

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

VOL. XXI. NO. 16.

CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 20, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 496.

Redfern Liquor Commission Bill.

The following letters are self-explanatory:

I take it for granted that in seeking "comments on the merits and weakness" of the above mentioned bill you do so with reference to its availibility as a means of assisting in undermining the liquor traffic and not as a means of fortifying it, for, no doubt, an overwhelming majority of those who willingly discuss such measures at all, while they differ as to the measures which would prove most effectual at present, are hoping in time for the utter extinction of the evil.

Lack of space forbids extended dis-cussion but it is of the first importance, if one would have a just estimation of the effect of the proposed law, to get a clean cut idea of the character and circumstances of the scourge against which the law is leveled.

In the present case the evil is a heritage of the race-a heritage with the strength of many centuries of ever increasing vigor of growth. It is a parasite that fattens upon its host, and that has intertwined and interlocked its roots with many of the dearest habits and customs of the great mass of the people.

So great is its voracity it swallows \$1,-000,000,000 annually in this country alone, and it would be rank euphemism to affirm the obliteration of that enormous value to be the greater part of the loss, and its greed is characterized by shameless insolence and a turbulent intolerence of restraint.

Being of such a character, it requires no prophetic vision to see that the staying of the plague must prove a difficult labor and like the Lernæan Hydra of Herculean story, its many needs must be removed one by one.

If further and stronger proof of this were needed, it may be found in the fact that on account of its hoary and intimate blending with the ways of the people, the masses have become color-blind, if I may use the figure, in their contemplating it, and this is the saddest and most formidable difficulty of all.

It is evident then that there are two points against which appropriate efforts to weaken and extirpate the monster may profitably be directed, one the life and limb and the other the darkness which beclouds the vision of its more or less fervent worshipers. It is now readily seen that the latter point is the only one upon which the proposed law can have any direct effect. With this clearly in view we can readily see the merits and weaknesses of the bill. Its main merit is the general one that it seeks to gather in a pretty thorough manner, facts that will shed light upon the financial, social, moral and political effects of the liquor business. Another merit is that the bill is one that would probably receive the approval of the people if only the provisions which relate to its execution were of such a nature as to show that thorough earnestness and effective work must result from its adoption, and herein I think are to be found its chief points of weakness. It is somewhat astonishing to find that it limits the publication of the biennial reports of the commission to 4000 copies, and that of the monthly bulletins to 1000 copies, for the enlightenment of a state of two and a half million people, when its only purpose is enlightenment. It may be said that the newspapers will publish them, but I cannot see upon what grounds, or it may be replied that the facts are sought for the education of the legislature, but the legislators are already well enough aware of the facts for practical purposes, though they will not act until the people are pre-pared to push them on. Educate the people. Another point that seems to me to be a weakness, is the failure to make provision for the payment of the commissioners for their services. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and, as a rule, effective service cannot be got without it. In conclusion, I wish to call attention to one other provision which may or may not prove to be a weakness, and that is that relating to the method by which the com-missioners are appointed. If the governor

exercising the appointing power were friendly to the object of the measure it would be well, but if he were not the whole thing would prebably be a farce. However, it is a problem whether a better way could be devised. R. L. TAYLOR.

Lapeer

FROM HON. J. T. CAMPBELL.

Complying at last with your request, I take time to very briefly give you my opinion of the bill to create a state liquor commission, as published by you October 3, 1895. My opinion may not be of value to you, but a discussion of the question cannot result harmfully.

I will condense and say that investiga-tion is always good. Ignorance is our most severe task-master. When people become enlightened upon any particular question and look closely into its processes and results they are soon convinced of its good or evil, its advantages or disadvantages, and this knowledge of the situation leads and urges them to its better adjustment and control.

Enlighten the people and you advance their privileges and commeasurably aid their social interests. Despotism is powerful only so far as its legions are ignorant of republicanism. When the people of our day become conscientiously enlightened upon the evils of human slavery that slavery itself had to fall and lie prostrate with other barbarism.

So, I say, investigation with its discoveries consistently made public is good, and I endorse the proposition of your bill to investigate.

Again, people are now, more than ever before, turning their attention to the study of sociology. They are, more than ever before, believing that in such study and its revelations lies the secret of the betterment of the race and the higher and more peaceful enjoyment of all human blessings. And authorities on sociology have reached the conclusion, and are quite agreed, that to practically and successfully reform our social condition we must begin with the improvement of the lowest classes-the lowest stratum of society, and that will improve the strata above. "A foul cellar improve the strata above. is the pest of the parlor."

what larger allowance would be a good investment, amendment to the law can be made accordingly.

6. I believe some of the provisions of Section 3 are impracticable but cannot profitably discuss them on paper.

Speaking again of the bill in general, I think such a commission would be good and cannot imagine one that would be so weak as to be a complete failure. The agitation of the questions it would have in hand would necessarily result in a better understanding of a great and important issue. Mason.

A Word from Bro. Messer.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:-Some time since you asked me to write a short article for the VISITOR in regard to lecture work in Subordinate Granges. While the National Grange Quarterly Bulletin conveys my thought on given topics to the lectures of each state, an article for the VISITOR on lecture work might seem superfluous, but the remembrance of my pleasant visit to Michigan Granges two years ago inclines me to comply with your request, and in a measure renew my acquaintance with the members of the Order in your state.

At the outset, I wish to say that it gives me much pleasure to note the activity and interest manifested in Grange work in some parts of the state. Twenty organized and reorganized Granges since December 1st, 1895, is a fine addition to the working force of the Grange in any state, and it requires continued, persistent, well directed efforts to secure such good results; and I suspect that State Master Horton and his trusty lieutenants have been, and now are, busy in this work.

But after the Granges are organized or reorganized what then? A new Grange is of no value to its members or the community without a purpose, some well devised plan of action with definite objects in view. The plan of action and the objects to be attained are doubtless well explained by the deputy or organizer, who, after completing his part of the work, leaves the Grange in the hands of the officers who are soon confronted with the question, "What shall we do to keep up the interest in the meetings, so as to secure a good attendance and make our Grange "Aye of real value to our members?" there's the rub," and many are the lecturers who have rubbed their heads to know what is best to do, and how to do it. As education is the corner stone of the grand Grange edifice, the lecturer by virtue of his office becomes the schoolmaster to direct the thought and aspirations of the membership along those lines of development, mental growth and broadened views, which are essential to the best and highest types of American citizenship. Lecturers sometimes make mistakes by going to extremes in their work. One will seem to think that best mental growth can only be secured by the study and discussion of abstruse questions and the weighty current topics of the day. Another will go to the opposite extreme of frivolity, and spend the time in amusements of various kinds which can afford but little lasting benefit. Each of these lecturers forget that the mind like the body needs a wellbalanced ration to give it the greatest degree of strength and activity, and hence it is that when the lecturer furnishes only solid food for the mind a portion of the members, at least, become tired of what they call dry, hard questions, and lose all interest in the literary part of the meetings; and the same is true when the time is wholly given up to light, trashy matter or fun. The lecturer who succeeds best in the work is the one who presents a happy combination of these two extremes, giving food for thought and sufficient diversion to the mind to relieve it of monotony or dulness, thereby securing a healthy action, and the best possible results. System is as much needed in lecture work in the Grange as in anything else; but each lecturer must, in a measure, plan a portion of his own work, because of the different conditions, taste and capacities of the membership of different Granges, even in the same state; but the general plan of work should be the same everywhere.

The topics for discussion as given and outlined in the National Grange Quarterly Bulletin should be discussed by every Grange, and an outline of the discussion sent to the State Lecturer. The supplementary questions that are given are only for helps for those who need them. Some lecturers have abundant resources of their own, and can easily prepare an interesting program; but with many these resources are limited, and hence the effort that is made by the National Grange to render assistance to such as need help, and thus keep the work moving steadily forward in every Grange in the land.

Yours Fraternally, ALPHA MESSER. Rochester, Vt.

The Township Unit Plan.

BY E. A. HOLDEN.

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In my last letter I made a comparison of the advantages offered by and the cost of maintaining the public schools of the three northern tiers of counties of Indiana under the township system with the three southern tiers of counties of Michigan under the district system. I had expected in this letter to give a table comparing the schools of the two states. But, insomuch as the results of this table would but be a repetition of the facts brought out by the table in my last letter, I have concluded to omit this table and present facts obtained from the visitation of schools. I will say, however, for the benefit of those who have not read my other letters, that this table shows that the township system in Indiana reaches fewer pupils, secures less school by over a month every year, and costs much more than does the district system in Michigan.

I did not, as one might suppose from the extent of the statistics presented, spend all or a major part of my time while in Indiana in compiling statistics. I spent fully half my time in visiting schools, school officers, and patrons of the schools in order that I might understand fully the inner workings of their system and the *esprit de* corps of their teachers and patrons of the schools.

Most of the schools visited are in the northern portion of the state where the conditions are as near like those of Michigan as can be found. While I took some pains to visit a few schools which had been pointed out to me by officers as some of the very best schools in the state, as a rule I visited those schools most conveniently reached from where I happened to be. I was after the facts concerning the conditions of the average school and not what might be true of a few schools. I visited about thirty schools, talked with the teachers, school officers, patrons and pupils. I boarded around, as it were, and picked up all that I could and imparted as little as I could. While in the school room I made a record of the same facts that a county commissioner would in using a "Record of Visits" to record in. When out of the school room I took notes in a little notebook of conversations pertaining to the schools. I entered school rooms at all times of the day with and without introduction. I had letters of introduction to teachers and trustees from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and county superintendents. My treatment by teachers, pupils, officers, and patrons was courteous and kind. The people were as a rule open hearted and frank, which contributed much to the pleasure and success of my visiting tour. For the benefit of some who may not be familiar with the workings of the Indiana system, it might be well for me to briefly explain it. The state and county supervision is very similar to ours. The principal difference is that in place of having districts as in Michigan where the people get together once a year and determine the amount of school to be maintained, the amount of building and repairing to be done, and fix the amount of tax to be raised, they have no districts, but elect one man every four years at a township election who is delegated all these powers. When elected the trustee has almost absolute power. He is judge, jury, and at-

Now, however far the liquor habit-with its attendant evils may pervade our better society, is it not true that the lower classes are more seriously bound by it and despoiled by its destructive influences and environments? Permit me to answer, yes. Is it not also true that such classes are terribly burdened and handicapped by the liquor power? Again I say, yes.

The conclusion then is inevitable. An honest and thorough investigation into the liquor business and its results will turn the light upon the evils of the traffic and disclose to the people its enormities and where they exist as it can be done in no other way, thus putting them in the way to most intelligently deal with the question that confronts them, and equipping them with the disposition and the tools to renovate the "cellar" and thus purify the "parlor" of our social system. You see, Mr. Editor, that I am in sym-

pathy with the purpose of your bill. As to its specific provisions, I am not sure they are all correct but cannot enter into a detailed discussion of them. Let me suggest, however, these differences:

1. Give the governor authority to remove the secretary or any commissioner upon sufficient cause shown.

2. Provide that neither the secretary or any commissioner shall be directly or mdirectly interested in the manufacture or sale of the liquors named.

3. See that the salary of the secretary cannot exceed \$1,500 per annum with not to exceed \$200 extra for traveling expenses, and let him do most of the traveling for the commission. Also require him to furnish his own office, equipment, stationery, etc. Michigan can furnish lots of good men for the place at those rates.

4. Limit the traveling expenses of each commissioner to \$100 per year.

5. Limit the annual appropriation to \$3,000. If, after the work has had two years' trial, it can be shown that these amounts are inadequate and that a some-

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Field and Stock.

Scraps.

Read by M. F. Carleton at St. Clair Pomona Grange, at Buel Center, June 17, 1896.

It has been said that the secret of accumulating a fortune is to spend nothing. I take it that this means to spend nothing foolishly, that is for things that are of no benefit. A fortune of itself, is no earthly good to its possessor, only as he spends it to benefit himself or others.

It has been said that time is money. If that be true, then time spent foolishly is money spent foolishly. We don't wish to be understood by this, that one must always be at hard work earning money. Time spent in healthful amusements is often better spent than at hard labor. At work, as well as at play, do not hurry, don't worry and fret, if you are not always at the head or in the lead. Hurry, worry and fret are not conducive to good health and long life. When you have business, attend to it with all your might and mind, judiciously. Do not be distracted from it, thinking that some other busi-ness would be better, but hold fast to your purpose and keep doing, though the job may appear a hard one. The constant dropping of water wears the hard rock.

Don't try to get rich in a hurry, by gambling or speculating. Where one succeeds thousands fail. The safer way is by steady perseverance, caring for little things, looking out for the pennies, leaving the dollars to care for themselves, stopping the little leaks, when first discovered, remembering that a stitch in time saves nine.

Think as well of yourself as you expect or want others to think of you. Expect nothing from others that you are not willing to give others. If you find amusement in the looks, dress, or actions of others, you ought to find no fault, when others do the same at your expense. Be more ready to excuse the mistakes of others, than in yourself. Be more ready to pity the condition of others, than to ask it for yourself. While finding fault with others, look yourself over carefully, and see if you are not equally as much at fault about other matters, if not in regard to the particular one you are grumbling about.

Be careful about the statements you make regarding persons, matters, or things. See that you make none but truthful ones, whether they be about right or wrong doings. Never insinuate, be always frank, regarding your word above all things of value to you.

Be careful about making promises. Weigh well all answers to questions, whether in business or amusement, before saying yes or no. Where one cannot answer squarely with a clear conscience, silence is much better. Above all, avoid society lies. If you make a promise, keep it if within your power. If you promise to meet one for business or pleasure at a certain time, be there at the time. Many a man has acquired wealth by scrupulously being up to time.

