

GRANGE VISITOR

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

VOL. XXI. NO. 18.

CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 498.

Securing Legislation.

BY HON. AARON JONES, MASTER INDIANA STATE GRANGE.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: Your favor requesting my views on "How to secure legislation that will be just and equitable to the agricultural interests of the country," at hand. In reply would say, farmers must take an active interest in the political affairs of the country. They must be active influential factors in the party with which they act in shaping its policy, in the work of its central committees, in attending all primaries, caucuses, etc., and take front seat in all conventions, insist upon and have a place on the committee to draft platform and must insist on being fairly represented officially by men not only in sympathy with the agricultural interests, but whose business interests are identified with agriculture. And especially must the farmer insist that due representation be had in the legislative branch of the state and nation, and when legislatures are organized, we must insist that the speaker of the house and president of the senate shall be men in full accord with the agricultural interests, and see to it that our best men are on the important committees. Insist that the chairman of the committee on agriculture shall be a farmer of broad views, and that strong men are on the committees of ways and means and appropriations. These committees should be in close touch with the agricultural, industrial, and business interests of the country.

With a legislature thus organized, and a fair representation in both legislative branches of state and nation, the farmers are in position to have respectful attention paid to our petitions and requirements. Our friends must be in position to vote on measures, as members of the house and senate. The time has come that all branches of business are organized to secure favorable legislation, and unite and use all their influence to defeat discriminating legislation against them. Farmers, therefore, to succeed in any line of work, and legislation is no exception, must use the approved methods that other classes have found necessary to success.

Our country now demands statesmen, not demagogues, men whose object is to advance the interests of the people, and not merely score party advantage. The requirements now demanded for official station are *good sound common sense and business judgment* to enable them to forecast the effect of the passage of certain laws on the industrial and business interests of the country.

Farmers cannot secure what they want and need by growling or complaining and fault finding, nor by petition alone. Our demands must always be just and right and fair to all, and enforced by securing power by active, efficient work, not by forming new parties, but by compelling all parties and all men to understand that they do not own the farmer vote, and disabuse their minds that all they have to do to secure their votes, is to get the nomination by fair or unfair means, and then by applying the party whip drive the farmers to support the ticket. Farmers must make party managers understand that farmers, like all other citizens, pay taxes and support the government, and are entitled to protection under just law, the same as all other classes. And a party or an individual who ignores the rights of agriculture cannot secure the farmer's vote to retain them or him in place and power.

Farmers must inform themselves on all questions that affect the country, and make no demand for legislation that is not just and right. They should never ask for the passage of any law that would grant to them special privileges, and work unjustly to any other class of American citizens, neither should they permit any law to run on un repealed that gives to any other class of citizens protection and benefits not equally enjoyed by the farmer. Farmers are entitled to a law that will protect them from the ruinous competition of those engaged in the adulterations of food products. They are entitled to protection from the thralldom of trusts and combinations of capital to fix arbitrary prices on what farmers have to sell or buy. Let it be dis-

tingly and universally understood that no man can be re-elected to office if he has in the past used his official power to protect those who are engaged in fraudulently adulterating the food products of the country; or in enlarging the power of trusts and combinations of capital to further oppress labor and the agricultural interests of the country.

The future points to low prices, less income from farms, less profits in business, therefore we have a right to demand and insist on an economical administration of county, state and national governments to a readjustment of prices, commissions and fixed charges, in conformity to the new conditions, and the prices of the cost of living and the leading staples of the country. By economy in public expenditures we may secure a lowering of the burden of taxation, and secured it must be or the burden of high taxes (at a time of lessened income) will crush out the energies of the people. Tax laws must be amended so as to make all forms of property bear a just share of the public burden.

In the past when great dangers beset our country from enemies without, or foes from within, the farmer could always be relied upon to do his whole duty in protecting and defending the life, integrity and credit of the nation, by his valor in war, and by his labor, prudence and economy in peace. So, now, the farmer must come to the front, and with his feet firmly planted on the rock of justice to all, demand and secure laws that will fall with equal justice on the tillers of the soil, the laborer in the mine or factory, as well as the richest corporations of our country.

South Bend, Ind.

Hold Fast What We Have.

BY HON. F. W. REDFERN.

In the effort to secure further and needful legislation next winter let us not lose sight of what we already have,—the Farmers' Institute Law, the Tax Statistician Law, the Pure Food Law—are all in a certain sense on trial. Progressive farmers all over the state are speaking in the highest terms of the Institute law and the benefits they are deriving therefrom.

The benefits which we hope to receive from the Tax Statistician law are, from the nature of things, as yet only prospective. But if this law receives the support of the next legislature and the recommendation of the statistician as borne out by facts and figures which cannot be disputed are wisely embodied into law, then the farmers of Michigan will have reason to bless the State Grange for its effort to lift an unjust burden from their backs and to place their business on an equality with other kinds of business as far as taxation is concerned.

The Pure Food Law has made designing men give Michigan a wider berth and insured to its inhabitants value received for money expended. It has not however accomplished all that it ought to do, or all that it must be made to do. Its passage was the most bitterly contested of any measure before the legislature of 1895. Even now threats are being made by interested parties that the law must be repealed next winter. Patrons, you all know what repeal means. It means opening the flood gates and tearing down the barriers which now hold in check unscrupulous greed and conscienceless opportunity for fraud. It must not be allowed. Instead of repeal let it be strengthened. Give the commissioner power to enter all kinds of vehicles used in transportation, and seize (under proper safeguards) goods or other commodities not manufactured according to law. Compel manufacturers of oleomargarine, butterine or any other product made or colored so as to imitate butter either color their product some other color than butter or not color it at all.

And above all don't forget that now is the time to enact pledges from all nominees for legislative honors, and opportunities to look well after the protection and strengthening of these three laws. Let us be sure and hold fast what we have.

Maple Rapids.

In writing advertisers, please mention the VISITOR.

State House of Correction and Branch Prison, at Marquette.

BY J. R. VAN EVERA, WARDEN.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—Replying to your request of August 21st, I hand you herewith as requested a statement of current expense receipt and disbursements for the year ended June 30, 1896; also showing the movement of population during that year, and a table showing the receipts from the state treasury for each year from 1890 to 1896 inclusive; the average daily enrollment, average daily per capita from state treasurer, average yearly per capita from state treasurer, total number of days imprisonment, daily per capita cost for food, daily per capita cost for officers' salaries, total net actual cost and consumption, and actual net per capita cost.

You will notice from this latter table that the cost per capita has been steadily reduced (the drafts upon the state treasurer have likewise been steadily reduced), while the average daily enrollment of population has steadily increased. You will also notice that the lowest point reached in our drafts upon the treasurer was in 1895; that for the year 1896 an increase appears in this item. That is accounted for, first, by the increase in population, and second, by the decrease in the earnings of convicts during the past year. This decrease in earnings is due to the general conditions now existing in the business world. When manufacturers outside of prisons find it difficult to float, it is hardly to be expected that we in the prison should continue to boom. However, on this score the prospect for us is brighter. We have a contract signed at this time which will give employment to all our idle men. It is quite likely that operation under this contract will be deferred until after the election of this year, when there is every prospect that it will go forward. With that contract in force the writer believes this institution, when filled to its normal capacity, viz. 312, will be very nearly, if not quite, upon a self sustaining basis.

It is indeed a gratification to us that you are disposed to make inquiries regarding our affairs before subjecting us to criticism. Unfortunately, this is not always done, and the unjust and unfair criticism of public executive officers is an evil which reacts very strongly upon the state. Honest and competent investigation is useful, right, and proper; we therefore hail with delight your inquiry as to the affairs of this institution, and will use every effort to provide you with all the information you may require. Should you desire anything further than what we have enclosed, please let us know.

If you will compare the cost of maintaining the penal institutions of Michigan with the cost in other states, the writer thinks you will discover little cause to complain.

Our biennial report is ready to submit, and will doubtless be before the public by the first of the year.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements at the State House of Correction and branch prison, Marquette, during the year ended June 30, 1896:

Current expenses.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
State treasury.....	\$31,959 00	
Salaries and wages.....		\$14,863 00
Food.....	633 04	8,296 76
Clothing.....	166 67	2,590 37
Laundry expenses.....		203 07
Heating.....		3,488 55
Light.....		2,157 72
Medical supplies.....		259 99
Stationery, printing, etc.....		505 91
Amusement and instruction.....		407 92
Household supplies.....		335 13
Furniture and bedding.....		190 63
Improvements and repairs.....	1 75	1,516 69
Tools and machinery.....		34 05
Farm, garden stock, grounds.....	185 89	2,641 08
Freight and transportation.....		116 83
Miscellaneous expenses.....		1,613 39
Industrial training.....	3,338 27	12 89
Total.....	\$35,523 62	\$39,234 07

Movement of the population of the State House of Correction and branch prison, U. P., Marquette, for the year ended June 30, 1896:

Inmates	Males.	Totals.
Present at close of last year.....	209	209
Since admitted, (new).....	60	60
Former inmates, once discharged (paroled).....		
now readmitted.....	1	1
Absentees or probationers returned. On trial.....	1	1
Escaped inmates returned.....	3	3
Total number of inmates during the year.....	274	274
Discharged from the institution during year.....	53	53
Dismissed on trial.....	1	1
Paroled.....	11	11
Escaped.....	2	2

By order of court.....	1	1
Sentences commuted.....	1	1
Transferred to asylum.....	1	1
Pardoned.....	12	12
Present in the institution at end of year.....	200	200
Total inmates during year (as above).....	274	274

The number of days' board furnished by the institution was:

To inmates.....	76,475
To officers and employes.....	2,382
Total.....	78,857
Average term of 90 commitments 3 years and 3 months.	

Receipts from the state treasury.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Average daily enrollment.....	44	88	110	116	130	148	210
Average daily per cap. from state treas.....	\$1,667	\$1,421	\$1,157	\$721	\$471	\$407	\$463
Average yearly per cap. from state treas.....	\$58,18	\$52,72	\$48,18	\$297,24	\$306,33	\$14,64	\$147,62
Total number of days imprisonment.....				42,449	43,726	53,963	76,475
Daily per cap. cost for food.....				\$0,665	\$0,665	\$0,665	\$0,664
Daily per cap. cost for officers' salaries.....				\$0,038	\$0,038	\$0,038	\$0,038
Daily per cap. cost for officers' salaries.....				\$2,706	\$2,467	\$2,18	\$2,465
Total net actual expense and consumption.....				\$22,834,46	\$27,395,01	\$36,527,03	\$46,485
Actual daily net per cap. cost.....				\$1,567	\$1,421	\$1,157	\$2,021

A Good Suggestion.

EDITOR OF THE GRANGE VISITOR:—I have been greatly interested in looking over the wide and comprehensive list of questions which you have editorially suggested shall be discussed in Grange meetings. From my standpoint there is one important subject which has been entirely overlooked, one which I think has also been generally disregarded in making up the program of farmers' institutes. I refer to the general subject of sanitary science and the many topics which have for their end the highly beneficent object of preventing sickness and the saving of human life. Notice that it is not preventive medicine which is suggested. That is the province and work of the practicing physician and cannot be properly understood or practiced except by that class who are especially trained for that purpose. On the other hand, the principles and practice of sanitary science are so simple that they may be easily understood and put into practice by the common people. Indeed if the work is ever done, if the multitudes who annually die and who ought not to die, are to be saved from premature and untimely death, the common people must inform themselves so that they can intelligently cooperate with sanitary authorities in the work of saving life. It is no longer a matter of theory or conjecture but rather a scientific fact, as thoroughly demonstrated as any other act of science, that many hundreds of lives may annually be saved in our state by giving intelligent attention to somewhat simple methods of procedure. I do not care to take your space at this time to explain these methods but I submit whether topics from sanitary science would not be most appropriate for discussion in your Grange meetings and farmers' institutes.

Yours very truly,
DELOS FALL.

Albion College, Sept. 14, 1896.

Have You Tried It.

Middlesex Co., Mass., June 27, '96.
DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find order for paint, with check for same. I used your blue wagon paint a number of years ago, which gave grand satisfaction.
Respectfully, H. L. PRIEST.
See adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.

Field and Stock

General Topic For September.

MARKETING.

QUESTION 1. What changes, if any, are needed in present methods of marketing farm produce?

QUESTION 2. To what extent should farmers place themselves in the hands of middlemen?

SUGGESTIONS.

