market for a dictionary containing half the number of words in the "International" than for one containing twice as many. The small dictionaries we now have leave much to be desired. One intermediate in size between "Webster's Condensed," and the "International" and combining the good qualities to be found in the larger books with rigorous exclusion of what is of little presumptive value to the ordinary reader, and a wise condensation in the definition of terms that do not positively demand the fullest treatment,-such an intermediate dictionary is, in our opinion greatly to be desired. It would not take the place of the larger dictionary, but it would have a place of its own, and could be sold at a price-say five dollars-that would carry it into many a home where now there is no good dictionary.

But such a book is not now to be had, nor is there any definite prospect of the publication of such. We must either do without or take some book now on the market. Of the smaller dictionaries, "Webster's Condensed" is clearly the best, really superior in most respects to the reprint of the original Webster's "Unabridged." Of the larger ones, the "Inter-national" is good, and worth its cost; the "Standard" is better, and for those who can afford it, worth its additional cost. The asserted superiority of the "Standard" over the "Century" is, in the judgment of the writer, a very wrong opinion. But as the Century is beyond the reach of most people, we will not take space here to discuss the question. Any one who can afford to get the "Standard," and who will take time to refer to it, will be well repaid both for money and for time.

Rightly used, there is an education in a dictionary It affords to all who make use of it many items of information which without it they would never acquire. Many people "wonder" about this and "wonder" about that, but having at hand no means of satisfying their curiosity, they soon cease to care, which means ceasing to grow. But instead of idly "wondering," they might come to *know* about this and *know* about that, and thus grow steadily day by day, if they would only learn to use a good dictionary.

Agricultural College, M

5

M. A. C. Boys.

Occupations of Those Who Have Been Students at Michigan Agricultural College.

The following, prepared by Dr. W. J. Beal of the Agricultural College, will interest all friends of the college. The facts set forth should be pondered.

Since the organization of the State Agricultural College in 1857, to 1895 inclusive, there have been in attendance 3,112 students, a few more or a few less. Of these, 676 have graduated, less than onefourth of the whole. Probably some of the remaining number will yet graduate. The college was established for educat-

The college was established for educating farmers' sons, but for many years past the plan has included a course for educating mechanics. Of the 676 s dates 156 are farmers;

84 are teaching in Agricultural Colleges or working in Experiment Stations. 1,525 were in the department of Literature, Science and Arts.

458 women in the department of Literature, Science and Arts.

1,067 Leaving men in this last department where there are many courses to select from. The following courses at the University where students work four years for the degree of bachelor of science are the courses fairly to be compared with the

two courses at M. A. C. For B. S. at the University there were men in: Mach'l Engineering, 81 (M. A. C. 121)

meen i Engineerin	ig, 81 (M. A. C.
Civil ""	94
Electrical "	128
Chemistry	18
Biology	25
Jeneral Science	76

Whole No. in 6 courses 422—average 70 per course.

At M. A. C. there were at the same time men in four years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Science:

Mech'l Engineering, 121 (U. of M.) 81) Agriculture 169

Whole number 290,—average 145 course. (Average of U. of M. 70.) Even in the classical course of U. of M., where Greek and Latin are studied, and where there are more students than in any other course save the professional schools, there are not as many male students as there are in the Agricultural course at M. A. C. In my figures 1 omit names of all resident graduates and special students both at U. of M., and M. A. C.

History has demonstrated the fact that only a small number of persons are able or willing to spend four years to complete any course in college.

The number of students at M. A. C. is excellent, when compared with the attendance in similar courses of study elsewhere. The cost is moderate, and students per teacher are as high as the average in other good colleges.

Farmers' Clubs.

Call for State Association's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs will occur at Lansing, Tuesday and Wednesday February 4th and 5th, 1896.

The directors of this association are of the opinion that the largest measure of practical benefit to the farmers of the state can be obtained by the adoption of the plan of effort herein proposed. The people of our state are painfully aware that too large a portion of their earnings is required to defray the expenses of state, county, and township. Just at the present time the taxpayer is forcibly reminded that taxes are almost unendurably high, and the executive committee of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs believe that it will be eminently proper and advantageous to arrange a program for the annual meeting of the association which will develop the causes of our present enormous tax levy. It is hoped that as a consequence of such an investigation some plan may be devised in accordance with which the association may exe.t its power to the end that the evils which cause the present deplorable conditions, whether they exist in the conduct of state, county, or township affairs, may be remedied.

Therefore, the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs extends an invitation to every farmers' club in the state, whether members of the state association or not, and to every kindred organization to send delegates to its annual meeting, and invite every individual who is in sympathy with the purpose hereis set forth to be present. A. C. BIRD, President. A. M. KIMMIS, JR., Secretary and Treasurer.

Fred—"What does the grocer do with the things he sel?" Ben—"Ties them up." Fred—"No; gives them a weigh."—Harper's Round Table.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

such milk, allowing the maximum loss of fat and the minimum loss of

casein and albumen, would contain

for every 100 pounds of milk used

52.2. This may be expressed by

100 POUNDS MILK.

The other constituents of cheese

and the change in composition dur-

cream cheese was analyzed and the

result is here inserted for compari-

No. 603. Cheese from E. Darling,

Not full cream cheese. Apparently

made from milk from which about

one-fourth of the fat had been removed.

COFFEE.

An idea of the extent to which cof-

New York, Nov. 2. 1895.

Lansing. Producer, Bartlow, Grand

solids.... 55.04

Water

solids... 43.06

Butter fat..... 29.67 Ratio of fat to

32 lbs.

In milk. Loss in cheese In finished

0.64 "

making. cheese. 0.42 lbs. 58 lbs.

31.38 per cent.

2.36 "

4.94 "

the following table:

Fat, casein and albumen..

Casein and albu-

son.

Ledge, Mich.

Neither cider nor malt vinegar and is colored with caramel.

2.58 pounds fat and 2.36 pounds casein and albumen; giving a ratio of fat to casein and albumen of consin.

Specific gravity	1.010	
Acid as acetic	8.50 per cent	
Total solids		
Ach	0.01 / .	

Ash 0.04 ' ' Color, artificial; probably burnt malt. No. 221. Vinegar from Smith Lumber Co., Kalkaska. Producer, Edwin Fallas, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Specific gravity	1.0119
Acid as acetic.	3.14 per cent
Total solids	

100ai sollus	2.20		
Ash	0.33	•	•
Aiden mineren bet		.1	

ing the process of ripening would Cider yinegar but below the legal alter these results to some extent, standard in acid strength. but it is well established that at

should be fat, when made from normal milk. A sample of full cream cheese was applymed of the full as acetic. 499 per cent of the total solids Acid as acetic. 499 per cent of the full as acetic.

Acid as acetic... 4.22 per cent. Total solids..... 0.57

Color..... Artificial. Neither cider nor malt vinegar and is artificially colored.