When working for others, remember that the time for which you are engaged is theirs, not yours. If you cannot recognize this fact and give them your full services for that time, you are not honest. Be true to their interests, so much so that they will feel that you are necessary to them. A certain amount of selfishness is commendable. A selfishness that incites one to do his best to make a good character for being faithful and reliable at all times and under all circumstances, is certainly the right sort to possess. Set your mark of excellence high, then do all within your power, honorably, to reach the point. In your strife for position, wealth or power, have the same regard for the rights of others that you wish them to accord you. Remember that all live, more or less, in glass houses, and all have the same right to throw stones. Be careful how you go in debt. A half a loaf paid for is better than a whole loaf owed for. The man who goes in debt is more or less a slave to others. Interest eats all the time, and one who borrows adds that much to his burdens in the future for a present, oftentimes imagined necessity. Now when you think of going in debt, just make up your mind you won't. Don't cast aside old friends for new ones. Appearances are often deceptive. The loudest mouthed professions are generally not to be depended upon. Deep streams run quietly, while shallow ones are noisy. Ask counsel of those you know, not of strangers. Give your confidence to tried friends, others may betray you. All is not gold that glitters, polished brass shines fully as brightly as does the purest gold. Don't judge people by their dress. A ragged coat may cover a soul of sterling worth. Do not go through life with your eyes shut, or your ears stuffed. All of your faculties were given you for use. Make the best use of them possible. Let not a day pass that you do not learn something. Do not work mechanically, but thoughtfully. If you don't understand a thing, don't be afraid to ask questions. It is from inquiring minds that inventions and improvements have emanated. Do not it. In argument, keep your temper. When one gets angry his reasoning faculties are lessened and judgment warped. Make use of the advantages within your reach, instead of fretting about those beyond your reach. Make good use of the penny you have, instead of building air castles with the six pence you hope to have.

We should never fret over circumstances that happen as the world moves along, if they do not please us. If at first they seem hard for us to bear, they may, by patience, tact and forbearance, often be made of great benefit to us, and at times, the most pleasurable events in our lives.

Don't envy others the blessings they appear to enjoy, that you think you do not. If you do, you will forget the health and strength that you possess, the love of father, mother, brothers and sisters that you enjoy, and find yourself wishing for the things that you do not possess, thereby laying the groundwork for a lifetime of unhappiness.

Don't forget that the plainest of rooms, if flooded with sunshine and warmth, provided with a plain easy chair, comfortable lounge, and plenty of warm clothing for bed will far surpass in actual comfort, an elegant one, furnished with costly furniture, and embellished with a lot of ornamental, but useless bric-a-brac.

It has been said as one sows, so shall he reap. It follows from this, if one does not sow, he cannot reap, consequently, sowing must precede harvesting, and the amount sown, in a large measure, determines the amount harvested. In other words, barren plowed ground cannot be expected to yield much of a harvest. Empty barns and small stacks in the fall are generally a sure sign of unsown and uncultivated fields in spring and summer.

It is sheer folly to look for a successful farmer in one possessed of an overgrowth of brawn and muscle if the head is empty of brains. It is worse than folly for a farmer to live by himself, never mingling with his neighbors, never trying to learn what is going on in the world, like the turtle, concealing all his thoughts and aspirations within a shell, no benefit to himself or others.

It is better to learn a trade, before working at it. This is true of farming. Get at it with a will, learn, or at least try to, all there is of it, give it your best time, best thought, and best energy. Do nothing by halves. Always keep this motto in mind, that whatever is worth doing, ought to be done well. Study for facts, whether deduced from your own experience, or from what you observe in others. Do not take a thing for granted because it is in the papers. No class or community are more imposed upon by papers than the farmers. There are too many agricultural editors who do all of their farming on paper, and know nothing about it, in fact.

Study all the time. Waste not a moment, even one's time spent in recreation can be made profitable. Study the nature of the soil you are farming. Study the climate you live in, and watch its effect upon your soil and crops. Study the vegetable kingdom, so that you may know what vegetables are the best adapted to your farms, and how they are affected by the climate. Study animal life, so that you may know the best classes of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs to raise on your farms, remembering that animals are affected more or less by soils and climates as are vegetables. Study your own interests, when selecting men to do your business; in town, county, state and the nation, remembering that only those who have shown a life long interest in your welfare, can always be expected to legislate for your

more easily carried on and the blood flows more easily in the capillaries-which become lessened in calibre as age advancesthat it would if of a thicker nature. These acids lower the temperature of the body and thus prevent the wasting process of oxidation, or combustion in the system. Exhilarating and stimulating effects produced by tea, coffee, and chocolate are caused by theine in tea, caffeine in coffee, and bromine in cocoa or chocolate-the latter containing a smaller percentage of the stimulant than the others. All have a similar alkaloid base. Milk has become extremely popular with all classes of physicians of late years. Formerly a fever patient was forbidden to take milk. In modern practice milk is about the only food allowed. An exclusive diet of milk is found very efficacious in diabetes. At the German spas, Carlsbad, Wiesbaden, etc., a very little bread is allowed and the diet mostly made up of milk, eggs, grapes, and lean beef. A non-starch diet is the rule, bread, starchy vegetables, and cereals being almost excluded. Rice is easily digested and an excellent food, except that it abounds in earth salts. Fruits are not only digested in the first stomach, but they have a large part of their nourishment already in a condition to be absorbed and assimilated as soon as eaten. The food elements in bread and cereals have to undergo a process of digestion in the stomach, and then be passed on to the intestines for a still farther chemical change before they are of use to the human system. This is the great advantage of a diet of lean meats and fruits .- From "How TO PROLONG LIFE," by WILLIAM KINNEAR, in NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for August.

Small-Fruit Culture For Market.

BY WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, ASSISTANT POMOL-OGIST, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRI-CULTURE.

[Reprinted from the Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1895.]

HARVESTING AND MARKETING.

Before the fruit begins to ripen, the size and style of package to be used should be decided on and a sufficient supply to market at least half of the estimated crop should be provided. The demands of different markets vary greatly, but in all of them a neat, clean package will outsell a poorly made or filthy one. The essentials are (1) that the packages shall be of the standard size in the markets to be supplied; (2) that they be as light as may be without sacrifice of sufficient stiffness and strength to withstand any ordinary pressure; (3) that they be neat, clean, and attractive in appearance. For the small fruits, except the red raspberry, the quart box or basket (packed in crates containing 16 to 64) is the supposed standard package in most markets, though degenerate sizes and forms of this cause a variation of 25 to 30 percent in its actual capacity. Red raspberries are commonly marketed in pint cups or boxes (packed in crates), while currants are frequently sold in the climax basket so largely used in shipping

with marketable fruit. All boxes should be as full as they can be packed in the crates without bruising the fruit, and the berries in the top layers should be placed by hand, so as to present an attractive appearance. It goes without saying that the fruit should be of uniform quality throughout the package if the grower hopes to build up a desirable reputation in his market.

Every package should be branded with his name, and this should be a sufficient guaratee of the uniformity of its contents. Such a brand will often insure against loss during gluts, and cause prompt sales at advanced prices when the conditions affecting demand and supply are normal.

STRAWBERRY.

The strawberry succeeds on a wide range of soil, but does best on a moist, sandy loam. It may be planted at any time of year if protected from sun and frost, but is commercially planted in early spring or in late summer. Only new plants, that is, those less than one year old, should be used, and these should be from the first sets rooted from runners. Distance between plants varies, but rows 4 feet apart, with a distance of 15 inches between the plants, requiring 8,712 plants per acre, may be taken as fair average. Blossom buds should be removed from spring-set plants, as fruiting lessens plant growth. Runners should be allowed to root early in the season and until a row width of 15 to 18 inches is attained. Those formed later in the season should be cut off or torn off with cultivators. To avoid tearing up rooted runners, always cultivate in the same direction; to prevent them from rooting, reverse the operation. Judicious thinning out of weak or crowded plants in the row is advisable. Select tested varieties, and if any are pistillate provide bisexual sorts blooming and ripening at the same time, and, as nearly as may be, such as produce fruit similar in size, color, and appearance. Plant in separate rows in the proportion of one bisexual to three or four pistillate. Mulching usually pays if clean straw, etc., can be had at a low price. Injury to blossoms by frost can be lessened by pulling mulch up over them with light, broad, hand rakes during the preceding day and removing after the danger is past.

Cultivation should cease from blooming time until fruit is harvested. For hoeing, a thin tool with both narrow and wide blades will be found advantageous.

The most difficult period in strawberry cultivation is that which immediately follows fruiting. Weeds and grass gain a foothold during the fruiting period, and the soil becomes hardened by the tread of pickers. Some growers prefer to plant a new field each year, in which case but a single crop of fruit is taken off, the plants being plowed under and followed by turnips, buckwheat, or some other quickgrowing crop. Where land is high priced and the season long enough to mature a supplemental crop, this practice is to be commended, but in most localities it is found profitable to fruit strawberries at least two years.

In such case it is advisable to mow, dry, and burn the leaves and weeds as soon as the fruit is harvested. Some elements of

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benefit, while legislating for others. It is a good idea to do your own work, be independent, paddle your own canoe, ask no favors. Don't expect anyone to help you with the interest that you help yourself. Your progress may be slow, but it is a step at a time, and each succeeding one will be the longer and stronger for the energy put forth and strength gained. It is not the one that has started with a full pocket that has come out the best in the race of life.

Take Your Choice.

As compared with the nourishment they give, fruits and nuts have the least proportion of earthy salts. Animal flesh comes next, then vegetables, and fourth in rank we have cereals and pulses, which are shown to have the largest amount of the earthy matters. From the analysis we see that fruits as distinct from vegetables have the least amount of earth salts. Most of them contain a large quantity of water, but that water is of the purest kind-a distilled water of nature-and has in solution vegetable albumen. We also notice that they are to a great extent free from the oxidized albumens-glutinous and fibrinous substances; and many of them contain acids-citric, tartaric, malic, etc.-which when taken into the system act directly upon the blood by increasing its solubility, by thinning it; the process of circulation is grapes.

Where a home trade is supplied, the same packages, if carefully handled, can be used several times, but for shipment to any considerable distance the "gift" package seems destined to soon supplant the old "return" crate.

With packages provided, the necessity for some sort of packing house arises. This should be near the berries, and should be large enough to comfortably accommodate the packers and to shelter from sun and rain such quantity of picked fruit as is likely to accumulate at any one time. A flat-roofed shed, open to the north and boarded down from the top to near the ground on the other three sides, answers a very useful purpose. If a large area is planted, a more expensive building, with storage room above for packages, may be built with profit.

Enough hand carriers should be provided, so that each picker may deliver his load, receive credit for it by means of tickets or other simple method of keeping account, and receive an empty carrier in return without waiting for his own to be emptied. Some distinguishing mark should be placed upon each loaded carrier, however, in order that it may be traced to the picker at any time previous to the packing in the crate. This is easily done by assigning to each picker a number and affixing to each carrier as it comes in an inexpensive tag marked with the picker's number. Inexperienced pickers need instruction when first placed at work, and watchful supervision for a day or two. Old hands often have to unlearn careless or slovenly habits acquired elsewhere, and in this respect are less satisfactory than new help. Neatness, thoroughness, and honesty must be insisted on, and after a picker is known to be reliable on these points his services are worth considerable more to the grower than before. Pickers should be instructed to assort fruit as they pick, or at least should be prohibited from placing decayed, unripe, or imperfect berries in the boxes

fertility will be lost, but the destruction of injurious insects and fungi will compensate for this. If a durable mulch, like pine needles, has been used, this should be raked off and stacked for future use before the mowing is done. Immediately after the burning, two furrows should be thrown together, midway between the rows, with a light and sharp one-horse plow. Sometimes four furrows are needed to reduce the width of the rows to 1 foot or less. This leaves all portions of the rows readily accessible to the hoe, which should follow the plow within a few days. The frequent cultivation previously mentioned will in a short time level the ridge and reduce the space between the rows to a mellow condition favorable to the rooting of runners. Unless the soil is very rich and free from weeds, it will seldom pay to retain a strawberry field longer than two fruiting seasons.

Varieties succeeding over a wide range of soil and climate are: Bisexual-Michel, Wilson, Sharpless, Gandy; pistillate-Crescent, Warfield, Bubach, Haverland.

A Fellow's Mother.

"A fellow's mother," said Fred the wise, With his rosy cheeks and his merry eyes, "Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt By a thump, or a bruise, or a fall in the dirt.

"A fellow's mother has bags and strings, Rags and buttons, and lots of things; No matter how busy she is, she'll stop To see how well you can spin your top.

"She does not care—not much, I mean— If a fellow's face is not always clean; And if your trousers are torn at the knee. She can put in a patch that you'd never see.

"A fellow's mother is never mad, But only sorry, if you're bad; And I tell you this, if you're only true, She'll always forgive you, what'er you do.

"I'm sure of this," said Fred the wise, With a manly look in his laughing eyes, "I'll mind my mother, quick, every day; A fellow's a baby that don't obey." -Selected.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The Possibilities of the New Woman on the Farm.

Paper read before the "Woman's Section" of the Farmers' Institute at Jonesville, Jan. 30, 1896. by Mrs. E. D. Nokes, Church.

Implanted in every human heart, is a conception of an existence better, higher than one's actual surroundings; an ideal life which prompts a constant reaching out toward an ultimate actuality in the betterment of their own condition, or of those they are associated with, or of both.

This ideal may exist in one person's mind as an ideal dream; in another's as a germ of unrest and discontent, still in another's as a lever, lifting by energetic action and force of circumstances toward, yes, even to the actual. This ideal is a creator of possibility, and exercise of attention, comparison and will makes this possibility a reality.