This topic for discussion may at first thought seem commonplace and unworthy of serious consideration, but a secondary thought brings to mind the fact that every dollar of revenue from the farm is derived from the sale of some product of the farm, which goes either directly or indirectly to the consumer, and the farmer is more deeply interested in what he sells than in what he buys, because his ability to buy depends entirely upon the profits of his sales. In former years, when farm products brought remunerative prices, the farmer paid but little attention to the per cent of profits between himself and the consumer, but at the present time, when the cost of production, in many instances exceeds the market value of the product, there seems to be something wrong, and the farmer wants to know what it is, and where it exists. If he interviews the consumer he will find that the price of the article, in many cases, has more than doubled since leaving his hands. If the eastern or western beef raiser goes to New York or Boston, he will find that good cuts of beef from the same steers which he sold for \$3.85 per hundred, are selling at twenty-five cents per pound and upwards. If the Vermont dairyman goes to any large market he will find that the same butter which he sold for twelve or fifteen cents per pound, costs the consumer from twenty-five to thirty cents per pound. As a rule, what farmers sell must first go to the wholesale house, from the wholesale house to the jobber, from the jobber to the retailer, and from the retailer to the consumer, and the farmer at the present time pays the shipper, the transportation company, the receiver, and so along down, just as much for handling a given number of bushels or pounds of his produce as he did when farm products brought him a living price. The producer is made to bear the entire shrinkage in price. In discussing question one, market conditions and methods of market business in all parts of the country, should be investigated and thoroughly understood. In this, as in other matters, farmers trust too much to other classes. One of the most serious mistakes which the farmers of this country make, is their carelessness and apparent indifference in regard to a clear and definite knowledge of market conditions and methods. In this connection the preparation of produce for market, is a very important matter, and this applies to every article and every animal that goes from the farm.

In discussing question two, the subject of co-operation is incidentally brought forward for consideration. It has been plainly demonstrated that under proper management co-operation in buying can be made a success; and co-operation in manufacturing on a large scale is soon to be tried by the Patrons Co-operative Manufacturing Association at Springfield, Ill. While nearly every State Grange has some plan of co-operation for the benefit of the members in buying, but comparatively little effort has been directed to the no less important matter of selling. That there must be agents or middlemen between the producer and consumer in handling farm products, except in a local way, no one will deny, but there are serious objections to placing the entire products of the farm in the hands of the armies of middlemen without restrictions, and with full power to make prices what they please. Under existing methods the producer has no voice in fixing the price of what he has to sell. Both questions under this topic should be carefully studied and thoroughly discussed. It is of the utmost importance that farmers should become acquainted with each others views upon these matters, and this calls for full reports of the discussions by the Lecturer. "Let us reason together," and great good will result therefrom.—*Alpha Messer, in the National Grange Bulletin.*

Milking Machine, or Lactator, in Sweden.

By friendly permission of Dr. de Laval, I had the pleasure of seeing this wonderful apparatus in operation at his estate, Lilla Ursvik, Spanga County, Sweden, where experiments have been going on since October last under the management of Mr. Abr. Forssell.

It has been thoroughly tested and found perfectly satisfactory to introduce to farm owners. The milking itself, that is, the evacuating of the udder—is effected by mere mechanical workings of the teat, and not, as lately appeared in the press, by

combined squeezing and sucking. Artificial suction has proved to be rather impractical and injurious when repeated too often, and this is the reason why such a method has been omitted in constructing the lactator.

The milking is done by two special "organs," or a pair of cylindrical rubber rollers, that catch the teat at the root, thus shutting off the milk therein. The rollers then move downward to the lower part of the teat, from whence the milk is squeezed out by two plates moving parallel with each other. The function of the rollers is rendered possible by a hold above—the so-called roof that is regularly moved against the udder, whereby a slight thrust is given to the udder, something like knocks that the calf gives when sucking, which facilitates the descending of the milk in the teats as well as the secretion of the milk in the vesicles of the udder.

Every milking machine has four different arms, one for each teat, which, although with joint axle, work independently of each other and even alternate in their movements. Their adaptation to the udder is done instantly. The arms move very easily on joint and spring arrangements in every direction without losing the necessary steadiness. The pressure against the udder is effected through the apparatus being fastened on a horizontal rod and so balanced that the front part, which contains the driving mechanism and is considerably heavier, presses the lighter back part against the udder. This pressure can be increased, if necessary, by loading the front part still more.

The axle that is common to the four arms acts on a very ingenious, but, at the same time, very simple system of eccentric pulleys and levers. The rotation of the axle is effected through a cord that is let over the heads of the cows, and is common to all the machines. Through a simple coupling, this cord gives a speedy rotation to a flexible axle through which the rotation is communicated to the axle of the four arms by means of a coupling, which is done in an instant.

The placing of the apparatus on the cow is a very easy performance. A belt that carries the rod is strapped on the cow with a single buckle. The apparatus is first started and then put on the rod and the different arms are adjusted under their respective teats, which the rollers then immediately seize and the milking begins.

The milk is conducted through funnel-shaped so-called "teat protectors" and short rubber tubes to a small tin cup that is hanging in these tubes, from whence through a vacuum arrangement it is drawn up to a tin bucket that hangs above the cow's heads. From the moment the milk leaves the teat protectors till it gets into the tin bucket, it has not had any connection with the outer air. Even if the apparatus works awhile after the udder gives no more milk, and consequently the tin also becomes empty, no air enters on account of the automatic arrangement, and this has the result that the milk is as free as possible from bacteria and keeps longer.

By using the lactator, the great trouble to procure and control dairy maids is avoided; besides, the milking is done in a sufficiently clean manner to meet all hygienic demands. The dairy products will, of course, at the same time keep longer and become more valuable.

Can the ordinary dairy people handle the machine? Is a question that is asked before one has witnessed the ease with which the machine is managed. It is the intention of the company to send out experts (men or women) to every place where these machines are installed, who are to teach the dairy people and are to remain until they have given thorough instructions with regard to the working of the apparatus.

Does the machine empty the udder perfectly? This seems to be one of the most important qualifications the machine ought to have, and fortunately, this question can be satisfactorily answered. When this was tested and the apparatus had ceased to give any more milk, hand milking was tried, with the result that there was no more milk left in the udder. We convinced ourselves that such was really the case.

Is the machine injurious to the udder? No. The cows seem, in fact, to enjoy being treated by the machine. Even cows that never became accustomed to hand milking and always showed impatience during that performance seemed to be much pleased with the working of the apparatus. To find out whether the machine would hurt the udder when left working after the evacuation, the apparatus was recently left working on a cow for an hour and a half after the udder was emptied. During all this time the cow showed no impatience; neither did anything point to an abnormal activity in the udder; no blood was absorbed nor had the teats suffered any injury.

Does the apparatus reduce the milking power? This question is a very difficult one to answer before the machine has

been in use a certain length of time. It is, however, a pleasure to be able to make a few statements in this respect that tend to show that the apparatus, in this important matter, has an advantageous rather than a contrary effect, viz., that it seems to preserve the milking power, as is shown in the case of two young cows of mixed Shorthorn and Ayrshire breed, bought from the same place, calved on the same day in October last, about equally developed, in the same good condition, and had always had the same food. The one has, since the middle of December last been milked by the lactator, the other one by hand. While, in November and December both gave exactly the same quantity of milk per day, about 10 liters, the one milked by hand began gradually to dry up in January, so that the quantity now is down to 7.9 liters. The other one, however, that was milked by the lactator during all this time still gives about the same quantity, or 9.2 liters. In another instance where the lactator was used all the time, an old Dutch cow, that calved in July last, right after the weaning gave 19 liters per day, increased to 23 liters very soon, and now, after more than six months, gives 15 liters per day.

Another objection to the use of the lactator has been raised in the suggestion that the cows would not get fervent. This has, however, during this time of experiments proved to be absolutely false.

We shall now consider the cleaning of the apparatus, which is always believed to be a very complicated affair. Not a single part of the machinery comes in contact with the milk; it is only the teat protectors, the rubber tubes, the tin cup, and the bucket that need a thorough cleaning after each time the machine has been used. For the cleaning of the rubber parts a very ingenious rinsing tub, that belongs to every outfit, is used. In this the cleaning is done easily and thoroughly with crystallized soda and water. The daily cleaning of all other parts, consists principally in dusting them off. On our visit at Ursvik, we took special interest in examining the six machines that had been in use and we could not detect a single drop of milk on any part of the machinery itself.

If question should be raised as to the number of cows that would necessitate milking by the lactator, the reply is, two persons can easily attend to ten machines at the same time. Therefore, it is, of course, more valuable to large dairy farms than to smaller ones. It is, however, likely to be profitable for smaller dairies also. The apparatus works with a speed of about ninety "squeezeings" a minute.

The machinery and the vacuum pump need no more power than can be obtained from almost any source of power. There is, however, a special motor being constructed that will fill all requirements in this respect.

Every doubt as to the feasibility of constructing a practical milking machine seems, from the thorough experiments that have been made with the machine, to have been overcome.—*Thos. B. O'Neil, Consul.*

Co-operation.

Report at National Grange, 1895.

Bro. Geo. B. Horton, Chairman of the Committee on Co-operation, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

In the general report of the Committee on Co-operation, an effort was made to impress upon the minds of our people the primary principles which, if adopted, will lead up to practical co-operation and its perpetuity. First, the necessity; second, organization; third, education; fourth, co-operation, with fraternity first, last and all the time. To organize we start with the people in their own homes, and by banding a few together in a country neighborhood we have, comparatively speaking, the little squad or company. These little companies we call together by states and we have the regiment. These regiments united and we have the army strong and irresistible, that is to go on and battle for the farmer, giving him protection and assistance in all his life's work. It is plain that without the little home company there would be no regiment and no army. The ranks of the neighborhood company must be kept filled; the drill and equipment complete or we lose all. The Subordinate Grange is the table upon which we place the food that is to nourish and give strength. These viands should be pleasant and attractive to the taste and the eye. The Grange that studies carefully to bring to itself the varieties that are most appreciated and enjoyed by its members, will attain the highest point of usefulness in supporting the Order at large. So much of our usefulness depends upon our financial success that it now becomes the plain duty of every Subordinate Grange to be active in the work of supplying its members with all the opportunities for securing the many articles of use upon the farm and in the home.

So many manufacturers and first dealers are now willing to make terms for trade direct, that your committee recommends

the trade contract system now in successful operation in many of the states as the most practical and efficient method. State Granges should through a special detail of the work to some one person who is best equipped through business training and business methods, make and revise contracts, and in the most effectual way keep all their Subordinate Granges well informed of conditions and terms. Where two or three states are well located for commercial distribution, they can gain advantage by pooling on these contracts. All contracts should be made on the basis of small per cents on the aggregate trade with each firm, and to be paid to the State Grange at the end of each year. This to compensate for the expense of keeping the work well executed.

In this connection we desire to make it plain that each Subordinate Grange will be benefitted by these contracts just in proportion to the business energy and determination displayed by at least a portion of its members in their execution.

The State Grange points out the way, provides the essential equipment, then it is left with the local Grange to utilize to their advantage. This calls for push and acquired tact. The members must become familiar with the details and terms of all contracts, so that orders may be forwarded promptly and properly. Business patience must also govern, for unforeseen difficulties and differences will arise not uncommon in business transactions, but the average farmer is too much inclined to think that all transactions through the Grange contract channel should be clear of all chances for differences; hence we say, use business patience.

Your committee urges upon all states not already in the work to investigate the feasibility of establishing mutual fire insurance companies within the Grange as one of the most satisfactory lines of work in co-operation. State Granges should investigate and explain the way. If special legislative enactment is required, proceed to get it. We believe that in many parts of states where general farmers' mutual fire insurance companies seem to have the field, that by three or four counties joining in the work, it could be made successful and add strength to the Order. From investigation of methods employed in states where Granges have established these companies, we deem it decidedly for the best interests of the Grange to confine the management and members to members of the Order in good standing. The matter of exchange of farm products between different parts of the country is of great importance, and will be considered by separate report based upon resolution pending before your committee.

The Committee on Co-operation made the following separate report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the National Grange urges the attention of Subordinate County and State Granges to the importance of extended acquaintance and trade relations with the different states and parts of the country to the end that a mutually beneficial exchange of farm products may result.

Resolved, That each of these divisions of the Order in the different parts of the country establish and employ such ways and means as their respective situations will dictate, and as will result in making known their wants, be it to buy or sell.

Resolved, That for the present we recommend the use of Grange and farm papers, private correspondence and exchanges of lists of Grange officers with post office address attached, in and with such states and localities as may serve in communicating the information and gaining the knowledge of prices, surpluses and wants.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be, and is hereby instructed to have the subject matter under consideration during the coming year, and report at our next annual session their investigation, with such recommendations as they deem best.

Free Lands of the West.

Their Effect upon Early Social and Economic Conditions.

But the fundamental fact in regard to the West in early days was its relation to land. Professor Boutmy has said of the United States, "Their one primary and predominate object is to cultivate and settle these prairies, forests, and vast waste lands. The striking and peculiar characteristic of American society is that it is not so much a democracy as a huge commercial company for the discovery, cultivation, and capitalization of its enormous territory. The United States are primarily a commercial society, and only secondarily a nation." Of course, this involves a serious misapprehension. By the very fact of the task here set forth, far-reaching ideals of the state and of society have been evolved in the West, accompanied by loyalty to the nation representative of these ideals. But M. Boutmy's description hits the substantial fact, that the fundamental traits of the man of the interior were due to the free lands of the West. These turned his at-

(Continued to page 3.)

