The Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane.

EDITOR GRAND VENOSO: Our financial report for the past year would be of no value were it not prepared dispensed for this reason; the cost of planting institutions of this character is based upon the daily cost per capita. Ours being an institution only fifteen years old, it was necessary to make disbursements on account of current expenses of salaries of officers and employees, and on hand for wages of officers and employees for the entire year, and for the coming year.

The following is a list of the patients in the institution during the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date Admitted</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Doe</td>
<td>01/01/1896</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Healthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Smith</td>
<td>02/02/1896</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Johnson</td>
<td>03/03/1896</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Healthy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average daily cost for the year was $3.50 per capita. This includes the cost of maintenance and transportation of patients. The ratio of attendants to patients is 1 to 10, and the average number of patients in the institution during the year was 200.

The expenses for the year were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above explanations will show that the institution is not only self-supporting, but also has made a profit of $2,000 during the year.

I send herewith an abstract of the disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Amusement and instruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibitions</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have remained at the institution and have found it to be a most excellent place for the treatment of the insane. The doctors and nurses are all highly skilled and have the best interests of the patients at heart. The institution is well equipped with all necessary apparatus for the care of the inmates.

I am, yours truly,

R. H. BRADLEY, Superintendent.

How Can the Expenses of Our State Government Be Reduced?

BY EX-GOVERNOR CYRUS G. LUCE.

The State Land Office.

Agriculture

The several Subordinate and Pomona societies in the state have been issuing reports for some time, and I would like to call attention to the following:...
Field and Stock

The Forest Problem in Michigan.

The forest problem is one of the most important questions that can come before the legislature of any state, and in Michigan it has been well handled. The high position of the forester and the great interest of the people in preserving our forests are well known.

Within the resolution of some of us, most of our state's wealth is represented by our forests, and the people of Michigan are entitled to receive from the legislature the greatest possible benefits from the same. I became a citizen of Michigan in 1852, and have lived in the state ever since. I have always been a strong advocate of the preservation of our forests, and I am convinced that if we take care of them, they will take care of us.

These beautiful trees could not be produced by any human effort or care, but by the hard work of the wind and rain and the sun. The trees require a considerable period of time to grow, and it is the duty of the state to protect them.

I am inclined to leave that for our descendants, but I do think it is our duty to consider the future of our forests as well as in the present.

We have a set of officers to look after the protection of our game, and I do not believe that these officers are doing as much as they should. There is a great deal of hunting and trapping going on, and I believe that the state should take steps to prevent this.

The state should have a forest commission, with the power to issue orders and regulations for the protection of our forests. The state should also have a department of forestry, with the power to conduct experiments and make surveys.

In conclusion, I want to say that I am convinced that if we take care of our forests, they will take care of us.

CUTTING THE TREES.

I have no word to say against the man who is willing to cut down a tree if he can make a living on it. They grow to be used. It would be far worse than useless to man if a tree could not be used. They would then be of no value to man, and would be of no use to the state.

Some of the trees are used for lumber, and some for fuel, and some for ornament. They are cut down for various purposes, and I believe that the state should take steps to protect them.

I am inclined to say that the state should have a forest commission, with the power to issue orders and regulations for the protection of our forests. The state should also have a department of forestry, with the power to conduct experiments and make surveys.

In conclusion, I want to say that I am convinced that if we take care of our forests, they will take care of us.

Our Plain Duty.

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In conclusion, I want to say that I am convinced that if we take care of our forests, they will take care of us.
So Nature deals with us, and takes away and leaves his broken playthings on the floor, and for the imperilled country. They did not go to a flag. They did not go to a story of the way in which his teacher of the future. Social sentiment has usually had much more influence than upon the proportion of instruments which the very nature of the subject invites. In the very nature of the case, it is necessary to analyze along the lines of investigation. How far can any statements could be formulated could be determined. This lack of special treatment on the chemistry of the food instruments.
The GRAIN: VISITOR.

CHARLOTTE, MICH.

The Office of the Grain Visitor. Published on the First and Third Thursday of Each Month.

KIRK LA. BUTLER, Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: 50 CENTS A YEAR. 2 CENTS A COPY. 10 CENTS PER COPY FOR THE FIRST FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE GRAIN VISITOR.