Nowhere is this ideal working with such energy to leaven the whole mass as among the women of the farm. In their isolated homes they read of the marshaling of their sisters under new banners, and their listening ears catch the echo of the shouts of victory as these discover, with their better opportunities, new worlds of thought and action, stirring their hearts with a longing for the necessary drill to advance and protect their own domain. The strength of this desire is manifested by the number of farmers' wives with the gray around their temples who are reaching out and grasping every thing which will give them light and knowledge upon this new phase of existence. They feel and know that their life work has been retarded by lack of skill and educational privileges. They realize that all professions require specific training and facility in doing their work, and they are doing justice and judgment unto themselves by seeking the way and means for the training.

Their individual work has been one of the greatest factors in the creation of the material wealth and prosperity of this great state. Their judgment tells them that the value of this work should be recognized in a material way, and justice would give them pro rata share according to the number engaged in this specific work and the assessed value of the wealth created by their hands. The state is supposed to exert paternal care over its citizens, and as yet very little has been done for these handmaidens of the commonwealth in practical educational advantages along their line of work. Can you estimate the creative and progressive possibilities which would eventually come, if what in equity belongs to them were used in giving the needed buildings, and equipping them with paraphernalia necessary to give the girls from the farm perfect training in all theoretical, demonstrative, and practical knowledge of farm home making? This fund would be equal, not only liberally to pay the best talent for instruction, but to give a surplus for moulding and stimulating public opinion up to the work.

The institutes are sowing seed which will spring forth and ripen into an abundant harvest for agriculture, but as yet few are dropped toward creating this distinct type of womaphood for which we plead. The colleges and our university are open for the higher education of our girls, but the general result is to educate them away from the farm, into other fields of action where personal gain is the chief consideration. The ideal is for a curriculum that will reverse the order of things, making the ornamental subservient to the practical; where habits of study and handiwork go side by side; where the boy and girl striving together would receive training which would hold them to the highest ethics of their being, and send them back to the farm thorough masters of two principles of success, a trained mind guiding a skilled hand, coupled with a will to push the whole structure of their chosen calling toward a bountiful remuneration; a just recompense for the skill and labor involved. Under-stand me that I do not confine this to money consideration. Let me illustrate by a few comparisons of the present with the richer possibilities of the new future. I need but tell you that the dominating influence of woman is for the future. Then ask how a thorough, practical knowledge of anatomy, physiol-ogy, and chemistry would effect the wellbeing of the future farm home. Thoroughly conversant with the construction of the human frame; how the physiological changes produced by conforming to certain modes of dress, and manner of work, interfere with the involuntary action of those muscles which control vital parts, and that to conserve her vital force she must exercise an intelligent use of this knowledge toward the result desired, thus bringing her physical nature up to the standard ideal. Would not the practicable demonstration in chemistry of food formation, with her

her to work for the higher physiological changes which come from selected, well cooked food, the result of which would be her own self preservation and the perpetuation of her race. This knowledge would be an instrument to touch the secret spring which unlocks the happiness of family life and makes the life worth living. Contrast the existence of a woman in a home, with a strong physical frame, with nerves like strings of steal, which would spring to the touch of a well balanced brain sending the vital forces tingling to the extremities freighted with an animated energy which would transform everything she touched into life-giving elements of strength to all she came in contact; with the bent forms, shrunken muscles, jangling nerves, and dwarfed mental faculties, specimens of which are too pitiably common, and are constantly dropping into untimely graves; finding shelter beneath the roof of our insane asylumns, or living what should be their best days, in discontented, troublesome old age. Sanitary science, hygiene, germ theories, with hereditary law, exert perhaps a more potent influence upon human lives than those discussed.

There may be consolation in standing by the open grave of a human bud nipped by the frost of neglect of sanitary conditions, to remember the promise, "that of such are the kingdom of heaven," but the crown is, in length of days and hoary hairs, the jewels of satisfaction in that crown, the remembrance of the exercise of diligent obedience of the divine laws which control our existence. These laws touch humanity on all sides, socially, morally, and politically, and carry with them an incalculable amount of misery or happiness, and it is an injustice to hold mothers accountable for what they do not know or understand.

To be continued.

Girls on the Farm.

The constant talk about "How to keep the boys on the farm," "Why do boys leave the farm?" and "How shall we make the farm attractive for the boys?" would make us think that girls were not a part of the farmer's family. At farmers' institutes boys are talked about and thought to be almost as important as the fine horses and cattle, but the girls too often are not even thought of, or, if they are, and anybody dare to speak of them, there is too much the feeling of one who said, "I venture to give a few words in your behalf," or another, who said, in a paper written as late as 1886, that he was entirely on untried ground, and not realizing his great opportunity, made the apology that the subject was given him.

Why is not the health and happiness of the girls on the farm made as important as that of the boys? Because too many of our farmers have not entirely passed the barbarous age when women were mere slaves. Almost any of them will be shocked at that assertion, and disclaim ever whipping her or using her as a pack horse. But there are words that sting worse than whip-cords, and neglect is often more cruel than over-work.

The position of the daughter on the farm, from the time she is old enough to care for the next child younger until she leaves her father's home, too often broken in health and spirits, is that usually given the small boy a "necessary nuisance." Necessary, because the farm work could not go on smoothly if there was no one to see that the meals were always on time, and coats and trousers always ready for use; a nuisance, because she would some-times like a new dress, and a half day's rest. The fathers and brothers are not always to blame for this, too many of our mothers and daughters under-rate their own position, and really think they are not of much consequence because what they do cannot be counted in dollars and cents. Education of both boys and girls is the only thing that will improve this condition. The girls should be taught to be the confidential advisers of the boys, and the boys taught that their sisters are capable of holding that position. The work of the farmer's daughter is the most healthful occupation, if judgment is used; but too often the day begins at four in the morning and closes at eleven at night, each day having the same weary, weary round. The inspiration that she is supposed to get from the much sung about work of the milkmaid, oozes out in the barn-yard slush, and she is only too glad to be in the house again, failing entirely to see the health and spirits to be gained from "work in the open air." When she works in the flower garden, it is when there is nothing else to do, and usually is performed with aching back, and nerves too tired to see beauty in anything. She does the work because she feels, that, to make the home attractive, is a duty she owes her brothers. Two hours of every pleasant day should be spent out doors, and any mother or daughter who neglects this is failing in her duty to herself, her family, and her country. If the work of the house is too much to allow her time in chemistry of food formation, with her facility of choosing from the labor of her own hands the material to use, stimulate expense of house help and afterwards spends twice as much on doctor bills is not. a good financier.

The education of the farmer's daughter should be one of the agitated questions of the day. She is usually left to grow like the wild rose, and early becomes a victim to her ignorance. If obliged to leave home she learns too often, at expense of health and character, what she should have learned from her own mother, or if she stays in her father's home, or a home of her own, early loss of strength in body and mind is the result. The majority of women in the insane asylum are farmers' wives, and we can safely assert that this is because they have never been taught that "The life is more than meat, and the body than raiment." The beauties in everything about her can give no diversion, because she is blind. Her eyes have not been touched and opened by the finger of knowledge.

There are some who oppose a college education for a farmer's daughter, saying it gives her notions above her place and makes her dissatisfied with farm life. Any schooling which does this is not an education. There is a cause for this, but too often it is the fault of the home folks. After learning the importance of caring for her own health and growth of mind, is it any wonder that she dreads to return to where the rest she and her mother need will be sneered at as a lazy notion she learned at college? Or, if she wishes a particular grouping of a clump of trees in the yard, that, to her eyes, trained to see beauty in harmony of color and shape, would add much to the attractiveness of the home, gets for an answer, "O, that is one of your flighty college notions, pretty no doubt, but farmers haven't time to attend to such little things.'

But this is not always so; the trouble is often with the schooling. To the literature, science, and art that will give her useful hints for home decoration indoors and out, should be added the knowledge that will make her able to talk intelligently with her brothers about the "rotation of crops," and the grains that pay the best, and have some idea of how many bushels make an average yield. There is no class that need an education so much as farmer's wives and danghters. Isolated from libraries, they must be able to choose the very best books for the few they can afford in the family. The district school, usually with almost no course of study, must be supplemented by a well-chosen, interesting course of reading at home. Often at a distance from a competent physician, a knowledge of the laws of health and the treatment of the common diseases is a necessity.

The means to get this education is often not to be obtained, perhaps. But more often the farmer thinks he cannot afford it. And a woman, after all, can be only what man will give her a chance to be. If she has not the means to get an education, she can but do her best, and God, who made man to be woman's protector, will hold him responsible for the result.—Gertrude J. Havens, in Kansas Industrialist.

Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Mrs. James T. Fields will contribute to the August Atlantic some delightful reminiscences of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, giving her first impressions of her, and telling of the warm friendship and intimacy which grew in after years. Their meeting was just after the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at a time when Mrs. Stowe's reputation was world-wide, and Mrs. Field describes her modest appearance and manner. It was at a reception "in one of the dusky palaces on the Arno" that she was presented to Mrs. Stowe, and she tells of her disappointment at finding herself unable to express in any way her deep sense of appreciation of the privilege of meeting the woman who had done such noble work in the cause of the emancipation of her country from the curse of slavery. "But when I next met her in an old picture gallery," Mrs. Fields continues, "her greet-ing had the warmth of an old friend." These days are described as the happiest of Mrs. Stowe's life, coming at a time when slavery seemed certain to be abolished before the civil war was yet near enough to inspire dread. Her first glimpse of slavery, upon being invited to visit a plantation which appears as Colonel Shelby's in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is described, and the deep impression made upon her, then a girl of but twenty-two. Extracts from letters written at different periods, from before her marriage up to her communications with her publisher in regard to some of her latest books, show her thoughtful, serious nature, and indicate clearly the many difficulties under which she constantly labored. When Mr. Stowe received an appointment as professor in Bowdoin College, he moved with his family to Brunswick, Maine; and here Mrs. Stowe wrote the book which first gave her fame, writing alone far into the night after days of toil, doing her own housework, looking after her children, and even painting and papering with her own hands and unaided the interior of the cottage in which they lived. This book she herself always regarded as

an inspiration, being accustomed to say that it wrote itself, and on one occasion, upon receiving words of praise as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," she said, "I did not write it, God wrote it. I merely did his dictation.'

Although the author of "Uncle Tom" was destined never again to write so remarkable a book, it is not surprising, as her whole life was really a preparation for that work. "Her later books," Mrs. Fields says, "are really remarkable for their power when the circumstances under which they were produced are considered."

The Juveniles.

Peter, the "Mint Bird."

If you have a silver dollar of 1836, 1838, or 1839, or one of the first nickel cents coined in 1856, you will find upon it the true portrait of an American eagle which was for many years a familiar sight in the streets of Philadelphia. "Peter," one of finest eagles ever captured alive, was the pet of the Philadelphia mint, and was generally known as the "Mint bird." Not only did he have free access to every part of the mint, going without hindrance into the treasure vaults where even the Treasurer of the United States would not go alone, but used his own pleasure in going about the city. Everybody knew and admired him, and even the street boys treated him with respect. The government provided his daily fare, and he was as much a part of the mint establishment as the superintendent or chief coiner. He was so kindly treated that he had no fear of anybody or anything, and he might be in the mint yet if he had not sat down to rest on one of the great fly-wheels. The wheel started without warning, and Peter was caught in the machinery. One of his wings was broken, and he died a few days later. The superintendent had his body beautifully mounted, with the wings spread to their fullest extent; and to this day Peter stands in a glass case in the mint's cabinet, where you may see him whenever you go there. An exact portrait of him as he stands in the case was put upon the coins named.-Harper's Young People.

Susie.

"I don't want to go to the picnic, Aunt Mary."

"Why not, Susie?"

"Because I never have a good time at any such place. You know I'm not like the other girls."

Susie was very shy and self-conscious, but she wasn't a bit selfish. She lacked "cheek," of which so many girls have an abundant supply.

"If you'll go with me," said Aunt Mary, "I promise you shall enjoy it."

So Susie put on her simple white dress with a blue sash, and her shade hat, and went with Aunt Mary. It was very warm on the cars, and a lady near them seemed suffering from the heat. Aunt Mary took her drinking cup from her basket, and giving it to Susie said, "Go and fill that at the ice cooler and offer it to the lady, and then bring me some, and have som

yourself.'

A grateful "thank you" from the lady made Susie very happy.

When they reached the grove the other girls grouped themselves variously, but Susie stayed by Aunt Mary. The latter spied a little girl by her self, and said to Susie: "Go and ask that little girl if she wouldn't like to swing, and give her a chance to enjoy herself.

Susie went obediently and was soon talking with the strange girl, who turned out to be the daughter of the owner of the grove in which the picnic was held. This little girl, grateful for Susie's attention, offered to take her to some pretty nooks near by, not accessible to the other children, and the two girls had a fine time rambling together till lunch was ready, and then everybody was called by a bell to the tables.

After lunch Aunt Mary said: "One of the little girls was made sick by riding in the cars and she lies yonder under that maple tree. Take your friend and go and see if you can't do something for her; she's too sick to play."

So the two went and cheered the patient, carrying lemonade and talking pleasantly to her, till she really began to forget her sickness and take an interest in things about her.

When Susie got home from the picnic she told her mother she never enjoyed herself so much in her life. Aunt Mary, hearing this, said as they were talking over confidentially: "Now, Susie, whenever you feel shy and begin to think about yourself and how awkward and solitary you feel, go right about making somebody else happy, and you'll forget all about your bashfulness, and be surprised to find how soon you'll begin to really enjoy yourself and be genuinely happy-Universalist.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation. Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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OUR WORK.