WOMAN'S WORK.

Home, an Ideal Place.

Read by John Triplett at Antrim County Pomona

If it be true that the influences which we wish to see in the nation are to be brought out in the schools, how much more true it is that they should be brought out in the home? A child is under the influence of the mother the first seven years of his life, and whatever the mother has written upon the child's heart in these seven years is stamped there for life. But if this be true of any home how much more true is it of the farm home because of its environments, for here the social interests are wrapped up within the home more than any place else.

One of the first of these influences that should be brought to bear upon the child is a learning how to obey, obedience in its strictest sense, an entire bending of its will to the will of another, an unquestioning yielding. Dr. Parkhurst says, "A child cannot be a jelly fish the first dozen years of his life and a vertebrate afterwards. The child will not become a thing of beauty unless he respire at home an atmosphere of affection; but he will not become a thing of moral strength unless he respire at home an atmosphere of inflexible requirement, and unless he comes as consciously into contact with a will that is stronger than his own. When a boy hears his father say, 'my son, do this,' the impression made upon him needs to be like that made upon the old Hebrews by a 'Thus saith the Lord,' this father is the only almighty practicality that the boy has during the first years of his life. Obedience is worth more than geography, and runs deeper and reaches higher than arithmetic or the classics. It is a thing the child will never learn probably, unless he learns it at the beginning of life." And it may be added in the home.

While explicit obedience should be expected, yet the parents should not forget that the child is much like themselves, susceptible to censure and praise and frequently the strong points in a child's character can be brought out or the weak points strengthened by perfect trust. Prove to a child that you trust him and you have won him.

Again obedience should be insisted upon because of its future results. It seems to us that the habit of disobedience can be handed down from one generation to another as well as alcoholism or the use of narcotics. The person trained to prompt obedience retains the habit throughout life, it having become so thoroughly fixed upon the person that it seems to have become a part of the atmosphere surrounding him and hence will be drunk in the very air that the children breathe and therefore become in turn one of the principal elements of their character.

As the fast flying years are stripping the child of babyhood the duty is devolved upon the parents to see that instilled in the child's mind is a lasting love for parents and home; for we have but laid the foundations of manhood when this is impressed upon the child's mind.

It is the parents' duty to see that the child obeys, not simply because he thinks he is obliged to, but because a love for doing good has been instilled. If the parents would have the children do right they should be careful that the work they assign is of a nature that will give the children ideas of right and wrong.

If you wish to have moral and religious men and women in the nation others of the home influences should be morality and religion. However small our influences may be we should ever bear in mind that each one of us is bound to see that our homes are continually growing better and happier. Each one of us is bound to see that the best results issue from our homes. One of the most potent of the moral home influences that we come in contact with is love or charity.

These ideas should be so inculcated that there will emanate from the home as from a fountain head a reverence for the Creator and Christianity. One of the best ways to teach a child charity is to teach thoughtlessness of self and thoughtfulness for others and kindness to animals. Some one has said, "If we see cruelty or wrong that we have the power to stop, and do nothing, we make ourselves sharers in the guilt." Each one of us should bear in mind that out of our homes may flow influences that will stimulate the commonwealth and perhaps the whole civilized world. History is full of examples of this kind; and none more so than our own.

There came a time in the history of our nation when it was necessary to have a strong man to lead her through a crisis, and it was found in the person of a Lincoln whose strength of character was no doubt due to the influence brought to bear upon him by his stepmother. Mary Washington was one of the strongest women that the century produced, and the character of the son reared by her has been the guiding star of the nation from its infancy. Poor, but cultured, she cast the spell of her influence over her son, training him to

such implicit obedience, such highness of thought and action, such strength of motive, such love of country, that when duty called he stopped not to question "how?" or "why?" but laid himself upon his country's altar, exerting such an influence over the armies and the people that they were led to victory, and all posterity was laid under tribute to his home influences.

Art, literature, and music are as much indebted to home influences as history, but why weary you with a recital when all you have to do is to turn the pages of biography and find an example on every page?

I would not close this article without mentioning one of the most potent influences operating to make the home an ideal place—the power of books. If we can look into a person's library or on his table and see what sort of books he reads or what papers he takes, it is usually easy to tell what sort of a man he is. It was Dr. Vincent who said while speaking to a body of students, "Make yourself master of the styles of the masters of style." And we will add, "Make yourself master of the thoughts of the leaders of thought." Now this can only be done by the reading of the leading periodicals and good books. First and foremost of all books is the reading of the Bible; not only for the religious and moral thoughts that will be gained, but no book is so much quoted and contains purer and stronger language than this old book. It is well to begin early in life to accumulate a library. If we as parents are careful to see that only the best stories are put in the hands of the children there is but little danger of their reading the degrading literature that our news-stands are crowded with.

There's another influence which makes or mars the ideal home; and that is the result of associates and associations. If the child hears card-playing, dancing, evil practices and profanity upheld in the home he will acquire a knowledge for them. If you put a bad apple with good ones, the good ones will be destroyed by the impure one; hence no matter how pure the life at first, a constant association with the evil will cause us first "to endure, then to embrace." As one drop of ink will discolor a large basin of pure water, so one evil thought from an associate may blot and discolor a whole life.

Let us not forget from these homes of ours are coming the future citizens of America; then let us at every opportunity encourage a love of country and of the flag. Not that kind of patriotism which shouts itself hoarse on the Fourth of July and other national holidays and then goes home to forget all about it, but that love of country which desires only the highest good of all her citizens and advancement of whatever is good and pure in the national life; such a patriotism that the last drop of blood would be shed in upholding the cause of justice and liberty.

There is no place on earth where love of country can be so well taught as in the home, but unless the child has a love of home—home patriotism let us call it—nine chances to ten he will not have a love of country, and unless he has a love for home and the country he will not make a good citizen. One of our writers on patriotism has well said, "If you would strengthen our country you must elevate the love of country in your own heart and thus be able to uplift the cause of patriotism in the hearts of your children and neighbors. Elevate a love for the flag and the land."

Do you wish to keep the children in the home, on the farm? Then see that the surroundings of the home are such that they can appreciate and enjoy them. Make the home interests their interests, make the home so much a part of themselves that they feel they cannot be separated from it without detracting therefrom. Do this by allowing them to share in all its tasks and earnings. Do not give the boy an animal for his very own and when the time comes for disposing of it put the receipts into your own with, "Well, what's yours is mine and what's mine is my own." But let him keep the profits, and teach them how to use them. As a rule the farmers' boys and girls are kept too close in the home and come to acquire that familiarity which breeds contempt. They are too apt to look upon farm life as all drudgery, all darkness, because of the dun clouds of dreary routine which seems to have no silver shining.

Sometimes take a "day off" and with the whole family and some pleasant associates spend the day at the lake or in having a picnic. You will find it will not be time lost for you will all return to your work with a new zest. And besides you can thus aid in selecting the associates of your children and bring yourself into closer relationships with those about you and aid in spreading the influence surrounding your own home.

The farmer's children are not very often sent to the city to become familiar with the culture of the city. But how often do we see the city boys and girls sent to the country for recreation and to become familiar with the influences surrounding the farm home. If we wish our young men and women to stand on an equal footing with those whose advantages seem

greater, is it not necessary that the boys and girls of the farm become familiar with the strong life of the city, as it is for the children of the town to become familiar with nature as found in the country home?

Every woman has planted within her breast, I care not whether she be of the city or country, the love of brightness and beauty. Then give to the daughter a part of that sacred ground (usually known as "the front yard," and too frequently dedicated to weeds and all sorts of rank growth,) in which to grow flowers. Do not hesitate to give her a little honest aid in preparing the ground, then if the weeds seem to be getting beyond her, again lend your assistance and when those flowers bloom give them as much praise as it seems their due and so encourage her. Of course, it may be that you can see more real beauty in a hill of beans or potatoes, at first, but remember the child cannot, and its nature needs to be expanded and aided in its growth, so look well and ere long I am sure your interest will increase and many a precious thought be given you from those flowers while you sit resting, away with the toil of the day, and you will come to miss them like a human presence were they removed.

Does it seem utterly impossible to you to obtain the influences of which we have spoken in your home, are our thoughts too ideal? Let us then remember,

"No endeavor is in vain,
Its reward is in the doing,
And the rapture of pursuing
Is the prize the vanquished gain."

Our home influences do not stop here, we are not building for time, but for eternity, the influences begun in our home will aid in making all homes and all life purer and better.

Thoughts from an Invalid's Chair.

BY MRS. L. A. H. CHILDS.

Changes must come in this world of change and decay. Some changes are harder to bear than others, yet all ills are endured with more fortitude as we are led to the source of our help. Who can tell best of a shut-in's life? It must be one who has endured its privations. To have days, weeks, months go by without much enjoyment of passing events is a lonely condition, and not to know how to recover from such a secluded life has a saddening effect. A fully trusting heart is necessary to sustain one on life's journey.

We live much by comparison, the past with the present, and the different conditions of life. We find that few pass their life without difficulties and hard places. How to endure them is a study. Look for the bright side, cling to friends, keep from complaining and selfishness.

A good farm home is one of the enjoyable places to help brighten up the declining years. I know no place like it, quietude or bustle as you may make it. Activity and life are all about you. The cattle and flocks, the general delight and stir of animate life, the walk or seat in the grove, the birds of song to cheer, flowers and fruits to satisfy, and a supply of all the necessary good things, make a farm home the best place in all the world for either young or old, sick or well.

Whittier.
[The above comes through the kindness of Sister Emma Campbell, who asked Sister Childs to write from her affliction. Ed.]

What has the Public a Right to Expect from the School.

From the Standpoint of the Teacher.

Read by Miss Emma Reynolds, at Hesperia Grange and Teachers' Association.

In the three previous papers you have heard what the home and the editor expects from the school and also what moral influence is expected from the school. Now, what does the teacher expect from the school? Has the teacher a right to expect anything? It does not seem as if the teacher had a right to expect anything, judging from the appearance and condition of some of the school houses in which some of the teachers are obliged to spend a part of their time.

I have in mind one district in which the school house was located on the edge of a marsh. The appearance from the outside was anything but inviting, but it was ten fold better than that of the inside. The plaster was off in places, the stove was broken, and boards were placed in the sashes where windows are commonly expected to be seen. There was not a globe, map, picture, chart or even a bell. But under these same conditions as much is expected from the teacher as if he were placed in a school room fully equipped with all the appurtenances conducive to good results.

The late law, however, helps the teacher, in that it compels the board to get most of the necessary articles.

Amid such surroundings as mentioned, what is there to impel a teacher to higher aspirations? The connection between one's surroundings and one's conduct is very intimate. The more attractive one's surroundings the higher will be the aspirations.

I do not mean to say that surroundings always determine conduct or character. For history is full of incidents where people have achieved great things amid the most discouraging surroundings, and also where people have failed in the most favorable environments. But while people can do a great deal when surrounded by seemingly insurmountable difficulties, yet favorable external conditions tend to impel them to loftier attainments.

All parents who have the good of their children at heart recognize the fact that their children are influenced to a great extent by the training of their teachers, but few of them seem to attach very much importance to attractive physical environments.

Therefore in order that the work that is expected of the teacher be accomplished, the teacher has a right to expect congenial surroundings and suitable apparatus.

The pupils, school-board and parents should be co-workers with the teacher. What anyone needs, no matter what occupation engaged in, is the confidence of his employer. The same holds true with the teacher, and the teacher is entitled to this right, until the right is forfeited. In order that the pupils shall have confidence in the teacher, it should be instilled in their minds by their parents, that they have a good teacher, fully deserving their confidence and respect. Though what a common occurrence it is for the parents, in the presence of their children, to question the wisdom of the teacher, and as a result the pupils enter school with little faith in the teacher's ability to instruct, which feeling hinders them in their progress.

It should be assumed by all members of the school-board, and by all parents that the teacher is fully prepared to perform all of his duties. If this stand is not taken, the teacher finds himself amid discouraging surrounding and co-operation with the teacher is withheld when most needed.

Most teachers find that in all districts, that there are some parents and occasionally a member of the school-board who carry the idea that they have the right to make rules for the government and instruction of the school, and when they find that they have not the right, they try to make trouble in one way or another.

Such a course is not very elevating to the parties and works evil in the school. School-boards and parents should stand by the teacher, and do all that they can for the benefit of the school. The teacher has a right to expect it, but at the same time should see to it that if he gets such co-operation of pupils, parents and school-board, he has as a result the basis of cheerful acquiescence of the pupils to his wishes, in other words, implicit obedience, which he has a right to expect. Of course obedience on the part of the pupils depends a great deal on the teacher. An essential element of cheerful obedience to law is reverence for its authority, and this necessarily means a love or reverence for the author of the law. Laws made by man, gain control of the will of the people, more easily in the name of the King of kings than by the authority of the people; so a teacher with divine love in the heart, can control pupils, without the aid of external help, more easily than by force.

