

GRANGE VISITOR

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

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CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, MAY 7, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 489.

Valuation and Assessment.

READ BY MR. WRIGHT.

The table herewith is a study which I have just completed from the statistics found in the volume on "Valuation and Taxation" recently issued from the department of the interior, being from the U. S. census of 1890. I have omitted the several amounts from which I have ascertained the ratios, as they would be of no value except to enable the reader to verify my deductions.

The column of "real estate exempt," represent the percentage of the true value which is exempted by law. Add this to the "percentage of real estate assessed" and the difference between the total so found and the entire true value of real estate is the percentage of the true value of real estate that escapes assessment, either by a failure to list the land or by assessment at less than its true value. In Michigan, 5.97 per cent of real estate is exempt from taxation, and 64.36 per cent is assessed. This shows that 29.67 per cent of the true value of real estate in Michigan was not assessed. Maine is the only state in which the census shows the entire true value of real estate to be assessed or exempted by law. Taking the entire country we find 9.38 per cent exempt and 48.14 per cent assessed, leaving 42.48 per cent of the true value of real estate unassessed, or 12.81 per cent more than in Michigan. While in Michigan real estate bears 82.35 per cent of the burden of taxation under the general tax law, the percentage for the United States is 74.41. It will be seen that while the true value of real estate in the United States is 60.80 per cent of the true value of real and personal property in Michigan it is 54.86 per cent. The aggregate assessed value of real and personal property in Michigan is slightly in excess of the aggregate for the United States as compared with the aggregate true value, being 42.87 per cent in the state and 39.29 per cent in the country as a whole.

Michigan assessed a larger percentage (16.76) of personal property than many states of similar character, but is considerably below the average (25.63.) The statutory exemptions of personal property in Michigan are similar to those in the majority of the states. It is not easy to determine the percentage which is exempt in the several states from the data furnished by the census, but from certain estimates to, I believe it is between 20 and 30. If we assume it to be 25 per cent, nearly half of the personal property liable to assessment in the United States escapes, while the same ratio applied to Michigan and added to the 16.76 per cent of the true value of personal property which is assessed would leave 58.24 per cent which does not enter into the general assessment.

It is known to all readers of the VISITOR that a certain part of the burden of taxation is borne by both real and personal property which is not upon the assessment roll, but this property is intended to be included in the statistics and estimates of property exempt from assessment; so that the percentage of either real or personal property which is not accounted for either in the percentage exempt, or in the percentage of true value assessed may fairly be considered as having escaped taxation in any form, either by being omitted from the rolls or by reason of undervaluation.

The last column of the table shows the state tax for the several states and territories for the census year. It will be seen that Michigan barely escaped having the lowest rate and that 36 of the 48 states and territories had a higher state than had Michigan in 1896, while the rate for that year (\$2.667) was materially lower than the average for the entire country.

It is impracticable to attempt in this paper a detailed explanation of the individual items in the accompanying table. The intelligent reader will recognize that Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Alaska are not included; that the "state tax" of the District of Columbia includes all rates for the district except special assessments, and that the high value of real estate exempt

in Arizona, Idaho and other similar localities is largely due to the large areas of public land. I have not sought to indicate the deductions that may be made from the several ratios further than to call attention to the ratio which Michigan bears to the aggregate of the states and territories in certain particulars.