Pig Feeding Experiments.

we may draw the following conclusions:

wheat, corn, and red Kaffir corn, as fattening food for hogs the ive, followed closely by corn; red Kaffir corn, although a good feed, was not equal in tattening qualities to either of the others. It required and 4.38 pounds of corn to produce a pound of gain, while of red Kaf-fir corn it required 5.15 pounds to produce the same result, but it should be noted in this connection that the experiment was carried Kaffir corn, although a good feed, to increase your coffee trade, and a that the experiment was carried way to do it is to use our new Arabian out during the coldest portion of the winter and that the hogs were

sults would doubtless have been much better, and in like manner, these grains might have given dif- Committee on Woman's Work in the

ferent results if fed in judicious mixtures with other suitable hog Mrs. Mary A. Mayo....... Mrs. Mary Sherwood Hinds...... feed.

Second: Cotton seed meal proved poisonous to pigs even though fed in small quantities. A mixture of one-foruth cotton seed meal and three-fourths corn meal was as disastrous as equal parts of these feeds. The pigs died in from three to eight weeks after being put on this feed, the larger ones holding out L. the longest. Post mortem examinations revealed in all cases severe inflammation and congestion of the intestines, lungs and heart. But cotton seed meal produces very rapid gains in both pigs and large

JANUARY 2, 1896.

that she induced her husband Mr. C. H. Cline to try the remedy, everybody around here knows the affable and efficient Charlie who for the last ten years has been in the employ of the Michigan Central railroad, and who was sorely atflicted with excruci-ating pains in the chest and also one of the severest attacks of sciatic rheumatism, the ating pains in the chest and also one of the severest attacks of sciatic rheumatism, the most dreaded despoiler of home comforts. In one hour from being struck with one of his spells he would be as helpless as an infant ten days old, to-day Mrs. Cline assures us that now there is not a more able or healthy man standing up in Jackson employed by the Michigan Central railroad than her hus-band, who never had another attack of the dreaded and painful disease and one box of the Pink Pills cured him permanently. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an untailing specific for such diseases as loco motor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheuma-tism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases

sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenec-tadu N. V. tady, N. Y.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Offiers National Grange.

Executive Committee.

ard Rhone.....Center Hall, Pennsylvania Officers Michigan State Grange.

Executive Committee.

f	J. G. Ramsdell, ChairmanTraverse City
	H. D. Platt
-	C. G. LuceColdwater
•	W. E. WrightColdwater Perry MayoBattle Creek
-	R. H. TaylorShelby
0	F. W. Redfern
	G. B. Horton (Ex Officio { Fruit Ridge
,	Jennie Bueil (/ Ann Arbor

.Battle Creek

.....Baroda

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Hon. Perry Mayo	Battle Creek
Hon. Thomas Mars	
Jason Woodman	Paw Paw
A. E. Palmer	
Judge J. G. Ramsdell	Traverse City
D. D. Buell	

County Deputies.

	eight weeks after being put on this	D. H. StebbinsAtwood, Antrim	C-	
		L. C. RootAllegan, Allegan		
		R. B. ReynoldsInland, Benzie		
-	the longest. Post mortem exami-	George Bowser		
		James D. Studley Union City, Branch	**	
	nations revoluted in an eases severe	R. V. ClarkBuchanan, Berrien	44	
		J. W. EnnestSt. Johns. Clinton		
		Mary A. Mayo Battle Creek, Calhoun	**	
	intestines, lungs and heart. But	E. B. WardCharlevoix, Charlevoix	**	
	cotton seed meal produces very	James B. MannCorey P. O Cass		
	conton seed mean produces (or)	F. H. Osborn Eaton Rapids, Eaton		
,	rapid gains in both pigs and large	W. H. Bovee North Star, Gratiot		
-	1 if the feed is show and he	B. Turner	**	
		E. O. LaddOld Mission, Grand Traverse		
		S. E. HaugheySouth Camden, Hillsdale		
		Earl DresserJonesville, "		

NDIVIDUAL TENSION BUCHANAN FENCE CO. SMITHVILLE O.

FEED CUTTERS

\$2.80 and upwards.

Also Hay Presses, Hay Tedders, Mow-

ers, Horse Rakes Cultivators, and other implements at prices to suit the farmers

for CASH. All implements guaranteed

to be of the very best produced. Address

ANN ARBOR AGRICULTURAL CO., Ann Arbor, Mich.

FRENCH BUHR MILLS

The Best

Mills for Farmers and those = daing a Custom Meal and Feed Grinding Business:

(28 Sizes and Styles.) BECAUSE they grind more with same power, don't wear out or break down. Grind fine table meal and all kinds of grain, including ear corn for feed. A boy can keep them in order. (Five First Premiums at World's Fair.) Flour and Buckwheat Mills

-ON THE

Roller or Buhr Systems. Estimates furnished on application. Special phate of lime.

The Eureka Washer College and Station

Allspice..... Baking powder... Brandy..... Buckwheat flour. Butter...

Coffee..... Honey.....

Vanilla extract.... 5

the following results:-

Catsup..... Cinnamon... Cheese

Jelly Lard

Pure Food.

Portion of Chemist's Report for Novem-ber,

SUMMARY.

BAKING POWDER.

The baking powders made up

October 22, after the following

formulas were again tested with

Formula No. 1.

No. of No. of samples samples pure. adulterated

ID COMPLETE

May be ordered with or without the lid.

Simple in construction and easy to operate Will wash everything clean from a lace cur-tain to the heaviest bed clothes.

Ask the secretary of your grange for full particulars.

Eureka Washing Machine Co.,

MUNCIE, IND.

cent. Reaction-Neutral.

No. 220. Coffee from Smith Lumber

Class-Cream tartar phosphate. Slightly adulterated with acid phos-

are. Very traly yours, THE CONSOLIDATED MANUFACTURING Co. The Gillies Coffee Co., another manufacturing concern in New York city, offers to wholesale deal-

Class-Alum phosphate.

ers roasted peas at three cents a pound, for the purpose of adulterating coffee.

Soda..... Starch.... Cream of tartar.... Tested Oct. 22. gave 11.60 per cent available carbonic acid. Tested Nov. 30, gave 11.10 per cent available carbonic acid. fee is subject to adulteration and the methods employed in carrying Sample No. 1, which contains more starch than the others, would on this illegitimate business may be expected to possess the best keeping qualities, and so was left be obtained from the following letter which was sent to wholesale dealopen under the same coditions bakers throughout the country and ing powders usually are on the which explains itself. kitchen shelf. The results show that the con-GENTLEMEN: We know you want

Ounces.

sumer can with very little trouble, compound a baking powder possessing fairly good keeping qualities with a high content of availterials as they are purchased from the retailer, at about one-balf the we are purchased from the retailer. At about one-balf the we are purchased from the retailer. the retailer, at about one-half the price they would pay him for a high class baking powder. Two commercial samples were analyzed.

No. 214. Every Day Baking Pow-der" from Burke and Stevens, St. Joseph. Producer, Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago, Ill.

cent. Reaction—Neutral

Filler-Corn starch.

No. 215. "Club House Pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder" from Burke & Stevens. St. Joseph. Producer, Frank-

Available carbonic acid...8.35 per Acid phosphate of lime 0.70 per cent.

Peas..... 10.00 ' No. 327. Coffee from J. H. Anley, Manistee. Producer, W. F. McLaugh-lin Co., Chicago, Ill.