These are only a few of the rights which a teacher has a right to expect of the school, but it shows us that a teacher has rights as well as duties and responsibilities.

Free Lands of the West.

Continued from page 2.

tention to the great task of subduing them to the purposes of civilization, and to the task of advancing his economic and social status in the new democracy which he was helping to create. Art, literature, refinement, scientific administration, all had to give way to this Titanic labor. Energy, incessant activity became the lot of this new American. Says a traveler of the time of Andrew Jackson, "America is like a vast workshop, over the door of which is printed in blazing characters, 'No admittance here, except on business.'" The West of our own day reminds Mr. Bryce "of the crowd with Vathek found in the hall of Eblis, each darting hither and thither with swift steps and unquiet mien, driven to and fro by a fire in the heart. Time seems too short for what they have to do, and the result always to come short of their desire."

But free lands and the consciousness of working out their social destiny did more than turn the Westerner to material interests and devote him to a restless existence. They promoted equality among the Western settlers, and reacted as a check on the aristocratic influences of the East. Where everybody could have a farm, almost for taking it, economic equality easily resulted and this involved political equality. Not without a struggle would the Western man abandon this ideal, and it goes far to explain the unrest in the remote West to-day. —Frederick J. Turner in the September Atlantic.

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OUR WORK.

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

OUR OBJECT

is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement, Financially, Socially, Mentally, Morally. We believe that this improvement can in large measure be brought about:

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

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.

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.
 2. Agricultural College.
 3. Normal School.
 4. Mining School.
 - (b) Prisons.
 1. At Jackson.
 2. At Ionia.
 3. At Marquette.
 - (c) Asylums.
 1. At Kalamazoo.
 2. At Pontiac.
 3. At Traverse City.
 4. At Newberry.
 5. At Ionia.
 - (d) Other institutions.
 1. Industrial school for boys.
 2. " " " girls.
 3. State Public School.
 4. School for deaf.
 5. School for blind.
 6. Home for feeble minded.
 7. 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.
7. How can our pure food law be strengthened?
8. 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.
 - (c) The formation of an anti-saloon league.
9. 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. Shall we have state inspection of grain?
17. How improve district schools?
18. Shall women vote in Michigan?

We publish in this issue of the VISITOR articles from Supt. J. E. St. John, of the Industrial School for boys, at Lansing, and from Warden J. E. Van Evert of the Upper Peninsula Branch Prison at Marquette, concerning the expenses of these institu-

tions. We have written to each state institution in Michigan, asking for a statement of the expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for a short reply to the question "Can expenses be reduced in your institution?" We are much gratified to say that in many instances we have received replies from the heads of these institutions saying that they were only too glad to comply with our request. These two are the articles so far received, but we shall publish the others just as rapidly as they come. We hope that our readers will take an interest in the contents of these various articles, and will feel perfectly free to comment upon them through the VISITOR. They will also furnish material for lectures in Grange meetings. We shall be very glad indeed to make the VISITOR a medium of communication between the authorities of these state institutions and the tax payers. So far as we can judge from the letters received, the heads of these institutions are very glad to make public anything in regard to the workings of the institution. This is the proper spirit; and on the other hand the tax payers have a perfect right to criticize these expenditures or any acts of any of the institutions. But this, we may say, should be done in a perfectly fair spirit, and with adequate knowledge. Sometimes we are inclined to criticize on hearsay or because we have jumped at a conclusion. On the other hand, sometimes the managers of public institutions are inclined to resent criticism from outside, feeling that people do not know what they are talking about. Neither spirit is just. Public institutions should be conducted with absolute publicity. The public should feel free to criticize, but should not criticize unless they know what they are talking about. We want to make the VISITOR a medium for both the institutions and the tax payer. Be free to comment.

The Agricultural College opened its fortieth year Monday of this week with a good attendance. A number of ladies have entered the women's course, and the freshmen class is of large size and of good quality, containing some fine looking young fellows. We find throughout the state a very favorable sentiment toward the College. Gradually the College is making itself felt, and especially from its experimental side the farmers are coming to think that it is an institution of immediate value to them. The women's course is starting off auspiciously, and we expect that it will soon be one of the most popular features of the institution. Patrons who contemplate sending their girls and boys away to school should investigate the Agricultural College.

There has been in session at Lansing this week a body of men who have formed what is known as the "Michigan Anti-Saloon League." This society has been organizing for some time in a local way, preparatory to the state organization. It is modeled after the plan which has been in vogue in Ohio for several years, and which has done very effective work. The plan, as we understand it, is to form a non-partisan, non-sectarian, temperance organization, whose purpose is to accomplish anything to beat the saloon. So far as we can judge from its work, and from the purposes of its promoters, it is worthy of all commendation. Its advocates do not seem to be fanatics, but men who earnestly feel that this liquor problem is of the greatest moment, and that not enough is being done to solve it. They also believe in uniting all shades of belief and opinion, and in doing aggressive work both in the way of forming organizations, and more especially in seeing that the laws are enforced and new laws enacted. If this league remains true to its purposes, we shall feel like commending it most emphatically, and believe that it will be of the greatest value in helping to solve this vexed problem. We hope that Patrons will, through the papers, keep track of its work and results.

We have two notable articles in this issue in regard to getting legislation by the Grange. One is from Brother Aaron Jones, Master of the Indiana State Grange, and the other is from Brother F. W. Redfern of the executive committee of the Michigan State Grange. Both men have had experience in legislation and are well acquainted with the methods customarily used there, and also the methods that are most legitimate and effective. We commend their utterances to every Patron. This matter of legislation we cannot dwell too much upon. There is scarcely any danger of overdoing it. The average citizen neglects it entirely, and we have no fear that we can urge the matter too strongly. The Grange has shown that it can do something definite and strong, and we must not rest upon our oars this time. We must not ask for class legislation but we must demand legislation that is for the best interest of all the people, and which is of especial interest to farmers. It may be laid down as a general rule that legislation which is for the best interest of so large a class as the farming community will be for the interest of the whole peo-

ple. We may also say that any law which is for the general good will be for the benefit of the farmer. Let us discuss these various questions, get posted upon them, and prepare to unite in our demand for what we want.

Right in this line we wish to mention a circumstance of recent date. We received a letter from an active, energetic Patron saying that their Grange wished to get from the nominees to the legislature some sort of an idea what they would do when they got to Lansing, if elected. We suggested to him that he use the "platform" which we suggested very modestly to the political parties a few issues ago. We believe if every member of the legislature stood upon such a platform and would agree to use his best endeavors along the line there indicated, we would have more useful legislation than we have had in many a day. Perhaps there are other Granges who wish to interview their nominees for the legislature on the same subject; it cannot do any harm, and it may do a great deal of good.

So far as we are able to judge from personal visits in over sixty counties of the state during the present summer, the farmers' institute law which the Grange secured two years ago has proved a very popular law. Most of the counties are very much interested in the work for the coming winter, and many are even enthusiastic about it and are already making definite preparations for the work. This not only illustrates the wisdom of the Grange in having the bill passed, but it suggests a text for a Grange sermon. These institutes are valuable wherever they go. They are usually the most interesting and enthusiastic, to an outsider at least, where there are already Granges. They are perhaps doing the most immediate good where there are no Granges, but if they could be followed up in every county by a large increase in the number of Granges, their work would be multiplied vastly. We believe in the farmers' institute,—we believe it is a great power for information. But if in every community its work and lessons could be enforced and multiplied by weekly meetings of a live Grange, there is no computing the advantage it would be. These are hard times, money is close, people must look to every cent they spend, yet in our humble judgment these are the very reasons why such work as institutes and Granges should be pushed. If people ever need the Grange they need it when they are discouraged. If they never need it, it is when they are prosperous. Let us hope that the good work may go on this fall and winter in spite of the stringency.

The Industrial School for Boys.

Its Work and Cost.

BY J. E. ST. JOHN, SUPERINTENDENT.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—Your letter of August 21st was duly received. I should have answered at an earlier date but was busy with my report, and laid it aside until that could be completed. I appreciate the necessity of explaining to people who do not visit our state institutions and who cannot know about the management unless it appears in the newspapers. I am also aware of the fact that the tax payers are the very ones who have a right to know in regard to the details of management as far as the financial part of the institution is concerned. I would say in regard to the Industrial School for Boys, that we have been receiving \$56,000 per year for running expenses for several years, that amount was based upon 450 boys as the maximum number. Two years ago our number increased to over 550 and our Board felt the necessity of asking for an increased amount for that appropriation; however, with close management and by postponing some desirable repairs we have been able to get through the last two years with no deficit, despite the fact that we have been caring for at least 100 boys extra. The Board also feels while we are in great need of the appropriation they will not ask for it on account of the so called "hard times" and the tax payers feel that their burdens are extremely heavy, but I hardly see how we can get along through the next two years. These boys have been cared for on the same amount that have been expended for the past several years. It is necessary that this large number of boys should be well fed, well clothed, that they should have competent teachers in the schools, competent instructors in the different trades departments and that they should be properly cared for at all times.

Those people who are not familiar with the work in this institution have an erroneous idea in regard to the amount of work performed by our teachers and other employees. They are on duty almost constantly during the whole day and are responsible for the safe keeping and good conduct of the boys at night. There is a feeling of responsibility connected with the work of this institution that differs widely from all clerical or mechanical work. It is impossible to care for 550 or 600 boys

with the amount of help that we could care for 400. I feel sure that no tax payer in the state of Michigan wishes this institution conducted in a way that will not benefit the boys who are committed to its care.

The object is to reform all wayward boys if possible and at the same time teach them trades which will fit them for being good, honest, self-supporting citizens. If this is done the state of Michigan is investing its money to advantage. We have 260 acres of land on which we do quite a large amount of farming. We keep 40 cows and give the boys bread and milk for supper. We raise a large amount of vegetables in the garden which helps us to feed the boys well. It might be interesting to our farmer friends to know that it takes 10 bushels of potatoes for one meal for our boys, and about 5 barrels of flour a day to furnish them with bread. It costs more to feed a growing boy and to clothe an active boy that it does a man. I have been connected with the institution in some capacity for twenty-five years and I can truly say that I never have known the boys to be doing better in every way than they have been for the past two years. They are making good progress in their studies and trades. I know from personal visitation and correspondence that a very large number of the boys passing through this institution do well after leaving us and become good, honorable citizens. What more can tax payers of the state of Michigan want? I feel sure that if there is any criticism on the school it is by those who are not familiar with the work we are doing. I wish that every one of your farmers could visit us and look through the school. I assure you they would be well treated at all times and shown the details of the work. We have at present about 560 boys and without a doubt in the next ninety days our number will run to 625 or 650. The depression that is felt in all kinds of business through the state has a tendency to increase our number, and at the same time makes it difficult to place boys out who are with us.

The last legislature gave us money with which to build a new cottage. The building has been put up by the day instead of by contract, thereby saving a large amount of profit to the state. The building will accommodate 50 or 60 boys and we have more than enough to fill it who are now awaiting its completion. Our Board does not expect to ask the next legislature for any appropriation for building but does expect to ask for a small amount to repair the steam and water plant which is scarcely safe to be depended upon. Our boilers and engine have been used for over thirty years and are constantly in need of repairs. It would therefore be economy to expend a little money in putting the plant in proper shape.

The Grange at Baw Beese.

EDITOR VISITOR: A letter comes to me from the secretary of Hillsdale P. of H. asking me to furnish the VISITOR with a report of the State Grange assembly, held in Baw Beese Park August 20, and I gladly comply with the request. Indeed it was so perfect in all the arrangements and so admirably carried to a successful conclusion that it will be a day long to be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present. And the large audience which must have exceeded the hundreds and extended well into the thousands, with their unflinching good humor, certainly bear testimony that it was most delightful, as well as intellectually and socially profitable. The program, under the management of Worthy Master Horton, was very excellent in richness and variety. To speak of any of its features and do justice, would require more space than the VISITOR could give, I fear, and hence I will content myself by saying that it was all that could be desired. It seems, however, that the cordial greeting and welcome of Hillsdale Patrons as she clasped hands with Lenawee was very impressive and caused all the guests to feel they were not only welcome, but the boundary lines had widened to give us room. The large pavilion was artistically decorated with grains, fruits and flowers, and the stars and stripes above it all spoke to our hearts of the love of our common country, and the patriotic expressions found in each feature of the program was evidence of the loyalty the farmers bear to the nation whose soil they till. It is always in order to express one's appreciation of the music on such occasions, but unfortunately your correspondent cannot begin to do it justice, and so will only say, it was exceptionally fine and delightfully varied. The good that was accomplished for our Order must have been very great. And many must have been taught how valuable it is, as an organization, for our agriculturists. After a day spent in such pleasing and interesting ways, each must have gone to their home feeling the truth more than ever before of the words, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Fraternal yours,

OLIVIA J. CARPENTER.