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

by those ends which we seek.
OUR OBJECT
is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement, Financially, Socially, Mentally, Morally.
We believe that this improvement can in large measure be brought about:
1. (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.
(b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.
2. (a.) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.
(b.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood.
3. (a.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.
(b.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Col-

b. (a.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.
(b.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits.
(c.) By maintaining and attending farmers' institutes; reading in the Reading Circle; establishing and using circulating libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for the home.
4. (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions, and teaching the high duties of citizenship.
(b.) By discussing, advocating, and trying to secure such other state and national laws as shall tend to the general justice, progress and morality.

The Grange has for a number of years advocated the formation of a course for girls at the Agricultural College. In reports of officers and committees and in resolutions the State Grange has, numerous times, placed itself on record as favoring such a course. There in no question but the attitude of the Grange has materially aided in bringing about the actual establishment of a ladies' course at the Agricultural College, for as is probably well known to our readers, such a course has been established, and when the new college year opens September 14, it is expected that quite a number of ladies will be in attendance expecting to take this new course. A competent matron and instructor has been provided; the newest hall on the grounds is being refitted for the use of the ladies, and every provision is being made for their comfort. The course as arranged is a practical one, giving a thorough training in sewing, cooking, and other lines of domestic economy, as well as a good training in the branches of general education. Girls can study butter-making, poultryraising, and floriculture as well as the household duties, and music and painting are optional. The Grange, by its untiring zeal in asking for this course, has in a certain sense become responsible for its success. If the course is to be justified, it will have to be by a good attendance, that is the measure of success to a large extent. We believe that if parents everywhere will make an effort in their families and communities, the dormitory can be filled with girls at the beginning of the next college year. Bring this matter up in the Grange, talk it over there and talk it over in your homes, and see if it is not possible for the young lady to start here with her brother this next fall term. We have asked for this course; we must help to maintain it.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

very times when the Grange becomes the most useful. When everybody is prosperous each man can get along fairly well on his own hook. When times begin to pinch, when doubts arise about this policy or that policy, when work of reform needs to be done, then is the time for people to organize themselves. Do not wait for the good time coming to join the Grange, but do it at once.

If the average man exhibited as much enthusiasm in religion as he does in politics, he would be called a fanatic. If he discussed schools with the same eagerness that he does finance, he would be called a fool. Perhaps it is quite true in all departments of life, but it certainly is true in the domain of politics, that feeling rather than reason wins the day, at least temporarily. The man who can stir enthusiasm is the great political orator, for the time being. One could almost write a political speech which, by leaving about every other line to be filled in by the orator, would be adapted for every political speaker of nearly every shade of political belief. This campaign, however, is going to be run less on this line than former ones. There are real vital questions at stake, and the campaign is going to be one of education rather than of enthusiasm. If this should prove to be an incorrect prophecy, it would be a misfortune. If the financial question is settled by enthusiasm, we shall be worse off than we are now. It must be settled by the reasoning power of the country, and not by the swinging of arms and the yelling of thousands of throats. Doubtless with the average makeup of human nature this element of enthusiasm that we have been talking about is necessary to successful politics; but if a man, figuratively speaking, climbs a tree and looks down upon the multitude as they pass by in their enthusiasm, he cannot help feeling that it would be much better if the same multitude were reading, studying, and thinking. The worst phase of enthusiasm in politics is that it enables political demagogues the opportunity of their lives. Not to say the true thing, but to say the thing that pleases is their part, and they know how to play it. They know just when to bring in the name of the great party leader so that everybody goes wild, though for what reason they cannot tell. They know how to set a convention yelling. Perhaps the name of demagogue is too harsh a one to apply to persons who are performers in these matters, but the effect is essentially the effect of demagoguery. People decide sometimes because of the lack of sense rather than because of the possession of it.

It has been stated in several of the daily papers that Mr. Pingree would dictate the makeup of the next legislature of Michigan. From the VISITOR standpoint we have nothing to say about Mr. Pingree or his methods unless he becomes governor of Michigan. It does not make any difference to the Grange whether he becomes governor of Michigan or not, but it does make a great deal of difference to the Grange and to the farmers and to all other good citizens whether or not he dictates the legislature. The legislature of Michigan belongs essentially to the people of Michigan. Theoretically the president and congress and governors and all other officers are chosen by the people, but practically the legislature is the most powerful body which comes close to the people. They are better able to name its members than they are in almost any other case. The legislature of the state has tremendous powers. It stands the people in hand to guard themselves yery carefully against the legislature being made up of men who do not represent the people's interest. It has often been asserted that legislators have been chosen to elect senators. We had hope that this year, it not being a senatorial year, the legislature might be elected to enact laws for the good of the people. If this rumor about Mr. Pingree is true, it should be resented by every loyal citizen. Dictation by a governor is just as bad as dictation by a senator. The people to dictate to the legislators, are the people themselves, the voters, and we appeal to our readers who are voters to assert themselves at once in favor of men who will promise to go to the legislature to enact laws that the people want enacted. We do not appeal to our readers as members of the Grange, but as citizens. The Grange as an organiza-tion has nothing to do with this business, but the members of the Grange and loyal citizens have everything to do with it, and it is their duty to lose no time to see that in each representative district proper men are selected. There may be a better criterion for a legislator this year than the one we name, and if so let it be substituted; but we want here to reprint for the benefit of readers who are going to be interest-ed in this matter, the little declaration or platform which we printed a month ago, suggesting that it would be proper to have it adopted by the state conventions. Nothing in this platform was adopted by the republican state convention except by putting in one measly little sentence down near the end which affirmed that the party

would be saving in state expenditures. But we believe that legislators, at least those coming from farming districts, ought to be willing to subscribe to platforms as definite and clear as the one we propose, and we hope our friends may find it useful in getting the right kind of men to represent them at Lansing this winter:

We believe that the public servants of a great state should stand upon a platform pledged to specific lines of administration. We therefore enunciate the following declarations of our beliefs on this subject:

1. We promise to practice the most rigid economy in the administration of affairs in every state department and state institution, and to appropriate no money that is not demanded by the greatest good of the people who, at the present time, feel acutely the burdens of even a moderate taxation.

2. We believe in such revision of our tax laws as shall more justly distribute the burden of our taxes, upon the basis of ability to pay. 3. We believe that every citizen should

be guaranteed pure food, and we promise to enact and enforce laws that will insure to every consumer the goods he calls for, and to every producer freedom from the competion of fraudulent productions.

4. We believe in good roads and in the enactment of laws designed to secure the continuous and intelligent improvement of our highways, but without imposing further burdens upon the tax payer.

5. We believe that the affairs of the state should be conducted, as nearly as possible, upon the same principles as a private business; we therefore advocate laws designed to remove, so far as possible, all public servants from the control ef party patronage, having them chosen for fitness solely.

6. We believe in true temperance and regret the evils of the saloon. We favor a thorough investigation of the liquor traffic and its effect on the purses, health and morality of the people of our state. Above all we favor the rigid enforcement of every existing law concerning the liquor business.

7. We believe that every child in our state should be educated to a fair preparation for citizenship; and we believe furthermore that every child should be given an opportunity, by the state if necessary, to secure the very highest and best education. But we believe that education should in every grade from the lowest to the highest be made as practical and useful as possible, fitting the student for the best work in the ordinary vocations of life.

8. Corparations should be under such state control that they can exact nothing from the people that is not perfectly just and fair, and especially that they shall deal fairly with those in their employ.

For Discussion.

The following are questions suggested for discussion in Subordinate Granges and in the VISITOR between now and State Grange session. We hope that Lecturers will have each one thoroughly discussed in the Grange, and brief reports of results of such discussion sent to us for news items. We also invite short, pithy articles from our readers bearing on these subjects. We have divided some of the topics so that we could arrive at details. "Come, let us reason together" and then we shall be able to know what is best for our interests and for the general welfare.

AUGUST 20, 1896.

(c) The formation of an anti-saloon league. . Shall free passes for state officers be prohibited ?

- 10. Shall we have a uniform text book law? 11. Shall we have a free text book law?
- 12. How can we bring about the election of the United States Senators by the people? 13. Is free rural mail delivery practicable?
- 14. Are farm statistics valuable?
- 15. Can gambling in grain be prevented?16. Shali we have state inspection of grain?
- 17. How improve district schools?18. Shall women vote in Michigan?

The Township Unit Plan.

Continued from page 1.

torney in all matters pertaining to the schools of his township. He hires teachers, fixes the wages, determines the length of school to be taught, builds or lets contracts for building school houses, determines how much money shall be raised and paid for maintaining school, for building, apparatus, etc. No matter how good an officer he makes he is not eligible to re-election. As one of the trustees aptly put it, "that provision is unnecessary for few, if any, would be re-elected."

It is very doubtful in my mind whether the free American citizen of Michigan could ever be made to believe that the welfare of their children demands that they give over the education of their children to one man in a township, with no possible appeal from his decision for four long years. Again it is hardly probable that the taxpayers of Michigan would care to give up all voice in determining the amount of taxes to be raised for school purposes and the distribution of the same to a man whose only personal interest in it might be the \$4 per diem received for doing the business. The conditions are made still worse by the fact that the township trustee is highway commissioner, drain commissioner, and overseer of the poor, as well as trustee of the schools.

This is what is called close supervision. It removes the responsibility from the people who are directly interested. These trustees may be and probably are good business men. And yet but one of all I met was a school man. Few had visited the schools during the year and but one thought that he could spare the time to visit the schools with me. Some of them had not visited a school for years. One county superintendent informed me that in the six years that he had been at the head of the schools in a county of sixteen townships, he had never received a report from a trustee which was correct. While I think this superintendent was very particular, the reports that he showed me confirmed what he said.

The great question is not so much whether their system secures more capable officers, but does the removing of the responsibility from the people to one man give better results? Allow me to quote from the trustee to whom reference has been made as the only school man met among the trustee fraternity. I called upon this gentleman at his home after having visited several schools in his township during the day. He read my letters of introduction, which explained my mission, and handed them back to me with the observation, "I shall be greatly surprised if you find the Indiana system any improvement over the Michigan system." As he proceeded to answer my questions and explain his opinions I took down the following statements as he made them: "I think the tendency has been in Indiana for over fifteen years to take authority away from the people and centralize it, and I am sorry to see it. One of the chief objections to our system is that it puts the management into politics. There is too much red tape connected with the Indiana system, and red tape always costs. The closer you can bring the responsibility to the people in the district the better it is for all concerned. When you remove this responsibility you will find that the people lose interest in matters pertaining to school." I remarked, some thought, Mr.-His answer was, "I have observed and have seen it. I have seen it, therefore I know it." This gentleman was recommended to me by the county superintendent as being the best trustee in the county. He is a teacher of many years of successful experience, has a son in business in Michigan, and understands the school spirit in both states. If the people have no voice in school matters they naturally will lose interest in the schools. I have traveled all day in a township and not found a patron of the schools who could tell me how much the teacher in his school was receiving for his services. Below I give part of a conversation held with a teacher: Q. What wages do you get?

The more it is tested and tried the more evident does it become that the Grange is the strong farmers' organization. The more it is studied and the stronger the light that is thrown upon its methods and purposes, the more evident does it become that the Grange is the ideal farmers' organization. The more it is compared with other organizations of all sorts, the more evident does it become that few, if any, can excel it in breadth of view, in nobility of purpose, and in efficiency of machinery. In these days farmers are talking organization; they are crying out against evils felt but not always seen; they are anxiously expecting relief from one source or another, and yet they fail to grasp the very means that lie within their power to bring about many of the things which they seek. A brief study of Grange work ought to convince every farmer that it is the very best thing he can do to join a Grange and to take the time and little money necessary to help maintain it. Farmers complain about the stringency of the times as an excuse for not joining. There is hardly a farmer in Michigan who does not waste enough time to pay his Grange dues over and over again. This latter item is so insignificant that the poorest man can join if he wants to. These times of stress are the 1. Are the present tax laws of Michigan just and fair to all classes? If not, why not? 2. Are the tax laws complied with in making assessments? If not, where is the blame? 3. What specific changes in our tax laws would be advantageous?

(a) Specific taxes.(b) Inheritance tax.

(c) Mandatory assessment under oath. (d) County boards of auditors.

(e) Personal property.

4. How can expenses in our state government be reduced?

(a) The departments at the capitol.(b) The legislature.

(c) Miscellaneous. 5. How can expenses in our state institutions

be reduced, without injuring their efficiency? (a) Educational institutions. 1. University. Agricultural College. Normal School. 2.

4. Mining School. (b) Prisons. 1. At Jackson. 2. At Ionia.

3. At Marquette. (c) Asylums. . At Kalamazoo. At Pontiac.
 At Traverse City. 4. At Newberry. 5. At Ionia. (d) Other institutions.

1. Industrial school for boys.

girls.

- State Public School. School for deaf.
- School for blind

6. Home for feeble minded.

Soldiers' Home.

6. How can county and township expenses be reduced?

(a) Courts.
(b) Schools.
(c) Jails and poor houses.
(d) Roads and drains.

(e) Salaries. (f) Miscellaneous.

How can our pure food law be strengthened? What can we do for temperance?

(a) As to enforcing present laws.

(b) An investigation of the liquor traffic by a commission, or by the Board of Corrections and Charities.

A. Forty-five dollars per month.

Q. Are the wages uniform in the township? A. No, the other teachers get \$35.

Q. Is this the trustee's home school?

A. Yes.

Q. Do not the patrons of the other schools find fault if the trustee pays more in one school than in the rest?

A. The people do not know it.

Many other things might be mentioned to show that the school spirit is not strong among the people in Indiana. The people

AUGUST 20, 1896.

are content with an average of six and onehalf months of school in the rural districts and less than seven for the whole state. The average school closes for the year by the first of April and there are those closing in February.