Co., Kalkaska, Producer, W. F. Mc-Laughlin Co., Chicago, 111. Chicory 20.00

mixture, which is as light as coffee, in-We are mailing you samples of our Nos. 5, 8 and 11, and we will deliver these goods in 5 bbl. lots at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents. We pay freight, 2 off 10 days.

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prices for 1895. Write for "Book on Mills." NORDYKE & MARMON CO., No. 400 Day St.,	BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.	Coffee 92.00 per cent.	fore symptons of disease appear, hogs can be fed cotton seed meal for a short time with the best re- sults, and this experiment would indicate without subsequent dele- terious effects.	Earl DresserJonesville, "
Indianapolis, Ind.	No. 213. "Acme Prepared Buck-	Damaged coffee 8.00 ' '	hogs can be fed cotton seed mean	R. A. Brown
	wheat Flour" from Herr Bros., Benton	No. 337. Coffee from H. R. Grostein,	for a short time with the best re-	F. W. Havens
At & Price Bugies, Watches, Bieyeles, Triegeles, Guns and Pistols, Carst, Buggies, Wagons, Carriages, Safes, Siejas, Harness, Cart Tops, Skids,	Harbor. Producer, W. F. Law, Chica-	Frankfort. Producer, Reed, Murdoch	sults, and this experiment would	Geo. F. HallPortage, Kalamazoo
A THICE Buggies, Wagons, Carriages, Safes,	go, Ill. Buckwheat flour about	& Co., Chicago, Ill. This sample is coffee screenings and	indicate without subsequent dele-	Robert DockeryRockford, Kent " Geo. L. Carlisle Kalkaska, Kalkaska "
	Buckwheat hour about	consists of:	terious effects.	Hiram BradshawNorth Branch, Lapeer "
	Wheat flour, about 20.00 " "	Immature coffee berries	Third: Equal parts of corn meal	E. W. AllisAdrian, Lenawee "
	Alum-phosphate	Damaged coffee berries	and ground wheat proved to be a	Jacob Rosenstiel,
	baking powder — —	Stems	better food for pigs than either	George H. Lester Crystal, Montcalm "
	Salt	PEPPER.	corn or wheat fed separately.	Fred DeanBrighton. Livingston " E. W. AllisBrighton. Livingston " Jacob Rosenstiel,
	Buckwheat flour adulterated with			
	wheat flour. containing a small quanti- ty of baking powder and salt.	No. 14. Ground pepper from Kunze, Applin & Co., East Tawas. Producer,	HUSBAND AND WIFE.	Will G. Parish
Sewing Machines, Accordeons, Organs, Planos, Cider Mills,		Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, Ohio.	HOSBARD MAD WHEE	W. W. Carter Ashland, Newaygo " A. J. Crosby
Cash Drawars Food Mills Stoves, Kettles, Bone Mills.	CHEESE.	Water 9.98 per cent.		Samuel Stauffer
	Cheese if sold for "full cream	Total ash 8.52 ' '	MUCH SUFFERING FOLLOWED BY HAPPINESS AND HEALTH.	E. C. Smith
Press Stands, Copy Books, View, Drills, Rolaritows, Lawn Bowers, Coffee Mills, Lattes, Benders, DampCarts, Corn Shellers, Hand Carts, Forges. Scrapers, Wire Fonce, Fanning Mills, Wringers, Engines, Saws, Steel Shaks, Grain Dumps. Crow Rars, Boilers, Tools, Bit Ernews, Hay, Stock, Efentior, Railroad, Pitaform and Counter SCALES. Send for free Catalogue and see how to save Money. 131 60. Jefferson St., CHIOAGO SCALE Co., Chicasgo, III.	cheese" must be made from un-	Insoluble ash (sand)2.60 ' ' Pepper		A. W. Canfield Avoca, St. Clair " Wm. B. Langley Centerville, St. Joseph "
Grain Dumps. Crow Bars, Boilers, Tools, Bit Braces, Hay, Stock, Flevator, Rai'road, Platform and Counter SCALES.	adulterated milk. The law fixes	Long pepper	She Teils an Industrial News Reporter	Robert TrebyBirch Run, Saginaw " S. O. Coon East Fremont, Sanilac " Helen A. FiskeLawrence, Van Buren "
Send for free Catalogue and see how to save Money. 181 So. Jefferson St., CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.	the standard for fat in milk at not	Pepper adulterated with long pepper.	Her Experience and Relates Her Hus- band's MarvelouS Escape.	Helen A. FiskeLawrence, Van Buren "
Ask Secretary of your Grange for our Illus		No. 210. Ground pepper from Pol-		Henry Hurd
trated Catalogue. Aug. 15 t f		lock & Gleason Cassopolis. Producer.	From the Industrial News, Jackson, Mich.	R. C. NorrisCadillac, Wexford "
	ing less than three per cent of fat	Bell, Conrad & Co., Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. C. H. Cline, who lives on the corner	
00000000000000000000000000000000000000		Rice about 30.00 per cent. Corn meal about. 5.00	of Perrine and Pearl streets, Jackson, Mich., has for two years been troubled with	Revised List of Grange Supplies
	Experiments have shown that the	Long pepper about 5.00 '	indigestion and nervous prostration, her	Kept in the office of Sec'y of the
🕴 Webster's 🛔	ratio of fat to casein and albumen	Ground shells prob	heart would apparently stop beating. She	Michigan State Grange
	in normal milk ranges within very	ably cocoanut, about 50.00	indigestion and nervous prostration, her heart would apparently stop beating. She would suffer great pain, in fact she honestly thought she was going to die. Her troubles	Michigan State Grange
International	narrow limits. This being the case,	Pepper, about 10.00 '	were brought on by a severe attack of la	And sent out post-paid on receipt of cash order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.
Bictionary	any manipulation of the milk, as	No. 333. White pepper, from R. G. Peters' Salt & Lumber Cc., Eastlake.	grippe. Sleep was nearly a stranger to her for all this time, and life had become a bur-	the signature of its Master or Secretary.
	skimming, which would disturb	Producer, Bell, Conrad & Co., Chicago,	den to her until she was advised by friendly neighbors who had used Dr. Williams'	Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred\$0 75
SInvaluable in Office, School, and Home	this ratio, would be detected in an	III.	Pink Pills to give them a trial which she	Secretary's ledger
Successor of the "Unabridged."	analysis of the cheese made from	Ash 1.6 per cent.	did and it would be hard to find a more	
Standard of the		Corn and rice 50.00 ' White pepper 50.00 '	grateful woman in Michigan than Mrs. C. H. Cine as prominent physicians had given	The second is to for dues per hundred 35
U. S. Gov't Print- ing Office, the U. S. 9	In a large number of analyses	Pepper adulterated with ground corn	H. Cline, as prominent physicians had given her up, while to-day she is able to do her	Withdrawal cards, per dozen
Supreme Court, and	made at the New York experiment	and rice.	own work and is as pleasant a little body as	By-laws of the State Grange, single copies,
Supreme Court, and of nearly all the Schoolbooks.	station during 1892 and 1893 the		Pink Pills a day only, the last one just be- fore retiring, which always insured her a	10c: per dozen
Warmly com-	per cent of casein and albumen to-	VINEGAR.	fore retiring, which always insured her a	25c; per dozen
Warmly com- mended by State Superintendents	gether was never more than the	No. 16. Apple vinegar from J. P. Mass. Detroit. Producer, Red Cross	good night's rest.	Grange Melodies, single copy, 40C; per doz. 4 00 Opening Song Card, 2c each; 75c per 50; 100 1 35
oi Schools, and	per cent of fat. At the same sta-	Vinegar Co., St. Louis, Mo,		Rituals, 7th edition (with combined degrees.) 25c each ; per dozen
other Educators al- most without num-	tion during 1893 the amount of fat	Specific gravity 10060	away. It is difficult for one to describe her	Rituals, 5th degree, set of nine 1 80
ber.	lost from 100 pounds of milk in	Acid as acetic. 4.13 per cent.	ailments but we can say to all afflicted that if they will call on or write to Mrs. Cline	Rituals, Juvenile, single copy
THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY	cheese making varied during the	Total solids 020 ' '	if they will call on or write to Mrs. Cline they will not only be thoroughly convinced of these little friends, for she persists in	American Manual of Parliamentary Law. 50 Digest of Laws and Rulings
Y	season from 0.24 to 0.42 pounds	Ash 0.02		
9 Words are given their correct alphabetical places,	with an average of 0.33 pounds.	Color, artificial Caramel. Spirit vinegar colored with caramel.	of her maryelous cure, and we can guaran-	Roll books
It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.	The amount of casein and albumen	opinie inegai control inte	tee that she will convince you that she	Write for prices on gold pins, badges, work-
o It is easy to ascertain the pronunctation. The pronunciation is shown by the ordinary dia- critically marked letters used in the schoolbooks.	lost, varied from 0.64 to 0.82	No. 17. Vinegar, from Wallace, Bell & Co., Detroit. Producer, Alden	calling them such, but she will also tell you of her maryelous cure, and we can guaran- tee that she will convince you that she owes her life to-day to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which she would not be without for	ing tools, staff mountings, seals, ballot boxes and any other Grange supplies. Address
the transfer inters about the different mean- ings are given in the order of their development.	pounds with an average of 0.74	Vinegar Co., St. Louis, Mo.	This weight in gold.	Anna Antonia MC-1
ings are given in the order of their development. It is easy to learn what a word means.	pounds. Allowing the maximum	Specific gravity. 1.0073	This evidence is only a repetition of what all people say who have tried this wonderful remedy. It's as taithful a friend	
The definitions are clear, explicit, and full, and each is contained in a separate paragraph.	per cent of casein and albumen; a	Acid as acetic 3.55 per cent.	wonderful remedy. It's as faithful a friend	GALLOFD TUMORS and SKIN DISEASES
L C & C MERRIAM CO., Publishers,	legal milk would contain 3 per cent	10tal sollds 0.00	as one could introduce into their household,	ANGER scientifically treated and cured.
6 Sprinefield, Mass., U. S. A.	fat. and 3 per cent case in and albu-	Chlorides as sait 0.05 '	great suffering and danger. Now to show	CANCER TUMORS and SKIN DISEASES scientifically treated and cured. NO KNIFE Book free. Have eases a specialty for the last twenty-five years. Address Dr. L. II. Gratizar. 30 Shillito Place. Cincinnati, 0.
Specimen pages, etc., sent on application.		Sulphuric acid as	how sincere she was she mentioned	Dr. L. H. Gratiznr. 80 Shillito Place. Cincinnati, 0.
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JANUARY 2, 1896.