Plymouth, Mich.

Agricultural Education.

Probably no other branch of education has made more progress in the last twenty years than that of farming. Ten years ago, we saw a piece of land, surrounded by a dilapidated rail fence, its owner living in a log house, his stock in a rudely constructed building, and the crops growing with difficulty under the methods of cultivation which the owner employed. But a change has come over it. Today we see an educated farmer, his farm bearing every evidence of hard thought and study. We see the most improved methods employed by him in raising his crops, feeding his stock, and disposing of his produce. Years ago muscle was thought the only element necessary for the farmer to possess; now brain work is the necessary factor. It requires as much brain work to run a farm successfully as it does any other business, and the farmer who studies scientifically his method of farming is going to be successful. See what is being done to educate the farmers and their sons. Almost every State of our Union has an experiment station, where new methods are tested, and reports of these are sent to all the farmers

in their vicinity. Farmers' Institutes are now being held in many of the States in order that the farmers may come together and learn from each other new methods of cultivating the farm crops and feeding their stock for meat or for dairy purposes. Farm papers of all classes and languages are being printed and being circulated throughout the agricultural districts. Agricultural schools are at present being established at most of our state universities and colleges to which our younger farmers may be sent and taught the most improved methods of farming. We send young men away to colleges that they may become doctors, lawyers, teachers, and engineers, and why can we not send them to school to become farmers? The time has come when, if we wish the young farmers to become successful in after life, we must educate them in the most improved methods of farming. The young farmers of today are the builders of the farmers for tomorrow. If we do not educate them in the principles of agriculture, how are we to expect them to become successful as such in after life.—*J. L. Herbst, in Live-Stock Indicator.*

Shredded Corn for Milch Cows.

Now when the area devoted to corn is increasing so largely and prices for the grain are so very low, it would seem that farmers should be careful and make the best possible use of the entire crop, grain and fodder.

The time for saving only the corn and making little or no account of the fodder has gone by.

It is calculated that the fodder from a crop of corn that has been cut up in season at the roots, and properly cured, will equal in value for feeding purposes one-third of the entire crop. This being the case there is a great loss in allowing so much feeding material to go to waste. It may make all the difference between profit and loss in producing the crop.

Properly prepared this corn stover makes a valuable food for milch cows, as good as the average quality of hay, and the amount realized per acre should be about the same. This is well worth saving, to say the least.

Now as to the best methods of preparing this fodder for stock. With the large growth of corn in the west and south there

would undoubtedly be too much waste in feeding the stalks whole, and not much attention has yet been given to putting this kind of fodder in the silo.

On the average sized farms in the corn growing districts, there is, or should be, some kind of power, horse or steam. Where this is the case the way is plain. Get a two or three horse power shredder, with elevator if desired, of which there is a standard kind made here at the east and advertised in the leading agricultural journals, and with this prepare the stover for use.

If this, after the corn has been husked, has been properly put up and cared for, the work of shredding can be done as wanted for use during the winter or if it is dry enough to put in a mass, then a large amount can be prepared if desired. In cold weather we have found an advantage in preparing at one time enough to last for several days, and when left in a pile it will warm up considerably, making it more palatable for stock.

Corn fodder that is shredded is put in the best possible condition for feeding. It is next to pulping. There are no sharp

Continued to page 8.

Notice.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 17, 1896.

The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the county convention to be held on Tuesday, October 1, 1896, by virtue of section 3, article IV, by-laws of Michigan State Grange.

- Allegan, 1 rep.—37, 53, 154, 247, 296, 390, 248.
- Antrim, 1 rep.—676, 691, 706, 716, 717, 718.
- Barry, 1 rep.—127, 256, 424, 425, 472.
- Benzie, 1 rep.—503.
- Berrien, 2 rep.—40, 14, 80, 81, 104, 122, 194, 84, 382, 709, 43, 87.
- Branch, 2 rep.—88, 96, 97, 137, 152, 196, 95, 86, 400.
- Calhoun, 1 rep.—65, 85, 129, 200, 66, 292.
- Cass, 1 rep.—162, 291, 695.
- Clinton, 1 rep.—202, 125, 358, 439, 456, 459, 702.
- Charlevoix, 1 rep.—689, 705, 706, 707, 719.
- Eaton, 2 rep.—224, 260, 360, 370, 619, 625, 701, 715.
- Genesee, 1 rep.—387, 694.
- Grand Traverso, 1 rep.—379, 469, 693.
- Griott, 1 rep.—391, 569, 548, 541, 553.
- Hillsdale, 2 rep.—107, 108, 133, 181, 269, 273, 274, 251, 182, 286.
- Huron, 1 rep.—618, 667, 698.
- Ingham, 1 rep.—115, 282, 289.
- Ionia, 1 rep.—175, 185, 190, 192, 272, 640.
- Jackson, 1 rep.—45, 155, 698, 710.
- Kalamazoo, 1 rep.—664, 674, 692, 697.
- Kalamazoo, 1 rep.—16, 24.
- Leapeer, 2 rep.—19, 63, 110, 113, 170, 219, 222, 337, 340, 348, 560.
- Leapeer, 1 rep.—246, 549, 607.
- Lenawee, 3 rep.—212, 213, 214, 276, 277, 279, 280, 713, 708, 712, 293, 169, 383, 384, 569, 699, 705.
- Livingston, 1 rep.—336.
- Manistee, 1 rep.—557, 633.
- Mecosta, 1 rep.—362.
- Montcalm, 1 rep.—318, 437, 541.
- Muskegon, 1 rep.—372, 373, 546, 585.
- Newaygo, 1 rep.—494, 495, 544, 545.
- Oceana, 1 rep.—353, 711.
- Oakland, 1 rep.—267, 267, 275, 283, 395, 443, 259.
- Ottawa, 1 rep.—30, 112, 313, 458, 639, 652.
- St. Clair, 1 rep.—528.
- St. Joseph, 1 rep.—22, 178, 266, 303.
- Sanilac, 1 rep.—396, 664, 714.
- Shiawassee, 1 rep.—252, 688.
- Tuscola, 1 rep.—513, 582.
- Van Buren, 2 rep.—10, 32, 36, 60, 158, 159, 355, 610.
- Washtenaw, 1 rep.—32, 56.
- Wayne, 1 rep.—367, 368, 618, 636, 389.
- Wexford, 1 rep.—690.

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

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

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

- 139, 40, 43, 49, 55, 66, 67, 87, 106, 134, 145, 160, 174, 223, 182, 215, 226, 245, 241, 248, 259, 270, 286, 292, 639, 346, 3089, 40, 406, 421, 448, 470, 520, 540, 574, 613, 24, 634, 648, 657, 662, 666, 669, 680.

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

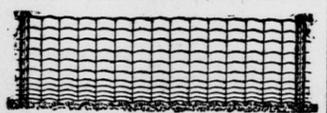
- 68, 347, 417, 650, 669.

JENNIE BUELL,
Secretary.

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

Smoking Meats Without a Fire.

It is possible to give to cured meats a delicious, smoky flavor without a smoke house or a fire. Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke, obtained from the smoke of hickory wood, is strongly recommended by those who have used it as a practical article for effectually, conveniently, and economically preserving all kinds of cured meats. It makes the meat solid, keeps it moist and free from insects, skippers and mould and gives it a much better flavor than can be obtained by smoking the old way. Besides saving time and bother, it obviates all danger from fire and the risk of having the meats stolen, as they can be kept in a secure place instead of a detached smoke house. Every one who cures meats, no matter how much or how little, should give Extract of Smoke a trial. It is perfectly healthful and wholesome. The manufacturers, E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa., will send circulars and particulars to any one who writes for them.



The Only Buffalo Fence.

The late Austin Corbin firmly believed it to be the Page. He used it freely on his great park in New Hampshire, and when he donated half his herd of Buffalo to the city of New York, he attended personally to having our fence enclose them. Not every farmer owns buffalo, but no one objects to a strong fence.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian Mich.

Dont' Buy ... Anything ...

You'll pay too much if you do, unless you consult OUR MAMMOTH CATALOGUE for Fall and Winter of 1896 and 1897. You will be amazed at the prices we quote on everything.

NEVER BEFORE WERE PRICES SO LOW.

We have thoroughly revised every department and quote the lowest prices in Dry Goods, Laces, Ribbons, Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Shawls, Corsets, Notions, Curtains, Wall Paper, Underwear, Cloaks, Carpets, Furs, Clothing, Mackintoshes, Millinery, Hats, Shoes, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Books, Rubber Goods, Musical Instruments, Saddles, Harness, Tents, Brushes, Toys, Pipes, Guns, and Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Seines, Crockery, Tinware, Stoves, Hardware, Tools, Baby Carriages, Trunks, Buggies, Wagons, Blacksmith Tools, Scales, Pumps, Agricultural Implements, etc., etc.

READY TO MAIL SEPTEMBER 25.

Send 10 cents to partly pay postage and we will send it FREE with our complete Grocery List, Sheet Music Catalogue and Fashion Sheet.

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Chicago, Ills.

College and Station

Stomach Worms in Sheep.

Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

The numerous losses of sheep, especially spring lambs, at this season of the year, is largely due to the presence of the twisted stomach worm. The symptoms of the disease produced by this worm are not very characteristic and therefore do not admit of a close description. They are dullness, languor, loss of appetite, increased thirst, with or without diarrhoea, usually some accumulation of serum in the space between the lower jaws, and paleness of the mucous membrane. In acute cases there are symptoms of colic and the animal will eat decayed wood, earth, etc. In the majority of cases the animals simply lie around for a few days and die. The duration of the disease is from a few days to a week or more.

The parasite which causes the disease is found in the fourth stomach. It is quite small, being only about one-half inch in length and as large around as a linen thread. They have the habit of collecting in masses and are thus readily mistaken for fibers of the food. If the sheep is killed and opened at once, the worms have a reddish appearance, due to the blood which they have abstracted from the wall of the stomach. In a short time they become pale. They obtain entrance to the stomach with the food while on pasture.

The treatment consists in giving a vermifuge, and we have found none better than santonin, or powdered wormwood seed. When single individuals are to be treated the former is preferable, and is given in doses of one to four grains depending upon the size and age of the sheep. The dose is given once a day for a week. Whenever the disease makes its appearance it is well to treat the whole flock and this is best accomplished by mixing one part of the powdered wormwood seed with eight parts of salt. Salt frequently or keep it where it is constantly accessible.

A. W. BITTING, Veterinarian.

Experiments with Wheat.

Kansas Experiment Station.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

- 1. The acre which has been in wheat for 15 years past is beginning to show signs of exhaustion.
2. Early plowing for wheat, which will allow the soil to settle before it is seeded, shows a decided advantage over plowing just before seeding.
3. The plots which were subsoiled six weeks before seeding produced a better yield than the plots which were plowed in the ordinary way at the same time; but the plots which were subsoiled a year before seeding, and which had in the meantime been cropped with peas, gave no increase over the plowed plots.
4. In an inquiry as to the best time to seed wheat, in which a series of plots was seeded every seventh day from September 13 to November 1, the seeding of September 20 gave the best yield, 26.62 bushels per acre, and successive seedings showed a constantly diminishing yield, till the seeding of November 1, which yielded but 8.99 bushels per acre of very inferior grain. Experience and experiments agree on about the middle of September as the best time to seed wheat in this region.
5. Experiments with different amounts of seed per acre indicate that about 1 1/2 bushels per acre give the best returns for this region.
6. As to methods of seeding tried, the shoe press drill gave this year better yields than seeding with the hoed drill, lister drill, or broadcasting. But it must not be overlooked that whether this or that method will give the best yield will depend largely on the character of the season.
7. There was no marked difference in the yield of the grades, light, common and heavy seed wheat the present year, though the average of the experiments for four years is in favor of heavy seed.
8. Pasturing the wheat did not affect the yield injuriously the present year. Former experiments

have given the best yields when the wheat was not pastured.

9. Wheat land manured with 20 tons barn-yard manure per acre yearly has given decidedly smaller yields than land in wheat continuously without manure. The wheat on the manured land lodges and fails to fill.

10. The best yielding six varieties, based on an average of several years, are the following, in the order named: Andrew's No. 4, Turkey, Valley, Tasmanian Red, Ramsey, and Currell.

Bird Day in the School.

Circular No. 17, United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Biological Survey.

The observance of Arbor Day by the schools has been so successful that it has been suggested that a Bird Day, to be devoted to instructing the children in the value of our native birds and the best way of protecting them, might with propriety be added to the school calendar. The idea of setting apart one day in the year for the planting of trees was first suggested nearly twenty-five years ago by the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, now Secretary of Agriculture. More than a million trees were planted on the first Arbor Day, and the importance of the day has gradually increased until it has come to be observed in nearly every state and territory in the Union. One of the greatest benefits of Arbor Day is the sentiment and interest aroused in the subject of trees and in the broader study of nature. It is believed that the observance of a Bird Day would appeal to our people—particularly our youth—even more strongly.