The work in the school-room is in keeping with the spirit of the patrons. There are many good and experienced teachers and many bright children, but the spirit seems to have left them. Let a teacher understand that no matter how hard he may work or how much he may make his services worth, he will receive no more than the poor or worthless teacher; and that to stand in with the trustee counts for more than good work, and you have removed a great motive to good, energetic, and enthusiastic work. The routine work of the school-room is done with a considerable degree of faithfulness, but there seems to be little effort to bring new ideas and new lines of work into the school-room. Civil government was taught in four of the schools visited. Current events were not thought of, and oral and general work found little place. In nearly half the schools reading was taught by the old A B C method and the pupils stood in a row and spelled in turn. In most of the schools visited I was permitted to occupy a few moments in questioning the pupils. The questions asked were questions concerning the township, county, state and nation, questions which every child who has reached the fourth or fifth grade should be able to answer, I failed to find a pupil who could name the two United States senators from Indiana, and only two who could name the congressman from their district. In one other school a ninth grade pupil named for their representative in congress a man who had represented them two years previously. The teacher thought the pupil was right. I found whole schools that could not name the governor of the state. The Stars and Stripes floated above just two out of the thirty schools. Out of some ten schools visited just previous to Washington's birthday one was planning or preparing to observe the day with appropriate exercises. I might go on and give more data from my record book but it would but prolong an already long letter.

it would but prolong an already long letter. From what I have seen, I feel sure that a man who is acquainted with the Michigan schools could not visit thirty schools in Indiana and not be convinced that Michigan is better off under the district system. If there is still any doubt in the minds of any, I would respectfully refer them to the 11th census of the United States where they will find that after about thirty years of the township unit school system, 6.8 per cent. of the native white inhabitants of Indiana are classed as illiterate, while in Michigan under the district system of schools but 2.3 per cent. are illiterate. If it is the object of the schools to make intelligent American citizens, which it is, do not adopt the township system. Lawing.

Just What I Was Looking For.

Putnam Co., Ohio, July 14th, '96. MR. O. W. INGERSOLL, DEAR SIR:—The paint is fine and I am glad that I sent for it; it is as good as you

recommend, if not better. Yours Respectfully, J. A. McCullough. See adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.

> Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver. Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

Potash

is a necessary and important ingredient of complete fertilizers. Crops of all kinds require a properly balanced manure.

The Best Fertilizers

contain a high percentage of Potash.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York

MATRIMONY IN EGYPT.

The Curious Wedding Processions That Are to Be Seen In Cairo.

As you look out of your hotel window In Cairo, you will see a native musician sauntering by, twanging the lute of the country; then a sound like the tinkling of baby cymbals informs you that the sherbetly is going his round, with his huge glass jar slung at his side, from which he dispenses (to the unwary) sweet, sticky drinks of licorice juice or orange sirup in the brass saucers which he perpetually clinks in his hand. Late at night the sounds of eastern life invade your pillow. The distant throbbing of the naggarah tells you that a wedding procession is making its tour, and if you procession is making its tour, and if you have the curiosity to get up and sally out you will be rewarded by one of the characteristic sights of Cairo, in which old and new are oddly blended. Prob-ably a circumcision is combined with the wedding to save expense, and the procession will be headed by the barber's sign, a wooden frame raised aloft, followed by two or three gorgeously caparisoned camels-regular stage properties hired out for such occasions-carrying drummers, and leading the way for a series of carriages crammed with little boys, each holding a neat white hand-kerchief to his mouth to keep out the devil and the evil eye. Then comes a closed carriage covered all over with a big cashmere shawl, held down firmly at the sides by brothers and other relations of the imprisoned bride; then more carriages and a general crowd of sympathizers. More rarely the bride is borne in a cashmere covered litter swung between two camels, fore and aft; the hind camel must tuck his head under the litter, and is probably quite as uncomfortable as the bride, who runs a fair chance of seasickness in her rolling palanquin.

In the old days the bride walked through the streets under a canopy carried by her friends, but this is now quite out of fashion, and European carriages are rapidly ousting even the camel litters. But the cashmere shawl and the veil will not soon be abandoned. The Egyptian woman is, at least in public, generally modest. She detects a stranger's glance with magical rapidity. even when to all appearance looking the other way, and forthwith the veil is pulled closer over her mouth and nose. When she meets you face to face, she does not drop her big eyes in the absurd fashion of western modesty. She calmly turns them away from you. It is much more cutting-really.-Saturday Review.

COFFEE The largest purchase of coffee made this year at prices you never heard of before. An importer wanted some money and

we gave it to him-but look at the prices:

ROASTED RIO, It Drinks Well

In 100 pound bags, per pound	15	CENTS
In 50 pound bags, per pound		
Smaller lots, per pound	18	CENTS

ROASTED SANTOS

In 100 pound bags, per pound		
In 50 pound bags, per pound		
Smaller lots, per pound	20	CENTS

And we still have AFTER DINNER JAVA COFFEE at 25c per lb.

Dire Thousand CREAM SEFTERS, with Guage, 38 CENTS EACH.

Every one of them made of XXX Tin, best of workmanship guaranteed. They are the very same other

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

GOVERNOR TOM JOHNSON.

A Stubborn Patriot to Whom This Country Owes a Great Debt.

In a storied burial ground in Fredderick, "in his narrow bed," sleeps one whose name never fails to stir the heart of the old Marylander with lively emotions of admiration and affection—Governor Tom Johnson, that andacious and stubborn patriot of whom John Adams said that he was one of four citizens of Maryland and Virginia "without whom there would have been no Revolution," although, in affected scorn of him, a British officer, writing to his people at home, had assured them, "There is no need to be alarmed by all this noise in the colonies, which is mainly made by a boy named Tom Johnson." "That pestilent rebel" of the British

war office was the trusty, loving friend of Washington, whom he nominated to be commander in chief of all the armies of the United colonies; member of the first congress and of the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States; first governor of Maryland, and an associate justice of the supreme court, and he was twice urged to accept the portfolio of secretary of state. He was in his day the first citizen of Maryland, and in all the colonies the Revolution disclosed no wiser, stronger, sweeter character than his who joined the fortitude of the warrior with the foresight of the statesman in the temperament of an eager, dauntless boy.-John Williamson Palmer in Century.

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houses are asking 55 and 65 cents for. Should you need any in the near future it will pay you to buy them now and save the difference. We also carry a full line of DAIRY SUPPLIES. Write us for prices.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

DO YOU WEAR UNDERWEAR?

If so, read this list carefully, for ALL THE UNDERWEAR we have in stock must meet the same fate as the Shirt Waists—SELL FOR HALF VALUE. Don't think because it is the middle of August you will not need Summer Underwear, for lots of hot, real hot, weather is yet to come.

Ladies' Jersey Vests.

Low Neck and Sleeveless.

No. A. — Made of Peeler cotton, is double stitched, 2 and 1 fancy rib, and square neck. Sizes 3, 4 and 5. Will fit ladies from 30 to 38 in. bust measure. Usually sold at 8 cts. Our price.....4 cents

No. B.—Made of Maco Egyptian cotton, square neck, shell finish, and the best 15-cent garment ever made. Sale price 7 cts.

No. C.—Form-fitting, perfectly shaped, and made of Maco Egyptian cotton, horseshoe neck, neck and shoulders cord finished. Sizes 3, 4 and 5. Price......8 cents.

No. D.—Our special. Made of Maco Egyptian cotton, Richelieu rib, low, Vshaped front and horse-shoe back, fancy crochet pattern, inserted bosom, neck and shoulders taped, with crochet finish throughout. Our price.....11 cents.

No. E.—Richelieu rib, made of Maco Egyptian cotton, square neck, white satin taped neck and arms, with lace finish. Sizes 3 to 5. A 35-cent garment for 17 cts.

No. F.—Richelieu rib, lace-finished neck and sleeves, made of Maco Egyptian cotton. Sizes 3 to 5. Price..... $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Extra Sizes.

No. G.—Richelieu rib, made of fine Peeler cotton, square neck, neck and sleeves crochet trimmed and taped. Sizes 7 and 8. Will fit ladies from 38 to 44 in. bust measure. Price......14 cents

No. H.—Made of Maco Egyptian cotton, lace-trimmed neck and sleeves and cord finish. Sizes 7 and 8. This is a per

Ladies' Jersey-Ribbed Vests, with Sleeves.

No. I.—Richelieu rib, quarter sleeves, crochet finish, neck taped and cord finish. Sizes 3 to 5. Price......12 cents

Children's Jersey Vests.

No. J.—Low square neck, sleeveless, 2x2 fancy rib, shell stitched neck and arms, made of a fine grade of combed yarn. Sizes 11 to 23. Will fit children from 6 months to 8 years. This garment is generally sold at from 7 to 15 cents, according to sizes, but we make the unheard of price for any size of4 cents

Our Fall and Winter 1896 and 1897 Mammoth Catalogue, thoroughly revised. Will be ready to mail September 10th. Send 10 cents to partly pay postage and we will send it Free; also our Complete Grocery List, Sheet Music Catalogue, and Fashion Sheet.

H. R. Eagle & CO., ^{68 and 70 Wabash Ave.} CHICAGO, ILL.

College and Station

The Good of the Order.

Report at Last State Grange.

The report of the Committee on Good of the Order was read and acted upon in sections:

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of Michigan State Grange:

Your Committee on Good of the Order would respectfully submit to you its report on subjects assigned for consideration.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

Resolved, by Hillsdale County Pomona Grange, that the by-laws of the State Grange should be so changed that all counties having less than three Subordinate Granges may be attached or districted with adjoining counties for representation in the State Grange.

Your committee is of the opinion that it would not be for the best interest of the Grange to thus change the By-laws, therefore recommends that the resolution be not adopted.

Recommendation was concurred in.

Resolved, by R. C. Norris, W. L. Ball Arbor day, by requiring the secre-taries of Subordinate Granges to keep a record of all work done in this line year, for three successive years; care- to have the subject under considerfully noting conditions, per cent of living trees, plants, etc., for the pur-pose of stimulating a healthy rivalry in the interest of planting trees and shrubbery.

with the sentiment of the resolution management of farmers' institutes, they throw upon the subject. and recommend that the plan be and would most emphatically im- Science cannot be assimilated from

By C.D. Beecher of Flushing Grange, of the farmers, financially, intellec- carbohydrates and protein sound Genesee county: Resolved, That it would be for the interest of the Pa-trons of Michigan to organize them-selves into a Patrons' Mutual Fire In-surance Company.

Your committee would respectfully refer this resolution back to the State Grange without recommendation.

Referred to Executive Committee with instructions to formulate a plan for fire insurance within the Grange.

necessity of appointing a Woman's our order and will prove an effic-work Committee, in both Pomona and ient incentive for increasing our iology which it parades as part of

Your committee recommends its adoption.

Recommendation concurred in. By S. O. Coon, Sanilac Co.: Believing that our primary elections are controlled by scheming politicians, and State Grange instruct the Subordinate

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

farmer in explaining his experi-

ence and correcting his practice,

from the branches of knowledge

of soils and crops. The most ele-

mentary work which has come un-

der my notice has the form and

method of a little cyclopedia of in-

Many of these books are read-

able, and as summaries of excellent

practice are good for one who al-

ready knows by experience the ins

and outs of such work; but gener-

ally the mere smattering of scien-

How many copies of the GRANGE Agriculture in Common Schools.

VISITOR, are taken in your Grange? Whereby, if any Grange is found to be neglected and below par in this matter then the Pomona Grange may take steps to bring such Grange up to the standard; adopting such plan as shall appear practical and prove successful.

3d. Resolved, That those in charge of the VISITOR be invited to secure the publication of the findings and conclusions of the Tax Statistician and whatever else of information to the farmers emanating from that office, through the columns of the VISITOR. Yes.

TAX STATISTICIAN.

The law creating the office of Tax Statistician is a child of the all three, phrased in such general Grange and as such we should give terms as to fit all sorts of people in it all the paternal care necessary to all sorts of circumstances. The secure an abiding confidence in the effort is to make a sort of trade utility of purposes. Let us accept manual, useful to the experienced findings and conclusions of the officer in charge and hold ourselves in readiness to promote such changes as may seem necessary to secure equity and justice to all interests in the distribution of the and Mrs. S. A. Norris, committee, and burdens of government as executed Pleasant Lake Grange, No. 690, con-through the laws of taxation. For the purpose of more fully preparing legislation on the subject of formation about farming. taxation, we would recommend the the second and fourth quarter of each appointment of a special committee

ation during the coming year. FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

We view with pride the progress tific terms and statements might Your committee is in sympathy made by those charged with the better be omitted for any light press upon the minds of all Patrons words; it must be touched by the Recommendation concurred in. effort made to advance the interests ments. Phosphates and nitrates, the necessity of sustaining every

TRADE CONTRACTS.