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.





Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Es-timates and full particulars MAILED FREE. Write at



RIGHT, 1894, BY GRANT ALLEN.

Corrector, use, by GRANT ALLEN. Kathleen Hesslegrave, a pretty young Eng-lish artist, and Arnoid Willoughby, a Bohe-mish artist, and Arnoid Arnoide. They hold mu-tie with who have rejected their pictures. Nutus Mortimer, a rich American idler, joins the Me is a friend of the Hessleyraves and is surprised to find Kathleen in the company osailor dabbling in art. CHAPTER II- Kath-leen lives with her mother in fashionable lodg-ing art arception the company discuss the mys-tery of young Earl Axminster, who has fied the country disguised as sailor. Canon Valen-tine, the lion of the party, thinks the aristo-ray of England is well rid of him. His habits are too good. III-Willoughby is the earl. He fuses help from Mortimer and goes to sea to wortimer pursues Kathleen on love's quest. She likes him and with difficulty holds him of. Y- Mortimer, Willoughby and the Hessleyrave is harmed at Kathleen's enthusiasm over the salior painter and his works. VI and VII-the young artists roam through romantic old hatese together. Willoughby a guest at haten love for him, and both confess to them-by they are in love. VIII and IX-by they for him and both confess to them-by they for him. And both confess to them-by they they are in love. VIII and IX-by they they are in love. Will and IX-by they they are in love. Will and IX-by they they are in love. It is and both confess to them-by they they are in love. It is and both confess to them-by they they are in love. It is and it.

CHAPTER XI.

MRS. HESSLEGRAVE MISAPPREHENDS.

The words were scarcely out of the canon's mouth when straightway he repented of them. If this was really Bertie, he ought to have held, his peace. The man was skulking in that case, quite evidently skulking. He wanted to disappear. He didn't wish to be recognized. It was no business of the canon's, then, to drag a fellow creature against his will out of voluntary retirement and so spoil Algy's chance of obtaining the peerage. On the other hand, if it wasn't Bertie, the canon should, of course, have been the last man on earth to call attention to a likeness-really, now he came to think of it, a very remote likeness-to the late earl, and so give rise to a rumor which might prove prejudicial in the end to Algy's position. He had cried out in the heat of, the moment, in the first flush of surprise. He began to hedge at once as soon as ever he perceived, on cooler reflection, the possible consequences of his instinctive action. This is a very small planet. Sooner or

later we all collide upon its surface. As for Kathleen, her first thought was one of loyalty to Arnold. If he was Lord Axminster, and of this she had now very little doubt left—the double coincidence settled it—he was trying to hide himself. He didn't wish to be recognized. That was enough for her. He desired that his personality as Arnold Willoughby should not be mixed up with his personality as Bertie Redburn. Therefore it was her clear duty not to betray him in any way. She glanced nervously at her mother. Mrs. Hesslegrave had half risen from her seat, overjoyed to hear that this was really an English earl whose high birth and intrinsic nobility they had discovered for them-selves under the guise of a common sailor and was just about to call out, "Mr. Wil-loughby, Mr. Willoughby!" But Kathleen darted upon her suddenly such a warning glance that she withered up forthwith and held her peace devoutly. She didn't know why she was to keep silent, but she could see from Kathieen's half imperious, half imploring look there was some good reason for it, and Mrs. Hesslegrave was one of those rare stupid people who recog-nize the fact of their own stupidity and allow themselves to be blindly guided in emergencies by others. So she held her peace, merely remarking as she sat down again: "So you think that's Lord Axminster dressed up like that? Well, really now, how interesting!" Arnold Willoughby's face meanwhile was all the time turned half in the opposite direction. He did not see the gondola nor Kathleen nor the canon. He was en gaged, in fact, in watching and mentally photographing for artistic purposes the graceful movements of a passing barge as she swung slowly through the bridge over whose balustrade he was hanging. While Mrs. Hesslegrave spoke he turned and went on without ever observing them. Next instant he was lost in the crowd that surged and swayed through the narrow calle. The danger was averted. He had never so much as observed the canon. As for that astute old gentleman, now he had recovered his breath, he saw his mistake at once and faced it boldly. When Mrs. Hesslegrave said, "So you think that's Lord Axminster?" he answered immediately with perfect self control: "No, I don't. I was mistaken. It was -a passing fancy. For a second I imag-ined-merely imagined, don't you know-the man looked something like him. I suppose it was the sailor getup which just at first deceived me. Poor Axminster used to dress like a sailor when he yachted. Amelia, my dear, that was not Bertie, was it? You could see the man distinctly." "Oh, dear, no, Fred," Mrs. Valentine echoed in a voice of profound conviction. "Not the least bit like him!" The canon frowned slightly. Amelia had bettered her instructions unbidden. He was the least bit like him, else why should the canon have mistaken him at first sight for his kinsman Bertie? But not very like. "A mere superficial resemblance," he went on. hedging violently. "Just at the