HISTORY OF BIRD DAY.

Bird Day is more than a suggestion. It has been already adopted in two cities with marked success, but as yet it is still an experiment. Apparently the idea originated with Prof. C. A. Babcock, superintendent of schools in Oil City, Pa., who wrote to the Department of Agriculture in 1894 urging the establishment of such a day, and stating that May 4 would be observed as Bird Day in Oil City. In reply, the Secretary of Agriculture sent the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1894.

MR. C. A. BABCOCK, Superintendent of schools, Oil City, Pa. DEAR SIR: Your proposition to establish a "Bird Day" on the same general plan as "Arbor Day" has my cordial approval.

Such a movement can hardly fail to promote the development of a healthy public sentiment toward our native birds, favoring their preservation and increase. If directed toward this end, and not to the encouragement of the importation of foreign species, it is sure to meet the approval of the American people.

It is a melancholy fact that among the enemies of our birds two of the most destructive and relentless are our women and our boys. The love of feather ornamentation so heartlessly persisted in by thousands of women, and the mania for collecting eggs and killing birds so deeply rooted in our boys, are legacies of barbarism inherited from our savage ancestry. The number of beautiful and useful birds annually slaughtered for bonnet trimmings runs up into the hundreds of thousands and threatens, if it has not already accomplished the extermination of some of the rarer species. The insidious egg-hunting and pea-shooting proclivities of the small boys are hardly less widespread and destructive. It matters little which of the two agencies is the more fatal since neither is productive of any good. One looks to the gratification of a shallow vanity, the other to the gratification of a cruel instinct and an expenditure of boyish energy that might be profitably diverted into other channels. The evil is one against which legislation can be only palliative and of local efficiency. Public sentiment, on the other hand, if properly fostered in the schools, would gain force with the growth and development of our boys and girls and would become a hundredfold more potent than any law enacted by the state or congress. I believe such a sentiment can be developed, so strong and so universal, that a respectable woman will be ashamed to be seen with the wing of a wild bird on her bonnet, and an honest boy will be ashamed to own that he ever robbed a nest or wantonly took the life of a bird.

Birds are of inestimable value to mankind. Without their unremitting services our gardens and fields would be laid waste by insect pests. But we owe them a greater debt even than this, for the study of birds tends to develop some of the best attributes and impulses of our natures. Among them we find examples of generosity, unselfish devotion, of the love of mother for offspring and other estimable qualities. Their industry, patience, and ingenuity excite our admiration; their songs inspire us with a love of music and poetry; their beautiful plumages and graceful manners appeal to our esthetic sense; their long migrations to distant lands stimulate our imaginations and tempt us to inquire into the

causes of these periodic movements, and finally, the endless modifications of form and habits by which they are enabled to live under most diverse conditions of food and climate—on land and at sea—invite the student of nature into inexhaustible fields of pleasurable research.

The cause of bird protection is one that appeals to the best side of our natures. Let us yield to its appeal. Let us have a Bird Day—a day set apart from all the other days of the year to tell the children about the birds. But we must not stop here. We should strive continually to develop and intensify the sentiment of bird protection, not alone for the sake of preserving the birds, but also for the sake of replacing as far as possible the barbaric impulses inherent in child nature by the noble impulses and aspirations that should characterize advanced civilization.

Respectfully, J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary of Agriculture.

OBJECT OF BIRD DAY.

From all sides come reports of a decrease in native birds due to the clearing of forests, draining of swamps and cultivation of land, but especially to the increasing slaughter of birds for game, the demand of feathers to supply the millinery trade, and the breaking up of nests to gratify the egg-collecting proclivities of small boys. An attempt has been made to restrict these latter causes by legislation. Nearly every state and territory has passed game laws, and several states have statutes protecting insectivorous birds. Such laws are frequently changed and cannot be expected to accomplish much unless supported by popular sentiment in favor of bird protection. This object can only be attained by demonstrating to the people the value of birds, and how can it be accomplished better than through the medium of the schools?

Briefly stated, the object of Bird Day is to diffuse knowledge concerning our native birds, and to arouse a more general interest in bird protection. As such it should appeal not only to ornithologists, sportsmen, and farmers, who have a practical interest in the preservation of birds, but also the general public who would soon appreciate the loss if some of the songsters were exterminated.

It is time to give more intelligent attention to the birds and appreciate their value. Many schools already have courses in natural history or native study, and such a day would add zest to the regular studies, encourage the pupils to observe carefully, and give them something to look forward to and work for. In the words of the originator of the day, "the general observation of a Bird Day in our schools would probably do more to open thousands of young minds to the reception of bird lore than anything else that can be devised." The first thing is to interest the scholars in birds in general and particularly in those of their own locality. Good lists of birds have been prepared for several of the states and popular books and articles on ornithology are within the reach of everyone. But the instruction should not be limited to books; the children should be encouraged to observe the birds in the field, to study their habits and migrations, their nests and food, and should be taught to respect the laws protecting game and song birds.

VALUE OF BIRD DAY.

When the question of introducing Arbor Day into the schools was brought before the National Educational Association in February, 1884, the objection was made that the subject was out of place in the schools. The value of the innovation could not be appreciated by those who did not see the practical bearing of the subject on an ordinary school course. But at the next meeting of the Association the question was again brought up and unanimously adopted—to the mutual benefit of the schools and of practical forestry. With the advent of more progressive ideas concerning education there is a demand for instruction in subjects which a few years ago would have been considered out of place, or of no special value. If the main object of our educational system is to prepare boys and girls for the intelligent performance of duties and labors of life, why should not some attention be given to the study of nature, particularly in rural schools where the farmers of the next generation are now being educated? The study of birds may be taken

up in several ways and for different purposes; it may be made to furnish simply a course in mental training or to assist the pupil in acquiring habits of accurate observation; it may be taken up alone or combined with composition, drawing, geography, or literature. But it has also an economic side which may appeal to those who demand purely practical studies in schools. Economic ornithology has been defined as the "study of birds from the standpoint of dollars and cents." It treats of the direct relations of birds to man, showing which species are beneficial and which injurious, teaching the agriculturist how to protect his feathered friends and guard against the attacks of his foes. This is a subject in which we are only just beginning to acquire exact knowledge, but it is none the less deserving of a place in our educational system on this account. Its practical value is recognized both by individual states and by the national government, which appropriate considerable sums of money for investigations of value to agriculture. Much good work has been done by some of the experiment stations and state boards of agriculture, particularly in Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania. In the United States Department of Agriculture, the Division of Biological Survey (formerly the Division of Ornithology) devotes much attention to the collection of data respecting the geographic distribution, migration, and food of birds, and the publication and diffusion of information concerning species which are beneficial or injurious to agriculture. Some of the results of these investigations are of general interest, and could be used in courses of instruction in even the lower schools. Such facts would thus reach a larger number of persons than is now possible, and would be made more generally available to those interested in them.

If illustrations of the practical value of a knowledge of zoology are necessary they can easily be given. It has been estimated recently that the forests and streams of Maine are worth more than its agricultural resources. If this is so, is it not equally as important to teach the best means of preserving the timber, the game, and the fish, as it is to teach students how to develop the agricultural wealth of the state? In 1885 Pennsylvania passed its famous "scalp act," and in less than two years expended between \$75,000 and \$100,000 in an attempt to rid the state of an unnumbered birds supposed to be injurious. A large part of the money was spent for killing hawks and owls, most of which belonged to species which were afterwards shown to be actually beneficial. Not only was money thrown away in a useless war against noxious animals, but the state actually paid for the destruction of birds of inestimable value to its farmers. During the last five or six years two states have been engaged in an unsuccessful attempt to exterminate English sparrows by paying bounties for their heads. Michigan and Illinois have each spent more than \$50,000, but, although millions of sparrows have been killed, the decrease in numbers is hardly perceptible. A more general knowledge of the habits of the English sparrow at the time the bird was first introduced into the United States would not only have saved this outlay of over \$100,000, but would also have saved many other states from loss due to depredations by sparrows.

Is it not worth while to do something to protect the birds and prevent their destruction before it is too late? A powerful influence for good can be exerted by the schools if the teachers will only interest themselves in the movement, and the benefit that will result to the pupils could hardly be attained in any other way at so small an expenditure of time. If it is deemed unwise to establish another holiday, or it may seem too much to devote one day in the year to a study of birds, the exercises of Bird Day might be combined with those of Arbor Day.

It is believed that Bird Day can be adopted with profit by schools of all grades, and the subject is recommended to the thoughtful attention of teachers and school superintendents throughout the country, in the hope that they will

cooperate with other agencies now at work to prevent the destruction of our native birds.

T. S. PALMER, Acting Chief of Division. Approved: CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR., Acting Secretary of Agriculture. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1896.

- Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.

Hand Made Harness Co., Manufacturers of Horse Furnishings.

See what good people say of our harness and send for catalogue. Master's Office, Michigan State Grange, Fruit Ridge, January 10, 1896. The Hand Made Harness Co., Stanton Mich. four sets: The five sets of harness bought of you by members of our local grange are entirely satisfactory and I can safely recommend your harness as being first class in quality of leather and workmanship. Geo. B. Horton.

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Kathleen Hesselgrave, a pretty young English artist, and Arnold Willoughby, a Bohemian amateur, meet casually at the Royal Academy gallery in London. The bold mutual views upon art and upon the attitude of the judges who have rejected their pictures. Rufus Mortimer, a rich American financier, joins them. He is a friend of the Hesselgraves and is surprised to find Kathleen in the company of Willoughby, whom she knows as a common sailor dabbling in art. CHAPTER I—Kathleen lives with her mother in fashionable lodgings. The aristocracy visit there, and one day at a reception the company discuss the mystery of young Earl Arminster, who has fled the country disguised as a sailor. Canon Valentine, the lion of the party, thinks the aristocracy of England is well rid of him. His habits are too good. III—Willoughby is the earl. He is stranded by the failure of the picture, refuses help from Mortimer and goes to sea to earn money to continue the study of art. IV—Mortimer pursues Kathleen on love's quest. She likes him and with difficulty holds him off. V—Mortimer, Willoughby and the Hesselgraves meet in Venice. Mrs. Hesselgrave is attracted to Kathleen's enthusiasm over the sailor painter and his works. VI and VII—The young artists roam through romantic old palaces together. Willoughby, a guest at Kathleen's home. The maiden half reveals her love for him, and both confess to themselves that they are in love. VIII and IX—Mortimer proposes and discovers Kathleen's passion for Willoughby. X—Canon Valentine appears in Venice with the news that the missing earl has been traced and has perished in the shipwreck. He recognizes Willoughby on sight, but promptly denies it. XI—Kathleen admits to her mother that she is certain of the identity of Willoughby with the missing earl, but will preserve the secret for her lover's sake. XII—Mrs. Hesselgrave finds the secret too good to keep, tells Willoughby that Kathleen knows it, and he leaves her house in anger. XIII—Willoughby abandons Venice suddenly without giving Kathleen a chance to explain. XIV—Parliament declares the missing earl officially dead and settles the inheritance on a distant relative. Willoughby resolves not to contest it, as he prefers to be taken by the world at its market value. XV—Canon Valentine and Mrs. Hesselgrave die, thus leaving Willoughby's secret unguessed except by Kathleen. The remaining chapters show how Willoughby keeps to his purpose. He is shipwrecked and makes a hit in literature, through which Mortimer traces him. Mortimer has promised to find him for Kathleen and proves to him that Kathleen loved him before she knew his real character and has loved him through all. He scores a secondary success and marries Kathleen, but renounces all claims to his earldom.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MORTIMER STRIKES HOME.

When Arnold arrived at Stanley & Lockhart's, it almost seemed to him as if the sun had gone back upon the dial of his life-time to the days when he was still an earl and a somebody. True, the shopboy of whom he inquired in a timid voice if he could see one of the partners scarcely deigned to look up from his ledger at first, as he murmured in the surly accent of the underling: "Name, please?" But the moment the answer came, "Mr. Arnold Willoughby," the boy left off writing, avestruck, and scrambling down from his high perch opened the low wooden door with a deferential bow. "This way, sir. I'll ask if the head of the firm is engaged. Mr. Jones, can Mr. Stanley see Mr. Arnold Willoughby?" That name was like magic. Mr. Jones led him on with attentive politeness. Arnold followed up stairs, as in the good old days when he was an unchallenged earl, attended and heralded by an ushering clerk in a most respectful attitude. Even the American millionaire himself, whom the functionaries at once recognized, scarcely met with so much honor in that mart of books as the reputed author of the book of the season, for Willoughby spelled money for the firm just that moment. And the worst of it all was, as Arnold reflected to himself with shame and regret, all this deference was being paid him no more on his own personal merits than ever, but simply and solely because the publishing world persisted in believing he had written the story which, as a matter of fact, he had only deciphered, transcribed and Englished. In the counting house Mr. Stanley met him with outstretched arms, metaphorically speaking. He rubbed his hands with delight. He was rising and had come round the new and rising author had come round no doubt to thank him in person for the check the firm had sent him by the last post of yesterday. "Charmed to see you, I'm sure, Mr. Willoughby," the senior partner exclaimed, motioning him with one hand to the chair of honor, "and you, too, Mr. Mortimer. Lovely weather, isn't it? Well, the reception your book has had both from press and public is flattering, most flattering. We are selling it fast, still; in fact, this very day I've given orders to pull off another thousand of the library edition. I'm sure it must be most gratifying to you. It's seldom a first book comes in for such an ovation."