We would recommend that Sub- ing out these compounds. The ordinate Granges throughout the name and the fact must both be in

State should actively enter into the the mind to give the name a meanspirit and purposes of trade con- ing and a use. tracts made by authority of the State Grange, and fully cooperate the nature of the case, give the in-

in this matter as a business factor timate observation needed. It can-By Mary A. Mayo: Resolved, That every delegate present be requested to impress upon the Masters for 1896 the our order and will prove an efficient plain the laws of physics and physin our order. We believe it will not teach the botany with which it agriculture. It cannot even make

REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK COM-MITTEE.

the names of soils and foods and Having hastily perused said reprocesses. Of all burdensome port we cheerfully coincide with science, the epitome of several the work of that committee as out- sciences is worse because it lacks that the candidates nominated do not lined in said report, and recom- the very first essential of science-Therefore he it Recolved That the mend the continuance of the said the seeing into things themselves. work, believing that it is clearly But such efforts are also unsatis-Granges to use all proper means to se- for the welfare of mankind and the factory as a means of education be-

give problems for child and youth OFFICIAL DIRECTORY The culture of the soil is so mato solve. One question to be anterially connected with the main-tenance of human life that it seems most natural that the facts and principles of agriculture should be the very basis of early education. Yet but few 'attempts have been made to introduce any systematic teaching in this direction. Even those few have been most striking terially connected with the mainswered only by searching the potafor their lack of success in arousout by suggestions and questions, ing or maintaining the interest and with problems to be solved by exingenuity necessary to develop ertion of the native ingenuity of mind in children and youth. Every children, teaches the self-help which makes growth, makes knowledge, text-book offered so far assumes the necessity of furnishing a cermakes ability. tain fund of information as to the

Agriculture will never take the nature of soils, the nature of plants place it deserves in the schools till it forms such a basis of daily and a body of rules for handling thought in school life as to quicken inquiry and stimulate interest in its wonderful field of information. Let the facts touch the children, and the applications will come to youth and manhood. Otherwise, we must wait for the need of applibut at the same time embodying cation to awaken interest in facts, and so be too late to take time to fundamental scientific statements find them. directly bearing upon the handling

What teachers will begin the task aright? What authors will put their best before the coming generation ?- President Fairchild, in Kansas Industrialist.

Ripans Tab	ules cure liver troubles
ripans Tab	ules: at druggiste
Ripans Tab	ules assist digestion
Ripans Tab	ules cure indigestion
Ripans Tab	ules cure nausea
Ripans Tab	ules: pleasant laxative.

UNTOLD MISERY FROM RHEUMATISM C. H. King, Water Valley, Miss., cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For five years, I suffered untold misery from muscular rheumatism. I tried every known remedy, consulted the best physi-cians, visited Hot Springs, Ark., three times,

being twisted up in knots. I was unable to dress myself, except with assistance, and could only hobble about by using a cane. I had no appetite, and was assured, by the doctors, that I could not live. The pains, at times, were so awful, that I could procure relief only by means of hypodermic injec-

Executive Committee.

Leonard Rhone.....Center Hall, Pennsylvania N. J. Bachelder.....New Hampshire J. J. Woodman.....Paw Paw, Michigan

Officers Michigan State Grange.

Master-G. B. Horton	E D
Overseer-M. T. Cole	Fruit Ridge
Steward-George L. Carlisle.	Paw Paw
Assistant Steward_I H Mont	D
Assistant Steward-J. H. Marti Rapids.	n, Box 442, Grand
Chaplain-Mary A. Mayo	D-111 11 1
Treasurer-E. A. Strong	Dattle Creek
Secretary-Jennie Buell.	
Gate Keeper-William Roberts	Ann Arbor
Ceres-Mrs. Mary Robertson Flora-Mrs. Estella Buell Pomona-Mrs. Lable McClu	
Pomona-Mrs. Julia McClure L. A. Steward-Mrs. A. Martin,	Shelby
Martin.	Grand Ranida

Executive Committee.

W. F. Wright	•		
W. E. Wright H. D. Platt C. G. Luce			
R. K. Divine E. A. Holden		Maple	Rapids
E. A. Holden			Holly.
F. B. Horton /	E	(E	Lansing
G. B. Horton (Jennie Buell)	Ex Officie	3 Fru	it Ridge
Young the		· ·····A	in Arbor

Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

Mrs. Mary A. Mayo.	
Less Dene Royce	Stanton Baroda

General Deputy Lecturers.

Mary A. Mayo	D	
Mary A. Mayo Hon. J. J. Woodman Hon. C. G. Luce	Battle Creel	K.
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Hon, C. G. Luco	I aw I aw	κ.
Hon. C. G. Luce. Hon. Perry Mayo. Hon. Thomas Mars		
Hop TL.	. Battle Creek	
Hon. Thomas Mars		
Jason Woodman. A. E. Palmer. Judge J. G. Ramadall	Paw Paw	7
Judge J. G. Ramsdell D. D. Buell	halkaska	
D. D. Buell	riaverse City	
D. D. Buell	Union City	
Count	chion city	
County Deputies		

	County Deputies.	
	U. H. Stephins	0
	L. C. Root	Co.
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	Mary A. Mayo Battle Creek, Calhoun	
1	James B. MannConarlevoix, Charlevoix F. H. Oshorn F. H. Oshorn	
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	F. W. Havens	
1	J. Weston Hutchins Hanover, Ingham	
1!	J. Weston Hutchins Hanover, Jackson Geo. F. Hall Portage, Kalamazoo	
	E. W. Allis	**
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19		
1 a	A. J. Crosby	
	V. F. Taylor	
1	Wurlin	
	W. Canfield Avoca, St. Clair	
b	Murlin Vernon, Shiawassee W. Canfield Avoca, St. Clair Vm. B. Langley Centerville, St. Joseph Obert Treby	
n n	Obert Treby Birch Run, Saginaw	
i	Cobert TrebyBirch Run, Saginaw O. CoonEast Fremont, Sanilae lelen A. FiskeLawrence, Van Buren	6
1 U	telen A. Fiske Lawrence, Van Buren	6
T	lenry Hurd	
P	ohn A. McDougal. Ypsilanti, Washtenaw	6
M	. C. Norris	
M	ary Robertson	
-	- /	

Revised List of Grange Supplies Kept in the office of Sec'y of the Michigan State Grange 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.

 Demits, in enveropes, per dozen
 20

 By-laws of the State Grange, single copies,
 75

 "Glad Echoes," with music, single copies,
 300

 Zc; per dozen
 300

 Grange Melodies, single copy, 40c; per doz.
 300

 Opening Song Card, 2c each: 75c per 50; 100
 135

 Rituals, 7th edition (with combined degrees.)
 26c each: 75c per 50; 100
 135

 Pitnals, 5th degree, set of nine.
 180

 Rituals, 5th degree, set of nine.
 180

 Rituals, Juvenile, single copy.
 15

 Notice to delinquent members, per 100.
 40

 American Manual of Parliamentary Law.
 50

 Digest of Laws and Rulings.
 25

 Sample package co-operative literature.
 18

 Sample package to-operative literature.
 15

 Sample package.
 75

 Write for prices on gold pius, badges, work 75

 Mirst for or prices on gold pius, badges, work 75

 Mirst for supplies. Address
 Mirst Juvenile.

 Ann Arbor, Mich.
 4nn Arbor, Mich.

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Now no such a manual can, in

intimate acquaintance has been formed with nature as she is work-

clans, visited Hot Springs, Ark., three times, spending \$1000 there, besides doctors' bills; but could obtain only temporary relief. My flesh was wasted away so that I weighed only ninety-three pounds; my left arm and ber were drawn, out of shape, the muscles leg were drawn out of shape, the muscles

cure the nomination of men who will work in the interest of the greatest special good of this Order. good to the greatest number.

Your committee, while in sympathy with the sentiment expressed in general by the resolution, cannot forget that this has been the established sentiment of the Grange during its entire existence, and it does not seem necessary for this this purpose. State Grange to reassume the promulgation of a lifelong principle of the Order; therefore refers the resolution back without recommendation.

Motion prevailed to lay on table.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

We are led by general information to view with deep concern the future prospects of the GRANGE VISITOR, and with dire forebodings we look beyond a possibility to the condition of the Grange in Michigan without the VISITOR. We would, were it in our power erase the shadow and remove the contemplated possibility far from us. We are taught to persevere; then let this be our watchword. Your committee would recommend that the delegates present at this meeting, upon returning to their re-spective Granges, shall press the claims of the VISITOR, to the end that at least one copy thereof shall be taken by each family represented in our Order. It is needless to suggest schemes for raising funds to pay for the same. Many plans are well known to all Granges. Adopt that which is locally practical and most surely successful.

2d. Your committee would recommend that the following ques-tion shall be included in the list of questions sent to the secretaries of Subordinate Granges, by the Secretary of Pomona Granges, viz:

AUGUST PICNICS.

We cheerfully concur in all that the Worthy Master advocated in behalf of the so called August pic-

LEGISLATION.

We congratulate the Grange of

interest of the agricultural class. We are led to admire the sagacity of the Grange in the selection of ly to be paraded as learning. subjects for legislation and the tenacity with which those charged with the management of the same carried the work to a successful conclusion. We would most respectfully point to the past as a guide to the future in the plans adopted for securing legislation and recommend the continuance of the same.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

In all things let our work go out to the world bearing evidence of well considered plans and purposes for promoting the welfare of mankind, building up the waste places in a well defined system of American agriculture, and securing an abiding confidence that the thoughtful, progressive farmer is the standard type of American citizenship.

Respectfully submitted R. V. CLARK, MRS. DITHA SIMONS, MRS. DELLA WILLIAMS, E. B. RANSFORD, E. E. GIDDINGS, CAL-VIN HOWARD.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

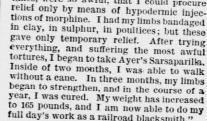
cause they call for no ingenuity on the part of the learner. To learn and recite what costs nothing but memorizing gives no stimulant to thinking. If language and mathematics were taught simply by rules to be repeated, or propositions to be committed, little would be accomplised in the years spent in school. When geography be-comes simply pages of words, it trains memroy in tricks and con-Michigan on its success in securing Just so anybody of information not directly attached to the activity of a thinking mind gives no result; it is learned to be forgotten, or simp-

evident those principles of chemi-

cal affinity which give meaning to

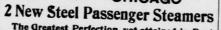
For many years, it has seemed desirable that some plan be devised for extending to the children on the farms and in the rural villages the advantages of such familiarity with underlying truths within the reach of their senses as might give them the advantage of real knowledge and true ingenuity in using the forces of nature. A child learns easily to watch the processes of nature with a quickening wonder, if led by simple steps into her laboratory. Leaves, flowers, seeds, sprouting, growing, fruiting,-all entice him into testing and questioning nature's action. A study of the elements of soil is natural as to play in dirt, if the true suggestive way is taken. Physiological processes and chemical action follow along in turn as underlying familiar facts, if the child can have his eyes and fingers kept at work. Books become his friends in helping to solve problems, not in setting him tasks by the page.

It is said, the teacher must have his ideals changed! Yes; and so send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address must the parent. So also must the maker of text-books set himself to The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Hay. Co.





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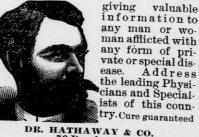
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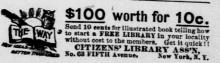
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The Ten Year Test This is attracting considerable attention amon ence buyers. They realize that **all** wire fences ar

nice when first put up, but that very few are presenta-ble after two or three years. After ten years service there is but one able to answer roli call—

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AUGUST 20, 1896.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORSHIP. And now that all was over, and her Arnold had come home to her, Kathleen Hes-slegrave felt as if the rest mattered little. He was back; he knew all; he saw all; he understood all; he loved her once again far more dearly than ever. Womanlike, she was more than satisfied to have her lover by her side-all else was to her a mere question of detail.

And yet the problem for Arnold was by no means solved. He had no way as yet of earning his own living; still less had he any way of earning a living for Kathleen. Kathleen herself indeed, happy enough to have found her sailor again, would have been glad to marry him as he stood, maimed hand and all, and to have worked at her art for him, as she had long worked for Reggie, but that of course Arnold could never have dreamed of. It would have been grotesque to give up the Axminster rev enues on conscientious grounds and then allow himself to be supported by a woman's labor. Rufus Mortimer, too, ever generous and ever chivalrous, would willingly have done anything in his power to help them, but such help as that also Arnold felt to be im-He must fight out the battle of possible. life on his own account to the bitter end and though this last misfortune of his crushed hand was an accident that might have happened to any sailor any day it made him feel none the less that painful consciousness he had often felt before of his own 'inferiority and comparative inability to do for himself what he saw so many of his kind doing round him on every side without apparent effort. He did not care to acknowledge himself a human failure. Of course he had the £50 he had received for his translation of the Italian manuscript, but even Arnold Willoughby couldn't live on £50 forever, though no doubt he could make it go at least as far as any one else of his class could. And it was only a stray windfall—not a means of livelihood. What Arnold wanted, now the sea was shut against him and painting most difficult, was some alternative way of earning money for himself and if possible for Kathleen. As to how he could do that he had for the moment no idea. He merely struggled on upon his £50, spreading it out as thin as £50 can be made to spread nowa-days in this crowded Britain of ours. But if this problem caused anxiety to Arnold Willoughby it caused at least as much more to Rufus Mortimer. As a rule, people who have never known want themselves realize but vaguely the struggles and hardships of others who stand face to face with it. They have an easy formula-"lazy beggar"-which covers for their minds all possible grounds of failure or misfortune in other people, though they are not themselves always so remarkable for their industry. But Rufus Mortimer, with his delicately sensitive American nature, as sensitive in its way as Arnold's own, understood to the full the difficulties of the case, and having made himself re-

now that matter was arranged, to seek some suitable work in life for Arnold. This, however, as it turned out, was no easy

matter. Even backed up by Rufus Mortimer's influence, Arnold found there were few posts in life he could now adequately fill, while the same moral scruples that had made him in the first instance renounce altogether the Axminster property continued to prevent his accepting any post that he did not con-sider an honest and useful one. It oc-curred to Mortimer, therefore, one day when he met Reggie on Kathleen's doorstep, and entering found Kathleen herself with every sign of recent tears, that one of the first ways of helping the young couple would be the indirect one of getting rid of Reggie. He suspected that young gentleman of being a perpetual drain upon Kathleen's resources, and he knew him to have certainly no such conscientious scruples. So after a little brief telegraphic communication with his firm in America he sent one morning for Reggie himself "on im-portant business," and Reggie, delighted by anticipation at the phrase, put on his best necktie and his onyx links and drove round in a hansom to Mortimer's house in

Great Stanhope street. Mortimer plunged at once into the midst of affairs.