first glance, to be sure, having my head full of the subject and seeing the sailor dress, I mistook him for Bertie. But when I came to look again the fellow was altogether different. Same build perhaps, but features gone, shorter and thicker and flatter. A man may dye his hair and cut his beard, and so forth, but hang it all, Mrs. Hesslegrave, he can't go and get rid of his own born features." He talked all the rest of the way home

of nothing on earth except singular resemblances and mistaken identities. There were Perkin Warbeck and Edmund Wyld and the Tichborne claimant. There was Sidney Carton in the "Tale of Two Cities." And he came back always to the fundamental point that the features of a face at least-the features must always remain. You might dress, and you might paint, but there was no possibility of getting over the features. He overelaborated this is-sue, in fact. Kathleen could see from every phrase he was sure in his own heart he had seen Bertie Redburn and was try-ing to argue himself and, still more, his hearers out of that positive conviction. Even Mrs. Hesslegrave saw it indeed and murmured aside to Kathleen as they stood on the steps of the Molo:

"That is Lord Axminster, Kitty, and the dear canon knew it, but for Algernon Redburn's sake he didn't like to acknowledge it.

Kathleen gazed at her seriously.

"Mother, mother," she cried in a low voice, "for heaven's sake don't say so. Don't say anything about it. You won't I'll tell you. Please say nothing more now. If you do, you may upset everything!" A vague idea crossed Mrs. Hesslegrave's mind at that moment that Kathleen might

perhaps have known this all along, and that that might account for her being so much taken up with this dreadful sailorman, who wasn't really a dreadful sailorman at all, as it turned out, but the real Lord Axminster. If so, how delightful! However, she waited for more light on these matters in Kathleen's own good time, only murmuring meanwhile half under her breath to her daughter: "Well, whoever he is, he's a charming

fellow. fellow. You must admit yourself I've thought all along he's a charming fellow." By this time the canon had settled with the gondolier, after a resolute attempt at resistance to the man's extortionate endeavor to exact his proper fare by munici-

pal tariff, and was ready to stroll up to the Hesslegraves' apartments, for it was a principal clause in the canon's private creed that every foreigner is always en-gaged in a conspiracy to defraud every British subject on whom he can lay his hands, and that the way to make your road easy across the continent is to fight every item of every account all along the line the moment it is presented. The extortionate gondolier had conquered, however, by producing a printed tariff which fixed his hire at the modest rate of a franc an hour, so the canon, paying it without a sou of pourboire, strode on toward the lodgings, dis-consolate and distracted. He knew in his heart of hearts that was really Axminster. Much altered, no doubt, by deliberate disguise, distorted beyond belief, but still undeniably Axminster, and he firmly resolvment conclusion for worlds to any one, not even to Amelia. A man has no right to appear and disappear and then suddenly crop up again by fits and starts in this uncanny manner-to play bopeep, as it were, with the house of lords, the most dignified, exalted and supreme

"Oh, you can't deceive me!" Mrs. Val-entine answered, with warmth. "I'm sure it was Lord Axminster. And I'll tell you how I know. His features were really changed, exactly as Fred said-he must have had something done to them. They say you can get your face molded like putty, if you choose to bear it, nowadays. But he had always a nervous trick of pull-ing one back lock of his hair as he stood still and thought—like this, don't you know—a sort of back handed twirl, and the moment I saw him I remembered it instantly. He might walk down Bond street any morning and meet every friend he ever knew in the world, and not one in a thousand would ever suspect it was he, but Fred and I, we would know, be-cause we saw such a lot of him as a child and were accustomed to reprove him for this same awkward trick of his."

And as a matter of fact the moment Mrs. Valentine mentioned it Kathleen recollected perfectly that she had often ob-served Arnold Willoughby stand in just the way she mimicked, pulling a particular lock at the back of his hair whenever he was observant of a person's face or attentive to any element in a picture or land

The moment she could get alone with her mother up stairs she began to speak to her seriously. "Mother," she said in her most coax-

ing tone, "you were so good to take my hints. I didn't want Canon Valentine to know who Mr. Willoughby was-I mean, what name he calls himself-or that you and I knew him, for I'm sure the canon was right. Mr. Willoughby is Lord Axminster.

Mrs. Hesslegrave made no immediate re-ply except to step forward with the utmost gentleness and press a motherly kiss upon her daughter's forehead.

"Oh, Kitty," she cried, gazing fondly at her, "how awfully clever of you! My darling, I'm so giad! And I've been seeing all along how much attention he was paying you.

Kathleen flushed up to her eyes again. It was a way she had when deeply moved. And she knew her mother was very much pleased with her indeed, for only when very much pleased did Mrs. Hesslegrave ever address her by her pet name of Kitty.

"But that's not all, mother," she went on eagerly. "I want you to promise me, oh, ever so faithfully, you won't tell anybody who he is or anything else about him. He wouldn't like it if you did. Promise me, dearest, promise me!

Mrs. Hesslegrave drew back for a second, lost in mazes of thought. She could not quite undertsand this queer Axmin-ster mystery. Then, being a romantic old lady, as many old ladies are, she wove for herself on the spot a little private romance of how it had all happened. Lord Axmin-ster, it appeared, distrusting all womankind after his bitter experience with Lady Sark, had come abroad in disguise as a common sailor in order to look out for some girl he could really love, some girl who could really love him as a man wishes to be loved—for himself, not for his estate, his rank or his title. But Kathleen, like a clever girl that she was, had discovered by intuition his real position in life fallen in love with him and made him fall in love with her. Mrs. Hesslegrave could understand now, what she had never understood before, how a well conducted girl like her Kitty could have permitted herself to form a romantic attachment for a man apparently so far beneath her. It was just like Kitty to have unmasked the real earl. In her joy and pride, to think her own daughter should have captured a peer of the realm under such adverse conditions by sheer dint of insight, Mrs. Hesslegrave once more bent tenderly forward and kissed the wondering Kathleen a second time

looking at ner with affection-for it's something to have a daughter who can catch earls in disguise—"tell me all about it! When did Lord Axminster ask you?"