Arnold hardly knew what to answer. This cordiality flurried him. But after a short preamble he drew forth the check and explained in a few few words that he couldn't accept it.

Mr. Stanley stared at him and rang his little bell.

"Ask Mr. Lockhart to step this way," he said, with a puzzled look. "This is a matter to be considered by all four of us in council."

Mr. Lockhart stepped that way with cheerful alacrity, and to him, too, Arnold explained in the briefest detail why he had refused the check. The two partners glanced at one another. They hummed and hawed nervously. Then Mr. Lockhart said

in slow tones: "Well, this is a disappointment to us, I confess, Mr. Willoughby. To tell you the truth, though we desired to divide the profits more justly than they were being divided by our original agreement, as is our habit in such cases, still I won't deny we had also looked forward to the pleasure of publishing other books from your pen on subsequent occasions." (Mr. Lockhart was a pompous and correct old gentleman, who knew how to talk in private life the set language of the business letter.) "We hoped, in point of fact, you would have promised us a second book for the coming season."

Arnold's face flushed fiery red. This persistent disbelief made him positively angry. In a few forcible words he explained once more to the astonished publisher that he had not written "An Elizabethan Seadog," and that he doubted his ability to write anything like it. In any case he must get them to take back their check and not to expect work of any sort from him in future.

The partners stared at him in blank astonishment. They glanced at one another curiously. Then Mr. Lockhart rose, nodded and left the room. Mr. Stanley, left alone, engaged them in conversation as best he could for a minute or two. At the end of that time a message came to the senior partner.

"Mr. Lockhart says, sir, could you speak to him for one moment?"

"Certainly," Mr. Stanley answered. "Will you excuse me a minute, if you please, Mr. Willoughby? There's the last review of your book. Perhaps you'd like to glance at it." And with another queer look he disappeared mysteriously.

"Well," he said to his partner as soon as they were alone in Mr. Lockhart's sanctum, "what on earth does this mean? Do you suppose somebody else has offered him higher terms than he thinks he'll get from Jones & Burton may have bribed him. He's a thundering liar anyway, and one doesn't know what the dickens to believe about him."

"No," Mr. Lockhart replied confidently. "That's not it, I'm sure, Stanley. If he were a rogue, he'd have pocketed our check without a word and taken his next book all the same to the other people. It isn't that, I'm certain, as sure as my name's Lockhart. Don't you see what it is? The fellow's mad. He really thinks now he didn't write the 'Seadog.' Success has turned his head. It's an awful pity. He began with the story as an innocent deception; he went on with it afterward as an excellent advertisement. Now he's gone off his head with unexpected triumph and really believes he didn't write it, but discovered it. However, it's all the same to us. I tell you what we must do—ask him if ever he discovers any more interesting manuscripts to give us the first refusal of his translation or declamation."

But when they returned a few minutes later with this notable proposition Arnold could only burst out laughing.

"No, no," he said, really amused at last. "I see what you think. Mr. Mortimer will tell you I'm as sane as you are. You fancy I'm mad, but you're mistaken. However, I can honestly promise you what you ask—that if I have ever again any publishing business to transact I will bring my work first to you for refusal."

So the interview ended. Come as it was from one point of view, it yet saddened Arnold somewhat. He couldn't help being struck by this persistent fate which made him all through life be praised or admired not for what he really was or really had done, but for some purely adventitious or even unreal circumstance. He went away and resumed once more his vain search for work. But as day after day went by, and he found nobody ready to employ a practically one armed man, with no recommendation save that of having served his time as a common sailor, his heart sank within him.

The weather grew colder, too, and his weak lung began to feel the chilly fogs of London. Worst of all, he was keeping Kathleen also in England, for she wouldn't go south and leave him, though her work demanded that she should winter, as usual, in Venice, where she could paint the range of subjects for which alone, after the hateful fashion of the present day, she could find a ready market. All this made Arnold not a little anxious, the more so as his £30, no matter how well husbanded, were beginning to run out and leave his exchequer empty. In this strait it was once more Rufus Mortimer, their unfailing friend, who came to Arnold's and Kathleen's assistance. He went round to Arnold's rooms one afternoon full of serious warning.

"Look here, my dear Willoughby," he said, "there is such a thing as carrying conscientious scruples to an impracticable excess. I don't pretend to act up to my principles myself. If I did, I should be compelled to sell all I have, like you, and give it to the poor or their modern equivalent, whatever that may be, in the dominant political economy of the moment. But somehow I don't feel inclined to do such lengths for my principles. I lock them up in a cabinet as interesting curiosities. Scill you, you know, rush into the opposite extreme. The past is past and can't, of course, be undone, though I don't exactly see that you were bound in the first instance quite so utterly to disinherit yourself—to cut yourself off with the proverbial shilling."

"But as things now stand I think it's not right of you, merely for the sake of pampering your individual conscience—which, after all, may be just as much mistaken as anybody else's conscience—to let Miss Hesselgrave live in such perpetual anxiety on your behalf. For her sake, I feel sure, you ought to make up your mind to sacrifice to some extent your personal scruples and at least have a try at writing something or other of your own for Stanley & Lockhart. You could publish it simply under your present name as Arnold Willoughby, with-

out reference in any way to the 'Elizabethan Seadog,' and if in spite of all your repeated disclaimers people still persist in describing you as the author of the book you only translated, why, that's their fault, not yours, and I don't see why you need trouble yourself one penny about it."

"I've thought of that these last few days," Arnold answered, yielding slightly, "and I've even begun to plan out a skeleton plot for a projected story, but then it's, oh, so different from 'An Elizabethan Seadog'—a drama of the soul, a very serious performance. I couldn't really imagine anything myself in the least like Master John Collingham's narrative. I've no taste for romance. What I think I might do is a story of the sad lives of the seafaring folk I have lived and worked among—a realistic tale of hard toil and incessant privation and heroic suffering. But all that's so different from the Elizabethan buccannery that I don't suppose any publisher would care to touch it."

"Don't you believe it," Mortimer answered, with decision. "They'd jump at it like grizzlies. Your name would be enough now to make any book go. I don't say more than one. If your next should be a failure, you'll come down like a stick as you went up like a rocket. I've seen more than one of these straw fires flame to heaven in my time, both in literature and art, and I know how they burn out after the



"Now, all I want is just your signature." first flareup—a mere flash in the pan, a red blaze of the moment. But at any rate you could try. If you succeeded, well and good; if not, you'd at least be not a penny worse off than you are at present."

"Well, I've worked up my subject a bit in my own head," Arnold answered more cheerfully, "and I almost think I see my way to something that might possibly stand a chance of taking the public, but there's the difficulty of writing it. What can I do with this maimed hand? It won't hold a pen, and though I've tried with my left I find it such slow work as far as I've yet got on with it."

"Why not have a typewriter?" Mortimer exclaimed, with the quick practical sense of his countrymen. "You could work it with one hand, not quite so quickly as with two, of course, but still pretty easily."

"I thought of that, too," Arnold answered, looking down. "But they cost £20. And I haven't £20 in the world to bless myself with."

"If you'd let me make you a present of one," Mortimer began, but Arnold checked him with a hasty wave of that imperious hand.

"Not for her sake?" the American murmured in a very low voice.

And Arnold answered gently. "No, dear Mortimer, you kind, good friend, not even for her sake. There are still a few prejudices I retain even now from the days when I was a gentleman—and that is one of them."

Mortimer rose from his seat.

"Well, leave it to me," he said briskly. "I think I see a way out of it," and he left the room in haste, much to Arnold's mute wonder.

A few hours later he returned, bringing with him in triumph a mysterious paper of most legal dimensions. It was folded in three and engrossed outside with big black letters, which seemed to imply that "this indenture" witnessed something really important.

"Now, all I want," he said in a most businesslike voice, laying the document before Arnold, "is just your signature."

"My signature?" Arnold answered, with a glance at the red wafers that adorned the instrument. "Why, that's just the very thing I'm most particular about giving."

"Oh, but this is quite simple, I assure you," Mortimer replied, with a persuasive smile. "This is just a small agreement with Stanley & Lockhart. They covenant to pay you £100 down. Look here, I've got the check in my pocket already—the merest formality—by way of advance on the royalties of a book you engage to write for them—a work of fiction, of whatever sort you choose, length, size and style to be left to your discretion. And they're to publish it when complete in the form that may seem to them most suitable for the purpose, giving you 15 per cent on the net price of all copies sold in perpetuity. And if I were you, Willoughby, I'd accept it offhand, and I'll tell you what I'd do—I'd start off at once posthaste to Venice, where you'd be near Miss Hesselgrave, and where she and you could talk the book over together while in progress." He dropped his voice a little. "Seriously, my dear fellow," he said, "you both of you look ill, and the sooner you can get away from this squalid village, I think, the better."

Arnold read over the agreement with a critical eye.

"I see," he said, "they expressly state that they do not hold me to have written 'An Elizabethan Seadog,' but merely to have discovered, deciphered and edited it."

"Yes," Mortimer replied, with a cheerful smile. "I'm rather proud of that clause. I foresaw that that interminably obtrusive

old conscience of yours would step in with one of its puritanical objections if I didn't distinctly stipulate for that exact proviso, so I made them put it in, and now I'm sure I don't know what you can possibly stick at, for it merely provides that they will pay you 15 per cent on any precious book you may care to write, and they're so perfectly sure of seeing their money again that they'll give you £100 down on the nail for the mere promise to write it."

"But suppose I were to die meanwhile," Arnold objected, still staring at it. "What insurance could they give themselves?"

Rufus Mortimer seized his friend by the waist performance, pushed him bodily into a chair, placed a pen in his left hand and laid the document before him.

"Upon my soul," he said, half humorously, half angrily, "that irrepressible conscience of yours is enough to drive any sane man out of his wits. There! Not another word. Take the pen and sign. Thank heaven, that's done. I didn't ever think I could get you to do it. Now, before you've time to change what you're pleased to call your mind I shall rush off in a cab and carry this straight to Stanley & Lockhart."

"Sign the receipt for the £100 at once. That's right! One must treat you like a child, I see, or there's no doing anything with you. Now I'm off. Don't you move from your chair till I come back again. Can't you see, you donkey, that if they want to be insured against the chance of your death that's their affair, not yours, and that they have insured themselves already a dozen times over with the 'Elizabethan Seadog'?"

"Stop, stop a moment!" Arnold cried, some new scruple suggesting itself, but Mortimer rushed headlong down the stairs without heeding him. He had a hansom in waiting below.

"To Stanley & Lockhart's," he cried, eagerly, "near Hyde Park corner." And Arnold was left alone to reflect with himself upon the consequences of his now fairly irrevocable action.

In half an hour once more Mortimer was back, quite radiant.

"Now, that's a bargain," he said cheerily. "We've sent it off to be duly stamped at Somerset House, and then you can't go back upon it without gross breach of contract. You're bound for it now, thank heaven. Whether you can or can't, you've got to write a novel. You're under agreement to supply one, go-d, bad or indifferent. Next you must come out with me and choose a typewriter. We'll see for ourselves which is the best adapted to a man with one hand. And after that we'll go straight and call on Miss Hesselgrave, for I shan't be satisfied now till I've packed you both off by quick train to Venice."

"I wonder," Arnold said, "if ever fiction before was so forcibly extorted by brute violence from any man."

"I don't know," Mortimer answered, "and I'm sure I don't care. But I do know this: If you try to get out of it now on the plea of compulsion—why, to prove you wrong and show you're in every way a free agent, I'm hanged if I don't brain you."

As they went away from the shop where they had finally selected the most suitable typewriter Arnold turned toward Cornhill.

"Well, what are you up to now?" Mortimer inquired suspiciously.

"I was thinking," Arnold said, with some little hesitation, "whether I oughtn't, in justice to Stanley & Lockhart, to insure my life for £100 in case I should die, don't you know, before I finished my novel."

Next instant several people in Cheapside were immensely surprised by the singular spectacle of a mild faced gentleman in frock coat and chimney pot hat shaking his companion vigorously, as a terrier shakes a rat.