"Suppose you were to get a post of 350 a year in America, would you take it?" he inquired.

Reggie brightened at the suggestion. "Pounds, not dollars, of course?" heanswered, with characteristic caution, for where money was concerned Reggie's mind was pure intellect.

Rufus Mortimer nodded. "Yes, pounds not dollars," he said. "A clerk's post in my place in the States-railway engineering works, you know. We control the busi-

"It might suit me," Reggie answered, with great deliberation, impressed with the undesirability of letting himself go too cheap. "Three hundred and fifty pounds, or, say, £400."

"I beg your pardon," Rufus Mortimer interposed, with bland decision. "I said 350. I did not say 400. And the questions before the house are simply these two - first, whether you care to accept such a post or not, and, second, whether I shall find you're qualified to accept it."

"Oh, I see," Reggie answered, taken aback, for he had not yet met Rufus Mortimer in this his alternative character as the stern capitalist. "Whereabouts is your place? So much depends upon the locality." "It's in Philadelphia," Mortimeranswer-

ed, smiling. He could see at a glance Reg-gie was hesitating as to whether he could tear himself away from the Gaiety, and the dear boys, and the gross mud honey of town in general, to emigrate to America.

Reggie held his peace for a moment. He was calculating the pros and cons of the question at issue. It spelled expatriation, of course. That he recognized at once. So far from the theaters, the race courses, the park, the dear boys of the Tivoli, and Charlie Owen. But still he was young, and he would always have Florrie. Perhaps there might be "life" even in Philadelphia.

"Is it a big town?" he asked dubiously, for his primeval notions of American geography were distinctly hazy. "The third biggest in the Union," Mor

Memoury castle property. But against that It's all so favorable." Did the man expect suggestion Arnold stood quite firm. "No, no," he said; "I may live or I may

starve, but I won't go back upon my whole life and principles. I gave up my property in order that I might live by my own exertions, and by my own exertions I will live or go to the wall manfully. I don't demand now that I should earn my livelihood by manual labor, as I once desired to do; under these altered conditions, having lost the use of my hand in the pursuit of an honest trade for the benefit of humanity, I'm justified, I believe, in earning my livelihood in any way that my fellow creatures are willing to pay for, and I'll take in future any decent work that such a maimed being as myself is fitted for. But I won't come down upon my cousin Algy. It wouldn't be fair; it wouldn't be right; it wouldn't be consistent; it wouldn't be honest.

"I'm dead by law, dead by the decision of the highest court in the kingdom, and dead I will remain for all legal purposes. Algy has succeeded to the title and estates in that belief, which I have not only permitted him to hold, but have deliberately fostered. For myself and all who come after me I have definitely got rid of my position as a peer and have chosen to become a common sailor. If I were to burst in upon Algy now, with proof of my prior claim, I would upset and destroy his peace of mind, and make him doubt for the position and prospects of his children, and burden him with a sense of insecurity in his tenure, which I have no right in the world to disturb his life with. When once I did it, I did it once for all; to go back upon it now would be both cruel and cowardly."

"You're right," Kathleen cried, holding his hand in her own. "I see you're right, my darling, and if ever I marry you I will marry you clearly on that understanding that you are and always will be plain Arnold Willoughby,"

So Rufus Mortimer could do nothing but watch and wait. Meanwhile Arnold went round London at the pitiful task of an-swering advertisements for clerks and other small posts and seeking in vain for some light employment. Winter was drawing on, and it became clearer and clearer each day to Mortimer that in Arnold's present state of health he ought, if possible, to spend the coldest months in the south of could hardly show Kathleen the same dis-Europe. But how get him to do it? That tress at the tone of the notice which he was now the puzzle.

Mortimer was half afraid he had only rescued Kathleen's lover and brought them together again in peace, in order to see him die with his first winter in England. And it was no use to urge upon him acceptance of a temporary loan or even to ask him to go abroad on the strength of that £50, for as matters now stood Arnold was so anxious to husband his funds to the utmost and to look out for future work that nothing would induce him to move away from London.

While things were in this condition Rufus was startled one day, as he sat in his padded armchair in a west end club reading a weekly newspaper, to see Arnold Willoughby's name staring him full in the face from every part of a two column article. He fixed his eyes on the floating words that seemed to dance before his sight. "If this is a first attempt," the reviewer said, "we must congratulate Mr. Willoughby upon a most brilliant debut in the art of fiction." And again name of 'Arnold Willoughby' is the writer's real designation or a mere nom de guerre, but in any case we can predict for so he tried his best to look as if he liked it ticulars Seadog' a brilliant career as a writer of the new romance of history. Mr. Willoughby's style is careful and polished. His knowledge of the dialect of the sea is 'peculiar and ex-tensive,' while his fertility of invention is really something stupendous. We doubt in-deed whether any Elizabethan sailor of actual life could ever have described his Spanish adventures in such graphic and admi-rable language as Mr. Willoughby puts into the mouth of his imaginary hero, but that is a trivial blemish. Literature is litera ture. As long as the narrative imposes upon the reader for the moment, which it undoubtedly does, we are ready to overlook the unhistorical character of the thrilling details and the obvious improbability that such a person as Master John Collingham of Holt, in Norfolk, would have been to ad dress the council of ten with such perfect fluency in very choice Italian.' Rufus Mortimer laid down the paper in a tumult of delight. Here at last he saw a chance for the solution of the problem of Arnold's future. Though art had failed him, he might live by literature. To be sure one swallow doesn't make a summer. nor one good review (alas!) the fortune of a volume. But Rufus Mortimer didn't know that, and he felt sure in his heart that a man who could write so as to merit such praise from one of the most notoriously critical of modern organs must certainly be able to make a living by his pen, even if he had only a left hand wherewith to wield it. So off he rushed at once in high glee to Arnold Willoughby's, only stopping on the way to buy a copy of the review at the railway bookstall in the nearest underground station. When he reached Arnold's lodgings, now removed much farther west near Kathleen Hesslegrave's rooms, he hurried up stairs in a fervor of good spirits, quite rejoiced to be the first to bring such happy tidings. Arnold read the review hastily; then he looked up at Mortimer, who stood expectant by, and his face grew almost comical in its despair and despondency. "Oh, this is dreadful!" he exclaimed un-der his breath. "Dreadful, dreadful, dreadful!" "Dreadful?" Mortimer interposed, quite taken aback. "Why, Willoughby, I was delighted to be the first to bring it to you." 'Ah, monsieur," she said, dropping a courtesy, "your last washing was very interesting, but we had less political I thought you'd be so awfully glad to see it. What on earth do you disapprove of? —London Tit-Bits.

more fulsome adulation?

"Favorable? Oh, yes," Arnold answered. 'It's favorable enough, for that matter, but just look how they treat it! In spite of my repeated and reiterated statement that the manuscript was a genuine Elizabethan document, they insist on speaking of it as an original romance and attributing the au-thorship to me, who only translated it. They doubt my word about it."

"But that doesn't matter much," Morti-mer cried, severely practical, "as long as attention is drawn to the work. It'll make the book sell, and if you should want to write anything else on your own account it'll give you a better start and secure you attention.

"I don't want attention under false pretenses," Arnold went on. "One doesn't like to be doubted, and one doesn't want to get credit for work one hasn't done. I should hate to be praised so. It's only the translation that's mine. I've none of these imaginative gifts the critic credits me with. Indeed I've half a mind to sit down this minute to write and explain that I don't deserve either their praise or their censure." From this judicious course Mortimer did not seek to dissuade him, for, being an

American born, he thoroughly understood the value of advertisement, and he knew that a lively correspondence on the authenticity of the book could not fail to advertise it better than 500 reviews, good, bad or indifferent. So he held his peace and let Arnold do as he would about his reputation for veracity.

As they were talking it over, however, the door opened once more, and in rushed Kathleen, brimming over with excitement and eager to show Arnold another review which she had happened to come across in a daily paper. Arnold took it up and read it. His face changed as he did so, and Mortimer, who looked over his shoulder as he read, could see that this review, too, contained precisely the same cause of complaint from Arnold's point of view as the other one—it attributed the book as an original romance to the transcriber and translator and complimented him on his brilliant and creative imagination.

Here was indeed a difficulty. Arnold

TAKE CARE OF THE CHEST.

And the Rest of the Body Will Take Care of Itself.

"Take care of your chest," says a physical culture teacher, "and the rest of your body will take care of itself. The chest is the chief thing to be remembered. Keep it well raised and your head, spine and shoulders will involuntarily assume their proper positions without any effort on your part. The cry from parents and teachers used to be, 'Throw your shoulders back !' But this mistaken notion is now completely exploded. The shoulders have nothing to do with correct posture. It is all the chest, and its elevation or depression will regulate the rest of the body. The chest is the seat of all things spiritual, elevated and ennobling. Bring it into prominence and you bring into prominence the best qualities of your nature.

"It has been said that whatever psychological attribute is most marked in a human being is correspondingly most marked in his physical being. If he's a glutton, his stomach is most in evidence; if a scholar or brain worker, his head is sure to be thrust well forward; but if he preserves a proper intellectual balance he walks with his chest in advance of the rest of his body.

"It is curious, too, how one may really influence his own mental condition in this way. Just try and see how impossible it is to say, 'Oh, how happy I am!' with sunken chest and spent breath. One involuntarily lifts his chest and takes a good long breath when he says anything optimistic and brave, for if he doesn't he might just as well say Have mercy on us miserable sinners." The effect is the same. There is no surer cure for the 'blues' or like maladies than merely lifting the chest and taking a good, long breath. It scares away all the bugaboos of pessimism. - Nary York



May be ordered with or without the lid In rushed Kathleen brimming over with citement

answered, eying him hard. "In the what?" Reggie repeated, some

what staggered at the sound. Visions of some huge workhouse rose dimly in the air before his mental view. "In the United States," Mortimer an-

swered, with a compassionate smile. "In America if it comes to that-the third biggest in America—about three-quarters the size of Paris. Will a population of a mil-lion afford scope enough for you?"

"It sounds well," Reggie admitted. "And I suppose there are amusements there-something to occupy a fellow's mind in his spare time, or else I don't put much stock in it.'

"I think the resources of Philadelphia will be equal to amusing you," Mortimer answered grimly. "It's a decent sized vil-lage." He didn't dwell much upon the converse fact that Reggie would have to work for his 350. "My people in America will show him all that soon enough," he thought. "The great thing just now is to get him well out of England, by hook or by crook, and I leave the way clear for that angel and Willoughby."

For Rufus Mortimer, having once espoused Arnold Willoughby's cause, was almost as anxious to see him satisfactorily settled in life as if it had been his own love affairs he was working for, not his most dangerous rival's."

The offer was a tempting one. After a little humming and hawing and some explanation by Mortimer of the duties of the situation-the last thing on earth that Reggie himself would ever have troubled his head about under the circumstances-the young man about town at last consented to accept the post offered to him and to ship himself forthwith from his native land, with Florrie in tow, at Rufus Mortimer's expense, by an early steamer. "A town of a million people," he observed

to Florrie, "must have decent amusements, even in America.'

And now that that prime incumbrance was clear out of the way Mortimer's next desire was to find something to do for Arnold, though Arnold was certainly a most difficult man to help in the matter of an appointment. That horrid conscience of his was always coming in to interfere with everything. Mortimer and Kathleen had ventured to suggest, indeed, that under these altered circumstances, when his hand made it almost impossible for him to get sponsible to some extent for Arnold's and Kathleen's happiness, by bringing them to-gether again, gave himself no little trouble, know not whether the had shown Rufus Mortimer. She came in had shown Rufus Mortimer. She came in so overflowing with womanly joy at his success that he hadn't the heart to damp it, success that he hadn't the heart to damp it, so he triad his best to look as if he liked it he triad his best to look as if he liked it and said as little about the matter either

way as possible. Mortimer, however, took a different view of the situation.

"This is good," he said, "very good. These two articles strike the keynote. Your book is certainly going to make a success. It will boom through England. I'm sorry now, Willoughby, you sold the copyright for all time outright to them."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

We build a bridge of trust From night to morn, A mystic arch of dreams Till day is born

We build a bridge of trust From friend to friend, And often break the span We cannot mend.

We build a bridge of trust From shore to shore, And shadow figures steal across At peace forevermore.

Interesting Washing.

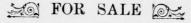
An amusing little story is told in connection with a French journalist, who in his early days as a reporter had a deeply rooted aversion to the regulation notebook of his order, and hit upon a method of taking notes which afforded him great satisfaction.

He wore large white linen cuffs, and upon them, by the aid of a tiny pencil, he took down his notes and impressions in all sorts of places, unobserved by those around him.

At first his laundress was greatly puzzled by these peculiar ornamentations, but as time went on she learned to de cipher many of them, and gathered the news of the week from her patron's cuffs, much to her delight.

One night, when she took home the washing, the journalist chanced to be coming out of his room as she entered, "Ah, monsieur," she said, dropping a courtesy, "your last washing was very

Eureka Washing Machine Co., MUNCIE, IND.

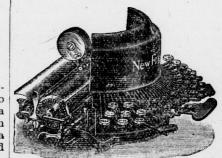


At reasonable prices, a choice selection of April and May Poland China pigs. Can furnish pairs. Pedigree with sale. O. P. C. R. Cor-respondence solicited and communications promptly answered.

JOHN BOWDITCH.

Hillsdale, Mich.

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If not, then buy

The New Franklin Typewriter,

THE GREAT Anti-"Trust" Machine.

25-per cent cheaper!

Easy to learn! Simple in construction!

Five Years on the Market. Sold on easy payments. For Samples of work, testimonials, etc., address,

STATE AGENCY. Grand Rapids, Mich. 40-41 New House

Notices of Meetings.