"He has never asked me, mother,' Kathleen answered, with a very deep blush. Then she paused for a moment. Her heart rose into her mouth. The avowal seemed so natural at a crisis like that. "But I love him," she went on, clasping her hands, "and I'm sure he loves me. Oh, mother, don't say anything that would lead him to suppose that you've heard a word of all this. If you do, all will be lost. I know he wouldn't care for any of us to know he but data are not yet at hand for de

was really Lord Axminster." She trembled for her unavowed lover,

now the truth was upon her. "My dear," Mrs. Hesslegrave answered, her admiration for Kathleen's cleverness and power of self restraint growing deeper each minute, "you may set your mind at rest. You may rely upon my prudence. I grasp the situation. I couldn't have be-lieved it, Kitty, but I'm very, very glad of it. What a wonderful girl you are! I declare you really almost take my breath awav!

discovered the young man's rank so early, as of course she must have done, and to have succeeded in keeping her own counsel grave took for granted at once, now she knew the dreadful sailorman was really an earl. She would hardly have given her Kathleen credit before for so much gumption.

upon preserving Arnold Willoughby's se-cret that she never even noticed her moth-er's misapprehension. Her one desire now was to keep the matter entirely from Canon Valentine and if possible to prevent their accidentally meeting. And that, she foresaw, would be no easy task, for of late, in spite of Mrs. Hesslegrave's marked cold-ness, Arnold had frequently called round on one errand or another, with sketches or books, at the lodgings by the Piazza. Just as she was wondering how best to

avert the misfortune of an unexpected rencontre, however, Mrs. Hesslegrave ob-served with her blandest smile:

"We haven't seen much of Mr. Willoughby lately. I really think, Kathleen, I'll write this very day and invite him to come round to tea some afternoon while the can-on's with us."

Kathleen stood aghast with horror. She quite understood Arnold Willoughby's moread at once the reasons for his strange behavior. Something of the sort, indeed, had occurred to her as possible even before when she contrasted the man's talk and wide range of information with his sup-posed position in life, but now she knew who he was it all burst at once upon her. And she had loved him as the common sailor. That she had never concealed from her own heart for many days since the trip to the Lido. He could never say of her in future it was his rank and his artificial po-

sition in the world that had captivated her fancy. She loved him for himself. She knew it—she was certain of it! Had she

Feeding Wheat to Hogs.

Bulletin Washington Experiment Station. SUMMARY.

1. Feeding sheaf wheat to hogs is a wasteful practice; even under the best conditions a large amount of grain is wasted; and the hogs can not find enough grain to fatten on but data are not yet at hand for determining this point.

2. Soaking whole wheat in water for 12 hours increases its digestibility, so that it will produce about one pound more pork per bushel eaten.

3. Wheat coarsely chopped and fed either dry or soaked 12 hours in water, gives larger returns than whole wheat. Under the condi-And indeed Mrs. Hesslegrave felt it was most meritorious in Kathleen to have crease was sufficient to more than pay for the chopping.

4. Dry chopped wheat gave a so well that even her mother never for a moment suspected the real rank of her larger yield of pork than soaked lover, for that a lover he was Mrs. Hessleto the order in which the feeds were given each lot.

in earl. She would hardly have given her Kathleen credit before for so much gump-ton. As for Kathleen, she was so fully bent 12 pounds of pork: hence, if it costs $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel to chop wheat, it pays to feed wheat to hogs when the following prices obtain:

Pork 3 cents and wheat less than 31 cents.

Pork $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and wheat less than $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Pork 4 cents, and wheat less than $43\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Pork $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and wheat less than 491 cents.

Pork 5 cents, and wheat less than $55\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

6. With wheat at 24 cents a bushel, pork can be produced at a quite understood Arnold Willoughby's mo-tives now; with a flash of intuition the minute she learned who he really was she at $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel produces pork at a cost of 2 cents a pound.

Wheat Profits.

Bulletin Wyoming Experiment Station.

The following may be of some nterest to Michigan farmers:

SUMMARY.

Advantages of raising wheat under irrigation are: 1st, an assured



"Mother, mother," she cricd.

court in the United Kingdom. Once dead, always dead, was a rule that ought to be applied to these Tichbornian revivalists. If you choose to go out like a candle of your own free will, why, the world should sternly decline to recognize you when you want

to come to life again at inconvenient mo-There should be a bill brought in ments. to declare Bertie Redburn was really dead, and then dead he should remain by act of parliament.

But as soon as they were inside the house But as soon as they were histore the house and Kathleen had gone up with her moth-er and Mrs. Valentine into her pretty lit-tle bedroom to take off her bonnet the can on's own wife gave vent explosively to a fearful and wholly unexpected disclosure.

"You know, my dear," she said confi-dentially, "that was Lord Axminster. I feel quite sure of it. Only, of course, I wouldn't say so, on dear Fred's account. You know dear Fred can't bear to be contradicted."

Once more Kathleen darted a warning look at her mother, and once more Mrs. Hesslegrave accepted the hint blindly.

"But he was so different, the canon thought," she remarked, just to keep up the conversation, wondering dimly all the while what this mystification could mean -too deep, in fact, for a quiet, respectable old lady's fathoming

on her forehead. 'I'll promise whatever you like, dear," she said in a very pleased tone, for this

was a great occasion. "Oh, Kitty, I'm so delighted! And indeed, dear, I'm sorry I ever seemed to throw any obstacles in Mr. Willoughby's way—I mean, in Lord Ax-minster's. But there, you'll forgive me. I didn't understand the circumstances as you did. And though I didn't quite approve of your seeing so much as you did of him under misapprehension, of course, as to his real place in society—you must re-member yourself I always allowed that, viewed as a man alone, he was a most charming person.'

Kathleen didn't exactly understand what her mother was driving at. These words were too deep for her, but for the moment she didn't think it necessary to inquire as to their hidden meaning. She was so afraid her mother might by some impru-dence betray Arnold Willoughby's secret. And no matter why he wished it kept she felt for her own part 'twas a point of honor for them both to insist upon keeping it. So she said very hurriedly:

"Whatever you do, dear mother, don't let Canon Valentine know Mr. Willoughby's a friend of ours. Don't say a word about him, in fact. Let the canon suppose the man he saw on the bridge is a perfect stranger to all of us. I must manage to prevent Mr. Willoughby from visiting the house for the present somehow. If Canon Valentine were to find out who he really was, it would spoil all, and then Mr. Willoughby would be so dreadfully disappoint-

Mrs. Hesslegrave caught instinctively at that one phrase, "spoil all," which con-firmed her at once in her most romantic preconceptions. Then it was just as she expected-the earl and Kitty had arrived at an understanding. There was a mys-tery in the case, of course, but Kitty would clear it all up, and she should live yet to see her only daughter a countess. "My darling," the proud mother said,

out now that she had discovered his true ing fertility of the soil. name-Kathleen trembled to herself as she thought of the possible result, for she was very much in love-he might never ask her. She wished in her heart he was really Arnold Willoughby, the sailor painter, or that she had never discovered the truth as to his artificial position.