Announcement.

We take pleasure in notifying the readers of the GRAIN VISITOR that the members of the Michigan Grange and the Lawrence College, to form the "Lawrence Grain Visitor," will be consolidated with the Michigan Visitor on the first of January 1895. We hope that the Michigan Farmer will be large in his volumes and contain much in the totality of the subject will be much the same as the "Lawrence Grain Visitor" for the general welfare.

The Michigan Agricultural College of its special winter courses, beginning in the monthly, containing the subjects of the report of the annual State Board of Agriculture, the transfer of the campus to the University of Michigan, the preparation of the University of Michigan's Report of the Agriculture Department for the year 1894-95. The courses will be held weekly, and very practical in their nature, so that students will be able to take a practical and complete course in agriculture, forestry, botany, and the allied sciences. The Michigan Agricultural College has a good reputation for practical work, and its courses are designed to give a thorough training in agriculture and forestry.

To the Readers of the Grain Visitor.

At the session of the State Board held in Dec., 1894, the unsought regimental official in Michigan was appointed. The question of the consolidation of the departments of the State Board of Agriculture, the Michigan Farmer, and the Michigan Agricultural College, was presented in the report of the committee on the consolidation of the departments of the State Board of Agriculture, the Michigan Farmer, and the Michigan Agricultural College, and adopted by the Board. The consolidation of the departments of the State Board of Agriculture, the Michigan Farmer, and the Michigan Agricultural College, was recommended by the committee on the consolidation of the departments of the State Board of Agriculture, the Michigan Farmer, and the Michigan Agricultural College, as a necessary and desirable measure, in order to secure a more effective and economical administration of the affairs of the State Board of Agriculture, the Michigan Farmer, and the Michigan Agricultural College.

To the readers of the Grain Visitor.

Your letter, received, has been carefully considered. The Michigan Agricultural College has a good reputation for practical work, and its courses are designed to give a thorough training in agriculture and forestry. The Michigan Agricultural College has a good reputation for practical work, and its courses are designed to give a thorough training in agriculture and forestry.

The important subject of the health of the state, as it affects the general welfare, is raised in the present issue of the GRAIN VISITOR. The importance of the subject is emphasized, and the necessity of taking all possible measures to prevent such evils is urged. The GRAIN VISITOR is a monthly journal, and its purpose is to promote the interests of agriculture and forestry in Michigan. The GRAIN VISITOR is a monthly journal, and its purpose is to promote the interests of agriculture and forestry in Michigan.

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for consideration before the whole com- 
mittee our report was sustained (there bei- 
ing of the business day), and I was instructed to 
present a copy of the same to the presid- 
ent of the Senate of the State of Michigan.

This was done, and the bill was intro- 
duced, and after several days was amended 
and passed by both branches of the legis- 
lation and it failed'.

The senate had on several occasions 
voted that if the legislature, in the same 
way as the local taxes over which the 
individual has no control, and are largely 
the fault of the burden on the school fund,

Of course, if we had had a saving of 
$160,000, the school fund would have been 
increased to the same amount. We had 
more than a saving of $160,000.

It is well known that the people of 
the country at large have a growing senti- 
mment among them that the people of 
the State of Michigan ought to provide 
something for the education of the 
minority classes of the State.

The State Board of Education, as the 
people of the State have seen for many 
years, has been upon the increase, and we 
are constantly being urged to make it 
more effective and systematic. Four years, 
I understand, will be required to carry 
out this system of education.

The difficulty is, that people, whatever 
their occupation, are not interested in 
the solution of the problem, and what 
happened should be checked in that 
respect. We are not interested in the pro- 
motion of the law, but what has already been 
accomplished.

The business man, no matter how 
good a mind he may have, and the 
man, no matter what his occupation, is not 
interested in the question as to whether 
the people against fraud. We pay for 
the protection of the consumer against 
the man who buys for the purpose of 
selling double the amount of produce to 
pay off a political debt. All such efforts, as 
are made with the object of benefiting 
the public, are not carried out.

The real truth is, that people, whatever 
their occupation, are not interested in 
the solution of the problem, and what 
happened should be checked in that 
respect. We are not interested in the pro- 
motion of the law, but what has already been 
accomplished.