The next meeting of the Lowell District Council will be held at South Boston Grange Hall, on August 27, it having been postponed one week on account of other meetings.

Kent Pomona Grange will hold its next annual picnic on the Kent county fair ground, Friday, August 21. All Subordinate Granges are invited to take part in the program, and a cordial invitation is extended to the public. ADELIA PETERSON, Lecturer.

GRAND RALLY.

of Western Pomona Grange, will be held at Riverside Park, three miles music will also be in attendance. Everybody is invited. Take a day of rest and attend the picnic.

be rendered: Music, by Bradley Grange; paper, by H. D. Edgerton, How can the boys and girls be kept late to make a satisfactory crop. on the farm ?" address of welcome. T. G. Adams; music; response, Constance Jewett; paper, D. F. Laraway, "The care and maintenance of our insane;" music; paper, Mary L. Vahrie, "Our new country, its possibilities and prob-abilities." Many other important ques-grown by a number of farmers in tions will be discussed if time will permit. Everybody is invited to come and have a good time.

HENRY STOCKWELL, Lecturer.

Grange News.

At a regular meeting of Acme Grange No. 269, the following poem was read by Sister Elizabeth Downing and requested to be published in the GRANGE VISITOR.

S. E. HAUGHEY, Sec'y Acme Grange, 229.

'Tis cringe and bow to Mr. V, For he's as rich as he can be; They know he has the money alway So they treat him in a proper way.

The lawyer shakes him by the hand And speaks in words that're low and bland; It's just exactly as it should be, The laws are made expressly for thee.

'Tis congress makes the laws for him, They're made to suit his every whim; For they know he has the cash and pays, Though he gets it back double after many days.

The merchant so charges the man that is poor, That he can carry the goods free to the rich man's door; From the price of the goods he reduces one

quarter, To the rich man, his wife, and son and daughter.

The preacher makes him his special prayer For he knows there is money there: For he knows there is money there; So he prays especially for that one poor sinner For he knows he can give him a rousing dinner

The priest can pray him through purgatory, If he gives him the money he will send him to glory : 'Tis thus he obtains his sins forgiven And his money lands him safe in Heaven

The beggar must go without his bread, For the farmer thinks when he has fed His family and the stock he owns, The rest must go to the rich man's home.

'Tis sold for a song, so the rich man keeps His money and what the farmer reaps, And the begger sits by the wayside alone, Singing his song in a plaintive tone.

I must go without my supper and be hur night; Not a person in this world that will give me a bite. I havn't a diamond and 1 havn't a pearl, And the man who has the money is the man that rules the world.

red wheat with short straw.

Rapids have been grown this sea- we feel like uttering a word of son for the first time. One of caution against growing this varithese, called Corinth Clawson, was ety at present. first brought to notice last year by The Station is fortunate in hav-

a load was brought for sale by a er plots a stock of seed of this vafarmer living near the village of riety entirely free from smut and Corinth. Its weight was 61 pounds in due time will doubtless be able per bushel and its reported yield to supply applicants with clean for they serve as educators and popular 40 bushels per acre. Investi- seed of this desirable sort. gation showed that this variety was considered the White Clawson,

which it was said had been grown A farmers' picnic under the auspices ety into cultivation about 25 years

source as the above. If this is not er it worthy of trial. Allegan County Council will meet in Adams' grove, one-half mile east of Shelbyville, on Tuesday, September 1, Belbyville, on Tuesday, September 1, Shelbyville, on Tuesday, September 1,

The other variety from the same source is Buda Pesth, a red, bearded variety introduced by Mr. C. grown by a number of farmers in Kent county. Mr. Voigt is in the milling business at Grand Rapids for the purpose of discovering why tained for American flour. He became convinced that the fact was due, not to any difference in the milling process but to the superior quality of the wheat there grown, and he therefore introduced to this country what was considered the best variety grown in that region. Reports from near Grand Rapids indicate that the variety yields well there and that the berry maintains its reputation as a superior hard milling wheat. On the College farm the crop is not yield. The variety does not appear to be quite as hardy as the White Clawson and wheats of that class, but is probably sufficiently so for most parts of the state. Perhaps the most promising of the varieties of recent introduction

is Dawson's Golden Chaff, origi- thought in the brain, it does not necesnated by Mr. Robt. Dawson of Paris, Ontario, about ten years ago. This variety has been caretully tested throughout Ontario ing close on to some great discoveries rection of the Ontario Agricultur- its very last analysis, but until we have al College with uniformly good results and it is now more largely slow to affirm that mind is material. grown in that portion of Canada than any other variety. The climate of Ontario being similar to that of Michigan it was believed that this variety would succeed stituting by far the largest portion of here. Accordingly, in 1894, the Station purchased from the originator ninety bushels of this variety and distributed the greater part of it to farmers through the state for trial, sowing eight acres of the same upon the College farm. The yield at the College was very satisfactory considering the season, being 15 bushels per acre on a very uneven piece of ground. Reports from parties through the turers, 9 physicians, 6 bankers, 5 lumstate to whom it was sent indicated in some cases 30 bushels per acre One unfortunate fact connected 16 professional politicians. Total, 356. freedom from smut has not been secured by the treatments given, which have already been reported to the public, and which were the fully and quietly investigate the claims. best yet devised for the purpose. The percentage of smut, however, weigh the facts and decide for ourselves what is right. Narrow and bigoted was reduced so low that only a men, whose patriotism is measured by careful search would reveal its their prospects for political place and presence. We consider this ex- power, may fume and fret and denounce planation due to those interested in and misjudge, but the average Ameri-Currill, the last variety named, the success of this variety, many can, with a level head and warm heart, came highly recommended from of whom have applied for seed. will not mistake this for argument. He will quietly go about his worth and can be will quietly go about his worth and can be will quietly go about his worth and can be will quietly go about his worth and can be will quietly go about his worth and can be will quietly go about his worth and can be will quietly go about his worth and can be well about the will quietly go about his worth and can be well about the worth and the well about the worth and the well head and warm heart, with a level head and warm heart, with

variety. To farmers located where Two varieties from near Grand none of this fungus exists, however,

a miller of Grand Rapids, to whom ing obtained from one of its small-

FOREIGN WHEATS.

Of the six varieties introduced in that immediate vicinity ever last season from Germany only one justice in financial affairs is bad enough proved entirely hardy and this and it is not a cause but a result of soul came originally from Russia. It injustice. Men are unjust because they ago. One farm was visited upon has a plump, hard, red berry, with are ignorant, and the cure for all injusheld at Riverside Fark, three miles south of Coopersville, on Thursday, August 27. In the afternoon an ad-dress will be delivered by Mrs. Mary A Maxo of Battle Creek, one of the mixed throughout the state with throughout the state with the state with trial. The name by which it was mixed throughout the state with trial. The name by which it was for their mental and moral growth. No other sorts that those desiring a received was simply "Russian." pure stock would doubtless do well For a locality requiring an extreme- have a new slogan of war and cry out to obtain seed from some such ly early, hardy variety we consid- for the real emancipation of the soul?

> last fail that the small amount it peared more or less tender. Some was able to obtain was sown too of these however will be tested by not continuing to pursue a subject further.

WHAT IS MIND?

M. Ribot, who has done so much excellent work in neurology and psychology, has shown recently that the human mind is capable of greater things than it has yet accomplished. He announces and visited Austria and Hungary the heart does for the blood. The brain, that the brain does for the mind what in other words, is the mind organ. But the millers of Vienna and Buda he further claims that the mind is ma-Pesth were able to command a terial. This is quite a startling statebetter price for their flour in Eu- ment and will not be believed by many. ropean markets than could be ob- His method of reaching these conclusions is unique. One day a hospital patient was relating to one of his assistants that when in a trance she saw a thin gray mist circulating around the brain. This hint set the scientist to work. He utilized a large number of subjects, and all of them gave uniform testimony to the fact that in seeing the brain in trance they saw its movements and that these were surrounded by a gray mist. This arose and spread over the surface of the brain and then throughout the nervous system. The idea thus circulates or goes in wave movement from the originating center to all parts of the nervous system and then returns again to the brain. yet threshed but promises a fair The hypnotic subjects are called "human microscopes," as it is with their souls that M. Ribet sees these marvelous movements. Before rejecting wholly this hypothesis we would do well to weigh the evidence and investigate the subject as far as possible. If these hypnotic people see correctly and there is "a thin gray mist" accompanying sarily follow that the mist is the mind, no more than it follows that smoke is fire just because the one always arises and may be able yet to know mind in

something more definite we should be

some time and there is yet a great deal of the Franklinian salt and sobriety. While there are partisans, most men realize that no party contains all the truth and that the broadest platforms are narrow when compared with the teachings of nature and the greatest teachers. There is always one thing that transcends every platform and every party, and that is manhood rightness. This is not saying that platforms have no real issues, protests against wrong. Our greatest mistake is that we are mislocating our trouble. We look only to material difficulties and these are always superficial and transient. The vast amount of in-

THINKING.

Thinking is the first duty of man. He is responsible for his acts and can only act wisely when he thinks clearly, until it is clear and gives us peace and power. Too much thought on one subject tires, but the versatile thinker will have in hand a dozen' subjects and go from one to the other, thus resting the mind by a pleasant variety. The normal state of the mind is change. A healthy child goes from one subject to another. By this combination of unity in variety one can feast intellectually on the splendors of the world of thought.

FARMERS HELPING EACH OTHER. There could be a more useful co-oper-

ation between farmers in the owning and operation of expensive machinery and the buying of all kinds of articles of consumption. The work of the secretary of agriculture could be enlarged until he could make useful suggestions to agriculturalists abou the proper succession of crops and the avoidance of overcrops. Many useful things remain to be done to benefit the children of the soil

TAMPERING WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The fact that some one has tampered with the Democratic platform is a little distressing to those of us who desire to see fairness in all party leaders and wish to see strict integrity in all party affairs. The matter may have arisen from a misapprehension, but such a ack of care and strict attention to matters is not reassuring.

The word failure means to deceive. and every failure well defines the word.

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AUGUST 20, 1896.

No English Better Than English.

A new argument against college athletics has been invented-the deplorable effect which they have on "good English" by grafting upon it "the coarse language of sports." The plea, says the New York Times, is truly amusing. What on earth is "good English" any-how? So far as we know, there is no English better than English, and no writer thereof has ever hesitated to use new words from any source, provided they expressed an idea more clearly, or even more picturesquely, than did those which formed the vocabulary of his grandfather. Shakespeare is full of the 'language of sports, " ranging from falconry to pugilism, and if he lived today it is absolutely certain that he would glean words from the football fieldsand that college professors would denounce him for it. Really great men are like the common people, in that they never make a fetich of the parts of speech, never imagine that dictionaries or grammars settle anything, and never make the mistake of confounding a live tongue with dead ones.

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The Season's at

13

But these I think are the farmer's words, If it be true what I have heard. It is for my country I would give my life. But I cannot fight 'gainst the rich man's strife.

But yet 'tis freedom's song he'll sing. And flowers to the soldier's grave he'll bring, He'll raise the banner high and the flag he will But the man who has the money is the man who rules the world.

Wheats.

Press Bulletin No. 10. MICHIGAN EXPERIMENT STATION, A Agricultural College, Aug. 10, 1896.

The wheat yield on the College farm this year was below the average, owing to a severe attack of and over, and were generally very the Hessian fly. An examination encouraging. before harvest showed that over 50 per cent of the plants were attacked with this variety is that it appears by that insect. Owing to favor- to be everywhere more or less af- lawyers (68 per cent), 3 farmers, 3 able weather however the straw fected with smut, but so far as ob- newspaper men, 1 maufacturer, 6 mer stood up well and promised a good served it is no more liable to road men, 2 clergymen, 1 shipowner, 2 yield and only at threshing time the disease than other varieties miners, 5 professional politicians. Todid the large percentage of shrunk- now grown in this state under the tal, 88. en grain show the extent of injury same conditions of exposure. Thirdone. Below are the yields of six ty acres were sown at the College view these figures that the producers' leading varieties as grown in plots last fall, the seed being carefully interests have suffered at the hands of of one acre or more each, side by treated for this disease. We are the College farm:

Variety	1894	1895	1896
White Clawson	34	11	14
Red Clawson	32	13.5	14.5
Rudy	36	9	18
Poole	38	11	22
Egyptian	38	9.5	17
Deihl-Mediterranean	36	12	15.5
Currill		6	18

the Kansas Experiment station, but the results of the two years' trial here vary so widely that it would doubtless lose no more from the work and as a solution will quietly go about his work and as a solution will quietly and effectually cast his ballot for what he believes to be the best in-terests of the country. The school-

HOW WE ARE REPRESENTED.

The man with calloused hands and fust begrimed face and the man with one gallus and a sore heel, though conour population, have but very little recognition in our national legislature.

Here are some statistics which we take from the plutocratic press and which, of course, give the producers as good a showing as possible, crediting several men to occupations which are theirs by

proxy only, notably the farmers in the lower house. It is as follows: House of representatives—223 law-

vers (66 per cent), 24 farmers, 18 newspaper men, 16 merchants, 15 manufachermen, 4 railroad men, 3 brokers, 3 college professors, 2 clergymen, 2 shipowners, 1 miner, 2 builders, 1 architect, 1 printer, 1 druggist, 1 theatrical manager, 1 schoolteacher, 1 music teacher,

Senate (the millionaires' club)-60

You will cease to wonder when you side for the past three years upon sorry to say however that absolute lists' have been unduly augmented. Co-operator.

WHERE IS OUR TROUBLE? Another great quadrennial political conflict is upon us and we should cheermeeds further testing. It is a bald, that disease by introducing this teacher has been abroad in the land for

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