But something must be done at once to prevent this catastrophe which Mrs. Hesslegrave so innocently proposed to bring about. Kathleen seized her mother's arm with a nervous clutch. "Mother," she cried, much agitated,

"for worlds you mustn't write! For worlds you mustn't ask him! Oh, promise me you won't ask him! You don't know how much depends on it. For heaven's sake, say you won't-say you'll do as I beg of you

Mrs. Hesslegrave, much puzzled as to what all this mystification and agitation could mean, yet drew back at once and answered in perfect good faith:

"Oh, certainly, certainly, I'll do as you wish, dear, though I'm sure I don't know why. Such plot and counterplot is a great deal too deep for a poor, simple old woman.

Kathleen's heart sank at the words. They were only too true. She felt sure she could trust her mother's good intentions implicitly, but she was by no means so certain she could trust her discretion.

"Though I've always said," Mrs. Hesslegrave remarked in conclusion, "he was really in his way a most charming per-

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"Papa," asked little Willie, isn't a cynic a man who is tired of the world?" "No, my dear; a cynic is a man of whom the world is tired."- Chicago Times-Herald.

"Humbly seems wonderfully well satisfied with himself." "Yes. well satisfied with finiterin. Test. There's nothing you can mention that he doesn't think he knows all about." Well, I suppose you can't blame him. He has no children old enough to ask questions." — Washington Star.

not written it down in plain black and white in her diary? Yet if he were to find ier and better grain; 4th, maintain-

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Either the persons who hold the power over the teacher and the schools must become better qualified, or they must part with a portion of their power and let someone who is competent do the superintending. The first seems impracticable, but a small part of the people have this knowledge. The parents will educate themselves in this direction, but to a limited degree. The other plan seems more practicable. The parents delegate the duties they now assume to superintendents and those who have more ability for directing the work of the school than the average farmer, mechanic or school teacher.-Ohio Farmer.

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Notices of Meetings. ed their money after the fail, it was found that we had enough to purchase a new secretary and bookcase com-

The next meeting of Lowell District Council will be held at South Lowell Grange hall, January 18, 1896. CLANTON F. LOWEL S. MRS. AMELIA PEAKE, CO

CLAYTON E. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Officers of Charlotte Grange No. 67, are as follows: Master, Fred Murray; Lecturer, Horace Wilcox; Secretary, C. Hoffner. Installation is Saturday, January 11.

Berrien county Pomona Grange No. 1, will hold its next annual meeting with Berrien Center Grange, at Ber-rien Center, on Tuesday and Wednes-day Jan 14th and 15th 1896. Fifth degree will be conferred in the evening. Let there be a full attendance.

KENT POMONA.

The next session of Kent county Grange will be held in the Farmers' Club room in the Court House at Grand Rapids, January 29, 1896, com-mencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Morning session will be devoted to the business of the Grange. Afternoon session commencing at 2 o'clock, will be an open meeting, to which the public are cordially invited.

PROGRAM.

Address of Welcome, Master of Pomona Grange; address by installing officer, Brother John Preston; installarecitation, Sister Mertie Preston. Re-ports of officers of Pomona Grange.

How does the progress of the U. S. in the past fifty years compare with that of other countries, during the same period?" Brothers H. C. Haga dorne, Wesley Johnson, and Sisters M. H. Foster, and John Preston. Essay, Sister I. D. Davis; song, Brother and Sister E. R. Keech.

"To what extent should a farmer become a politician?" Brothers James Martin, J. L. Davis; essay, Sister S. C. Peterson; recitation, Sister Dessie Laraway; select reading, Brother Wes ley Johnson; closing song. MRS. WM. T. ADAMS, Lecturer.

WESTERN POMONA GRANGE.

na Grange will meet at Tallmadge Grange hall, January 23 and 24 1896. As this is the annual meeting it is important that there be a large attendance. Thursday afternoon the meeting will be open to the public. Thurs day evening and Friday forenoon the election and installation of officers and such other business as may come be-fore the meeting will occupy the time.

PROGRAM.

"What kind of men should the farmers of the future be?" E, P. Tucker. Needs of our district schools," Miss Cord M. Goodenow. "The liquor ques-tion and its relation to hard times." Mrs S. Stauffer. "Good roads, what is the best and most practical system for western Michigan?" Robert Alward. Singing, instrumental music, recitations, etc., will be interspersed. MANSOR M. SMITH, Lecturer.

Grange News.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

ed their money after the fair, it was nance (dealing with its members only) which would represent all the banks bined, accordingly we had one placed in the hall unbeknown to the brothers, MRS. AMELIA PEAKE, Cor. NEWAYGO POMONA.

The county Grange met with Ashland Grange, December 26, and 27th, with a very large attendance, the mud being no hindrance.

After doing ample justice to the cooking of the Ashland ladies N. M. Kimbel called the Grange to order, and standing room was at premium.

Patriotic songs, spirited discussions and fine recitations all came in order. The paper read by Miss Carrie Carter on "The relation of the Grange and the school" was especially fine and will appear in this paper later on.

At the business meeting in the even-ing the delegates to State Grange reported. The officers were elected tosucceed themselves and one brother was obligated in fifth degree.

On reports from Subordinate Granges all Granges throughout the county were reported to be in a lively condition. We worked and talked for the VISITOR with marked effect. We noticed while in Ashland that

Ashland Grange was composed almost entirely of young people, and they are workers. They have a beautiful hall. The boys wear pretty red aprons tied on the shoulders with artistic bows, ficer, Brother John Preston; installa-tion of officers; recitation, Sister Mofili; these boys wait table, wash dishes, and reports of delegates to State Grange; do everything useful, and they are all recitation Sister Mertin Preston Berger and State Grange; do everything useful, and they are all fine looking fellows.

Newaygo county Grange is alive. The work done the past year has gained for us the fear of some, and the respect of all. We are steadily advancing and hope to add some new Granges to our list this coming year. Mrs, MARY ROBERTSON, Lecturer.

Magazine Notes.

The complete novel in the January issue of Lippincott's is by Mrs. Alex-ander, the author of the "Wooing O't" and other well known books. Mrs. Crichton's Creditor' was also her ad-mirer, but his devotion was disinterested almost beyond parallel, and her innocence and sense of duty were such The next meeting of Western Pomo- that the two would have made a model pair—if only they had been paired. As for Mr. Crichton, there was much less to be said in his favor.

> The first issue of the Atlantic Monthly for 1896 opens with an unpublished Note Book of Nathaniel Hawthorne now printed for the first time. There are also the opening chapters of a new three-part story by F. J. Stimson (J. S. of Dale) entitled "Pirate Gold." It fifties. Two political articles will be sure to attract attention. "The emancipation of the Postoffice," by John R. Proctor, Chairman of the United States Civil Common Communication and His Writings," by Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer, in Century. Service Commission, and "Congress out of Date," the latter being an able statement of the evils due to the present system of convening congress a year after its election.