"Now, look here, you know, Willoughby," the mild faced gentleman remarked in a low but very decided voice, "I've got the whip hand of you, and I'm compelled to use it. You listen to what I say. If you spend one penny of that hundred pounds, which I regard as all practical intents and purposes Miss Hesselgrave's, in any other way except to go to Venice and write this novel—which must really be a first rate one—I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll publicly reveal the disgraceful fact that you're a British peer and all the other equally disgraceful facts of your early life, your origin and ancestry."

The practical consequence of which a wretched threat was that by the next day but one Kathleen and Arnold were on their way south together, bound for their respective lodgings, as of old, in Venice.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreadful disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Hillsdale, Mich.

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tion, and was so well satisfied with the result that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It stopped the hair from falling out, stimulated a new growth of hair, and kept the scalp free from dandruff. Only an occasional application is now needed to keep my hair of good, natural color. I never hesitate to recommend any of Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Ayova, Neb.

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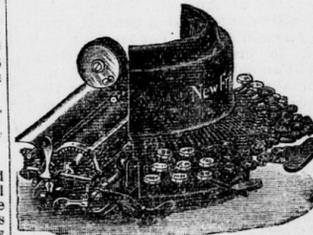
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Notices of Meetings.

NEWAYGO POMONA.

The next regular meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange will be held with the Ensey Grange, October 6 and 7.

PROGRAM:

- Music by the Grange—America. Are the present tax laws of Michigan just and fair to all classes? If not, why not?—James Haskins. Recitation—Mrs. Mate Stuart. What is the true meaning of the "Educated farmer?"—E. R. Clark. What is the ratio of failures among farmers to that of business men in other callings?—Clark Tinney, Charles Kimbel.

MARY ROBERTSON, Lecturer.

Grange News.

Berrien County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting with Pearl Grange No. 81 at their hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 20 and 21, 1896.

L. A. STUART, Sec'y.

A large and enthusiastic company welcomed Hillsdale Pomona at the special meeting held at Ransom Center September 2. Those who are members know what a Grange welcome signifies, the warm handclasp, the pleasant smile, the kindly inquiry after health and prospects, are small things but the spirit of fraternity which prompts them (and which despite the tremendous unrest in the business, political, and social world is everywhere spreading) makes us strong to meet the stern side of truth and more resolute to grapple successfully with the hard side of fact.

CLEARWATER GRANGE, No. 674.

The Patrons of Clearwater Grange wish to inform our brothers and sisters through the columns of our valuable paper that we are still with them in heart and hand as was proven by our annual picnic of August 28 last. To say that this was a day of profit and pleasure would be putting it mildly. Not only many of the patrons of the county were present but our farmer friends joined in pleasant hand shakes with us, and after the program was delivered by the following, Brother and Sister E. O. Ladd of Traverse City, Bro. J. W. Morley of Mosback, and Bro. A. E. Palmer of Kalkaska, all of whom handed their subjects with ease, all went home with a feeling of being well paid for the day spent, and with the thought of the day that will long be remembered.

J. G. GETTY, Sec'y.

GRANGE PICNIC AT ELVA, TUSCOLA CO.

Whitney Grange No. 513 and Progress Farmers' club held a union picnic on the 18th of August. There was a large attendance and a general good time was had by all. The meeting was called to order by presiding officer Keys at an early hour. Vocal and instrumental music was the order in the forenoon. After a bountiful dinner, such as farmers' wives and daughters only can prepare, Wm. Wilcox, a graduate of the University, gave a short and interesting talk about the University work. President Bradley of Progress club talked upon the benefits of farmers' clubs. C. M. Pierce, secretary of Progress club and Whitney Grange, No. 513, read the Declaration of Purposes of the Grange and gave a short talk on the aim and object of the order, its benefit to farmers etc. The event of the day was an address by A. C. Bird of Highland, on club and Grange work and needed reforms in state, county and township public affairs. Mr. Bird spoke very highly of the Grange and its work; calling especial attention to the grand work of Mrs. Mary A. Mayo. Thought Farmers' Club and the Grange had the same object in view and could accomplish much by working together.

C. M. PIERCE, Sec'y.

Ripans Tablets cure bad breath. Ripans Tablets cure headache. Ripans Tablets cure constipation.

Continued from page 5.

ends to make the mouths of cattle sore, as is otherwise sometimes the case. There need be no fear that stock will not relish fodder prepared in this way or that there will be a loss in feeding. By this process all parts of the stalks are pretty thoroughly mixed and the waste is imperceptible.

Treated in this way the large amount of stover in the great corn growing regions can be disposed of at good advantage and become a profitable source of revenue.

Shredded corn fodder can also be readily baled the same as hay and thus prepared for the market, as I understand is beginning to be done.

On the average sized farm the owner should have some such arrangement as this for his own use. Not only can the stalks from which the corn has been removed be shredded, but what is termed "fodder corn"—that is, a crop raised especially for fodder without being husked—prepared in the same way. This makes one of the best milk and butter producing foods that we have. Where very large tracts of corn are raised, the combined busker and shredder might be used to good advantage, but this article is intended more for the benefit of the smaller farmers, who desire to do their own work and make the best possible use of their entire crop of corn.—E. R. Towle in Western Rural.

A Valuable Industry.

Those who have not given the matter special attention have little idea of the extent to which the raising of seed peas, beans and potatoes is carried on in this region. The largest seed firms in the United States have heavy interests in Michigan, and this part of the state has been found to be the best section for raising many seeds, notably peas, beans and potatoes. N. B. Keeney & Sons of New York have for a number of years had a ware house here, which is in the able charge of R. T. Edwards. Large quantities of seeds are given out every spring to the farmers on contract, and in the fall the result of their summer's work is brought here and sorted over. While there are machines which are supposed to exercise almost human intelligence in sorting, hand work has been found to give better satisfaction, and during the late fall and winter months from ten to twenty-five people find steady employment at the warehouse. The growth of the business has necessitated additions and improvements from time to time in the buildings, which are located west of the G. R. & I. freight depot, and during the fall months the place becomes a lively business center.

The best section of the region for raising peas is between Acme and Charlevoix, while most of the seed potatoes are given out to farmers living south and west of this city. The yield in peas this year has been something phenomenal. From 25 bushels planted last spring, John Carns, of Angell, threshed 327 bushels. John Morrison of the same place averaged 32 bushels to an acre, and others report fully as heavy a yield. Where the peas are cultivated farmers plant from one to two bushels to an acre and three when they are not to be cultivated. Usually to get an increase of five fold is considered good, but this year the rule seems to be 16 to 1, and the farmers find that peas 16 to 1 pay better than silver at the same ratio.

The price paid this year for peas is \$1.80 a bushel. It used to be \$2 under the tariff was 40 cents, but under the democratic administration the tariff was reduced to 20 cents and the price for home products had to come down accordingly, to compete with Canadian peas. This is one of the thousand and one things that are coming up continually that show the actual benefits that are to be derived from protection for home industries. Immense quantities of peas and beans are being raised in Canada for the eastern markets, and with a low tariff and cheaper freight rates to

eastern points they would altogether run out the business in Michigan if it was not for the fact that the superior quality of seed raised here creates a demand that nothing else will satisfy.

About 400 acres have been set out to seed potatoes this year, mostly to new varieties, although one old variety, the Early Rose, many years ago a great favorite, has been successfully rejuvenated and bids fair to be one of the popular kinds again.

Twelve acres near Elk Rapids have been set out to new varieties of peas and the yield has been remarkable in quantity and excellence. Although it is too early to make an accurate estimate, it is safe to say that double the quantity of seed peas, beans and potatoes will be raised this year in the region than ever before, and it is a sure cash market for the farmers raising them.—Grand Traverse Herald.

The reformer should be more than a performer. He should be an informer and a transformer and to some degree a conformer.

The average man's faith in the bird in the hand is much greater than in the two in the bush.

Faith is like a stout and sturdy grapevine—it climbs skyward.

Grand Trunk Railway System TIME TABLE. March 20, 1896.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MA, LH, AL, PH, M, D, Ex., Ex., Ex., Ex., Ex., Ex. Includes stations like Pt. Huron Tunnel, Lapeer, Durand, Lansing, etc.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MA, LH, AL, PH, M, D, Ex., Ex., Ex., Ex., Ex., Ex. Includes stations like Chicago, Valparaiso, South Bend, etc.

A. FORD, Agent, Charlotte.

Fall Crops

like wheat, rye, barley and oats, require a well balanced fertilizer, and a well balanced fertilizer is always rich in

Potash.

Soils deficient in Potash cannot produce large crops of these cereals.

All about fertilizers—how and when to apply them, and how much Potash they should contain—is told in our illustrated pamphlets. We will gladly send them free of cost to all farmers who will write for them.

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There was no Feeling in the Flesh and the Patient Could not Feel a Pin Inserted Full Length in His Limbs.

THE PATIENT THE GENERAL MANAGER OF A PROMINENT BUSINESS HOUSE.

Another Case of Peculiar Interest Cited.

From the Standard-Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Perhaps there is no better known man in the State of New York than Mr. B. B. Hardwick, general manager for Pyle's Pearlina, New York City, an institution with which he has been associated for many years.

To a correspondent Mr. Hardwick said: "Yes, I can scarcely find words to tell of the terrible suffering I endured since the beginning of last December up to within four or five weeks ago. You see," he said, "I was taken with a severe attack of sciatic and muscular rheumatism about the first of last December, and no person knows what torture I underwent except those who have been similarly afflicted. I lost my appetite, began to fall away in flesh and my nights were sleepless. Day and night I suffered alike owing to excruciating pains in my legs, hips and arms. At last one side from the hip down ceased to trouble me, it had become palsied, and you might have stuck a pin in its whole length for all the feeling. I now fully made up my mind that there was no cure for me and that I would be a helpless invalid for life. I consulted the best physicians to be found, but their medicine did me no good. I rubbed myself with different liniments, swathed my limbs in flannels and tried almost everything in the calendar both externally and internally, but all to no use. I continued to grow worse and worse.

"One day my wife said to me, 'why not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I have read of several testimonies where sciatica and rheumatism have been cured through their use.' All newspaper and advertising bosh, I exclaimed. Again, a day or two after, my wife reiterated her statement and advice, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I told her I would try them and she sent out and procured a box. I began using them according to directions and before the box was finished I felt better. My appetite returned, my sleep became more sound, I felt much cheerier and brighter and the pains were far less intense. I then sent and procured four boxes more, and now," said Mr. Hardwick, "taking a box from his pocket, 'there is the last pill in that box and I am free from ache or pain and feel like a new man, in fact I never felt better in my life. Whatever ingredients there is in those little pellets, there is one thing—they have saved me from becoming a chronic invalid.

"I am now fifty years of age and am a resident of Annapolis, N. S., but have been so long engaged in New York City with the above firm, that I may be considered a resident there as well. Any person wishing further information as regards the veracity of this testimonial, if they will address me at New York, care of James Pyle & Sons, or at Annapolis, N. S., will be courteously and

cheerfully answered, as I am so thankful for what those wonderful pills have done for me that I will only be too glad to aid any poor doubter as to the genuineness of the above testimony."

Mr. John Ryan, who resides at 106 Housick Street, Troy, N. Y., is a young man, well known in this section of the city. Although Mr. Ryan is a laboring man and few of this class, more especially young men, have time to be ill, a plain statement may possibly be looked upon with some degree of doubt, but if there are any such who may be suffering as he did, by simply writing him at the above address they will be courteously answered.

To a reporter Mr. Ryan said: "I am twenty-one years of age. About six months ago I was taken ill with a very lame back and pain in my left side. For over three months my back gave me great trouble and kept getting worse and worse, the pain in my side also increased until I suffered constantly day and night. I could not sleep and my appetite was about gone. I began to fear that I would become a chronic invalid.

"During those days and weeks and months I tried several highly recommended and advertised remedies but the longer I took them the worse I got. I had made up my mind that there was no use taking any more medicines as they did me no good, but seemed rather to aggravate my disease.

"One day a friend said, 'Jack, why not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, they are said to be good for almost any disease flesh is heir to, and they may possibly cure you.' "I said, oh, they are no better than the others and I have no faith in anything.

"A few days after this I sent and got a box, believing possibly that if they did me no good they would do no harm. I began their use according to directions. Before the box was finished, much to my surprise, I began to feel once again like my old self and the pain both in my back and side gradually decreased. I then sent and got three boxes more and continued their use and by the time the last box was used I found my back was as well and strong again as when a boy. The pain had also left my side entirely and although two months have passed since I took my last pill, and I have been working hard every day, there has never been a recurrence of my trouble. I never felt better in my life, in fact, the pills have made a new man of me. I feel healthier and in more buoyant spirits than for several years prior to my illness.

"Yes, I am confident that Pink Pills cured me, and that, too, when no other medicine could. I heartily recommend them to all suffering as I did and am perfectly willing that this testimonial be published for no other reason than that it may be the means of benefiting some other poor sufferer similarly afflicted.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and saw-dust cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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