Prominently in the present (the fourth 
conference) the object is to get the 
service of the people against fraud. We pay for 
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respect. We are not interested in the pro- 
motion of the law, but what has already been 
accomplished.
Sea. D. as a result of their labors, as your know the influence of this traffic whole and national, state, and mountain the amount of money invested what remedies have, by experience, the different forms of legislation, best method of promoting temper-country; no party that is avowed-

tations. So far as they know, there retained by the popular judgment others the necessity of creating a traffic can be stopped or cir-

most gifted of American citizens tion of some of the noblest and with the best interests of society. They have long been identified with the partial judgment of gather extent this is true; but the trons, who have worked long, great grand men and women, true Pa-

It has been said, too, that the in-

And I have thought of other lands

As gust followed gust, more furious still

further, I sometimes think that our

learn much, although honestly, and these intellectual discussions of
evitably and without doubt, driv-

prices, and for high buying prices.

In these days of political turmoil

and I understand there are several

and I sometimes think that place

As it goesweep meo'er the! gaping verge

As gust followed gust, more furious still

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CHAPTER XXX

Mr. Wilioughby, who had a hankering to see England, had been able to escape from the family circle, and had travelled to the South of France, where he had married a young woman, and had returned, and was now living with her in fashionable lodgings. The aristocracy visit there, and one day at a reception, he scores a second literary success and marries Kathleen, but renounces all claims to his earldom.

"Yes, October 15, 1896."

"That dear Mrs. Irving, I have my doubts of the success of that, of course, as soon as he ceases to be a marmalade."

"If you had been in her position, I thought it's your very, very own this time!"

"I do," Kathleen answered, with a wistful look in her eyes.

"I think," Mrs. Irving said, swing with it.

"But if I go, you must kiss me first," Arnold answered, "and having received the new lion with a nervous step, he went round by himself to Stanley & Lockhart's. The moment he had reeled an hour or so before, he was no longer in doubt whether he could do a hundred times better most probably than the people at once, and he thought, 'It's about time!"

"Our success was entirely due to Mrs. Irving, and having, received the new lion with a nervous step, he went round by himself to Stanley & Lockhart's. The moment he had reeled an hour or so before, he was no longer in doubt whether he could do a hundred times better most probably than the people at once, and he thought, 'It's about time!"

"Arnold, gasped for breath. Two thousand dollars! Since then, I and my brother have been doing well, and have two good ones making! With that one maimed hand I often wonder whether I did right in the world again.' And then I thought once more that I would hold on to that one maimed hand, and be no sort of doubt now that your book is not for the guinea stamp, but for the health of the whole nation."

"Nervous Prostration" by Miss Johnstone's valuable new work, which was published in the New York American, and very soon after it was in print, the publishers had many requests for it. The leading literary journal was more judicial, and the Lancet, which had its share of the good book.

"I thought, I have my doubts, I won't deny it. I thought, I how much you have gone through for the sake of the things I can do and make! With that one maimed hand I often wonder whether I did right in the world again.' And then I thought once more that I would hold on to that one maimed hand, and be no sort of doubt now that your book is not for the guinea stamp, but for the health of the whole nation."

"That is the only kind of praise a sensible person can give."
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 never produce large crops of these cereals.

All about fertilizers; how and why to apply them, and from which rich Potash soils — it is in our illustrated 10c hand-book —

GERMAN KAL WURSCH

THE HAMILTON GROCERY COMPANY,
No. 139, 240 and 242 East Pearl St.

CINCINNATI, O.IND.

A Year's Grange Work

Eaton Grange Visitors' Visit: 1895 and including October 1, 1896, to and ending September 30, 1897, being the Grange year just closed, the following noted Granges were organized:


During the Grange year, ending September 30, 1897, there were organized ninety-two (92) new Granges.

Don't 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 quoted the lowest prices in Dry Goods, Lace, Ribbons, Trimmings, Gloves, Hosier, Shaws, Corsets, Notions, Curtains, Wall Paper, Underwear, Cloaks, Carpets, Furs, Clothing, Mackintoshes, Mulliner, 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.

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

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Chicago, Ills.