The extraordinary interest in Sena-tor Sherman's book is ample justifica-tion of the sixteen page review of that work which appears in the Review of Reviews. President E. Benjamin An-Time has removed from our midst drews, the reviewer has culled many passages from the "Recolections" which another Patron, Worthy Brother Orendo M. Sikes. Deceased was a charter have not received attention in the member of Keeler Grange, No. 159, and wspaper notices, the latter having concerned themselves chiefly with the episodes of 1888 and other presidential campaign years. President Andrews well says: "John Sherman's is the rec-ord of a remarkable life, the tracing of which brings the reader face to face with all the main events of our national history during the past half century. Of our financial history during and since the war Mr. Sherman's new autobiography gives the most interesting. luminous and trustworthy account yet published, one for which students in this branch of our affairs will be pro-foundly grateful."

of the country, and be guaranteed by them, and to it should ultimately be delegated all power to issue currency. It would be a great central reservoir from which every little bank in the country would derive its strength to supply its customers with bank-balance money and currency, and under judi-cious management would give a confidence and stability to commerce not hitherto evperienced in this country.

STEVENSON'S STYLE. We Was No Mere Epigram Turner or Pyro-

technist In Expression.

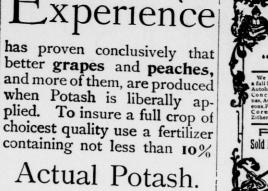
Brilliant as were Stevenson's powers of thought and word, he was no epigram turner, no pyrotechnist in idea or expression. A clear and coherent train of thought runs through his most sparkling chapters; in its elucidation every phrase plays an indispensable role, and the garment of style fits the thought so closely that, although each sentence is in itself a work of art, none exists for itself, but all for the sake of the general effect of the whole.

Singularly excellent is this whole as medium for the transference of thought; impeccably lucid and limpid, translating all shades of perception, sensation and emotion with such ease and preciseness that the reader scarcely remembers he is absorbing the thought of another. But even this rare merit does not necessarily imply great charm of style. To achieve the highest kind of charm, of beauty, the ear must be enchanted while the mind is definitely and delicately led.

If you do not possess an ear for the music of prose (which has nothing at all to do with the ear for music proper and is different even from an ear for verse, and a good deal less common), no one can make you understand the extraordinary beauty of Stevenson's work But if you do possess this organ you will rate him, as an artist, at least as high as any poet. The essentials of good poetic form, with its organized measure and accentuation and often its determined rhymes, are symmetry and repetition, echoing assonance and resonance. The essentials of good prose form are a graceful symmetry, a discreet avoidance of actual in favor of suggested balance, harmony in perpetual diversity, no obvious repetitions or echoings and yet in every phrase a recognition of the form and color of all accompanying phrases. Thus a more subtle, if not a higher technical sense, goes to the making of very good prose than of even very good poetry; there are no formulas or deals with romantic Boston life in the rules to give assurance or warning, no signal cries determined upon in advance and thereafter loudly audible as helpers

For the Baby.

Gingham frocks for baby girls from 1 to 3 years old are made with full, plain skirts, tiny rows of insertion forming real lace and are altogether irresistible. Exquisite little gowns of white nainsook for dress up occasions ripple with frills of yellow valenciennes lace. Other pretty gowns for girls a little older are made of silk crape. The Dutch dress for this purpose is the design most in favor at present. It is a quaint little frock, with the neck somewhat low and bound with Will contain no long serial story, but a twist of ribbon. The small girl, who a twist of ribbon. The small girl, who has her own tailor, has more coats than stories running through three or more she knows what to do with. The prettiest of her summer coats is made of pique. She may own two of this material if her mother's social position requires it. One should be a short jacket of light blue or yellow pique, fastened with big pearl buttons and having a deep sailor collar and cuffs of rather openwork embroidery. The other coat should entirely cover the frock with which it is worn. It may be of tan pique, with the design in white, and it should be trimmed with a deep collar of rich ecru lace. Pique sunbonnets are made to order to match the coat. These sunbonnets are trimmed with embroid-



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JANUARY 2, 1896.

regular in attendance, only being absent the last two meetings previous to his death. He was a charter member of VanBuren county Pomona Grange, and has three times represented our Order in the State Grange. He has filled many positions of trust in both county and Subordinate Granges.

We quote a few lines from a personal letter written by Rev. Olivia J. Carpenter to Mr. and Mrs. Perry, knowing that she has many friends among the Tribune readers who will be interested. She says, "I think you will be in sympathy with me when you learn that my dear old home on the farm burned down before our eyes last Friday morning, with most of its contents, and no insurance. We had kept it insured for many years, but the hard times and high taxes had led us to neglect to keep it up the past year." Charlotte Tribune.

Tallmadge Grange is booming. At our last meeting we conferred third and fourth degrees on six candidates, closed with a bountiful dinner, and a program which was promptly rendered and proved exceedingly interesting. We have another class of six and

several other candidates looming above the horizon.

We have ssayed to have evening meetings on alternate Saturday evenings, devoted to entertainments of various kinds, but the weather sometimes interferes with the best laid plans. M. S. W.

At a regular meeting of Danby Grange held Wednesday night, De-cember 25, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Master, Charles H. Peake; Secretary, R. E. Guilford; Lecturer, Edwin Stockwell. "It was the nicest election ever held in our hall," was the remark of many of the oldest Grangers, everything working very harmoniously. We de-cided to have a public installation of officers, and extend an invitation of our delegate to the State Grange to act as installing officer, said meeting to take place on the evening of Jan-uary 8th, 1896. Refreshments will also be served. When the ladies of the Grange count

When the ladies of the Grange count- | would have a central institution of fi- Mention VISITOR

There is really no doubt that the Chicago BREEDERS' GAZETTE-now in its fourteenth year-is at the present time America's foremost farm newspaper. It is a weekly of from twenty to twenty-four pages, with colored cover, original matter and original illustrations. It publishes each year more valuable matter detailing the experiences of successful farmers and stockmen than any other agricultural journal in the United States. Its market reports are the best published. It is the only paper that publishes full statements as to how the highest priced stock marketed at the Chicago yards was bred, fed and handled. It employs the best and most practical writers only, and is taken and read by more of the intelligent farmers of the

country than any other publication of its kind in existence. Sample copy free. Address J. H. Sanders Publishing Co., 358 Dearborn street, Chicago, Il,

Following M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu's notable article in the December Forum, the January number of the Forum will contain "Some suggestions on Cur-rency and Banking," by Mr. Adolf Ladenburg, a prominent banker of New York City. As a panacea for our financial ills, Mr. Ladenburg suggests that the banks in every city or small district combine and form a sort of Clearing-House Bank, and that these



ery and are exceptionally pretty .-- Bos-

ton Courier.

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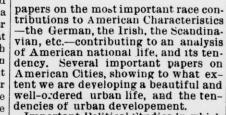
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FOR 1896

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will be treated in a practical article or two based on an original and fresh in-vestigation of the payment and standing of the profession in different parts of the country. Suggestions will be made by acknowledged authorities as to what may be done to elevate the profession and to give our school sys-tem a further aud better development. Interesting contributions to Sociological study will include two papers by Mr. J. M. Ludlow, one on Trade Unions, and one on The Christian Socialist Movement of the Middle of the Century. Mrs. Lille B. Chase Wy-man will furnish some studies of Girls in a Valley.

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