States and Territories.	Percentage of real estate exempt by law.	Percentage of real estate assessed to true value of real estate.	Percentage of real estate exempted by law, plus percentage of real estate assessed to true value of real estate.	Percentage of real estate unassessed to true value of real estate.	Percentage of real estate assessed to true value of real estate, plus percentage of real estate exempted by law.	Percentage of real estate assessed to true value of real estate, plus percentage of real estate exempted by law, plus percentage of real estate unassessed to true value of real estate.
Alabama.....	57.01	29.67	86.68	13.32	59.73	43.57
Arizona.....	10.63	19.17	29.80	70.20	50.64	14.85
Arkansas.....	44.22	32.23	76.45	23.55	51.38	38.39
California.....	10.63	19.17	29.80	70.20	50.64	14.85
Colorado.....	14.09	25.75	39.84	60.16	52.66	19.25
Connecticut.....	10.56	48.11	58.67	41.33	65.07	42.98
Delaware.....	4.19	59.92	64.11	35.89	69.18	37.69
Dist. of Columbia.....	10.56	48.11	58.67	41.33	65.07	42.98
Florida.....	6.67	30.98	37.65	62.35	50.22	22.56
Georgia.....	7.78	54.19	61.97	38.03	68.78	48.78
Idaho.....	10.35	10.44	20.79	79.21	45.99	12.39
Illinois.....	5.84	17.83	23.67	76.33	53.01	15.98
Indiana.....	6.37	42.76	49.13	50.87	61.48	40.90
Iowa.....	4.85	29.40	34.25	65.75	55.16	22.70
Kansas.....	3.53	25.66	29.19	70.81	52.22	19.32
Kentucky.....	3.87	32.62	36.49	63.51	60.72	46.71
Louisiana.....	12.06	28.69	40.75	59.25	54.91	47.21
Maine.....	7.92	92.08	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Maryland.....	20.97	55.27	76.24	23.76	68.66	48.78
Massachusetts.....	5.69	41.68	47.37	52.63	63.01	31.58
Michigan.....	5.97	64.36	70.33	29.67	76.83	60.27
Minnesota.....	7.59	48.02	55.61	44.39	61.13	34.80
Mississippi.....	6.01	56.15	62.16	37.84	68.71	36.71
Missouri.....	5.69	41.68	47.37	52.63	63.01	31.58
Montana.....	4.71	29.45	34.16	65.84	54.85	24.92
Nebraska.....	6.33	16.26	22.59	77.41	55.53	14.48
Nevada.....	7.70	9.26	16.96	83.04	51.14	14.06
New Hampshire.....	11.15	80.47	91.62	8.38	80.91	2.78
New Jersey.....	7.55	48.72	56.27	43.73	61.85	28.86
New Mexico.....	66.69	13.52	80.21	19.79	49.14	11.98
New York.....	9.74	58.50	68.24	31.76	67.83	44.14
North Carolina.....	6.73	50.96	57.69	42.31	64.56	40.28
North Dakota.....	4.88	34.78	39.66	60.34	55.40	23.17
Ohio.....	6.15	48.70	54.85	45.15	61.03	36.18
Oregon.....	19.78	28.31	48.09	51.91	61.39	28.12
Pennsylvania.....	5.52	54.00	59.52	40.48	64.96	42.96
Rhode Island.....	4.88	41.78	46.66	53.34	63.82	18.90
South Carolina.....	4.72	51.01	55.73	44.27	60.82	36.10
South Dakota.....	16.16	48.99	65.15	34.85	61.03	32.97
Tennessee.....	5.08	60.54	65.62	34.38	70.48	43.21
Texas.....	7.23	31.33	38.56	61.44	57.96	29.70
Vermont.....	4.47	57.86	62.33	37.67	64.58	41.15
Virginia.....	4.47	57.86	62.33	37.67	64.58	41.15
Washington.....	9.66	34.32	43.98	56.02	67.88	28.61
West Virginia.....	4.88	41.78	46.66	53.34	63.82	18.90
Wisconsin.....	6.87	42.30	49.17	50.83	59.91	19.74
Wyoming.....	7.16	13.75	20.91	79.09	54.48	19.16
United States.....	9.38	48.14	57.52	42.48	60.80	39.29

The Filled Cheese Bill.

The following is taken from the *Country Gentleman*: The committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives reported on the 6th a bill (H. R. 808) in lieu of H. R. 3010 and 213, defining cheese and imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of filled cheese. It defines cheese as a food product "made from milk or cream, and without the addition of butter or any animal, vegetable, or other oils or fats foreign to such milk or cream, with or without addition of coloring matter." Filled cheese: "All substances made of milk or skim-milk, with the admixture of butter, animal oils or fats, vegetable or any other oils or compounds foreign to such milk, and made in imitation or semblance of cheese." It imposes special taxes as follows: \$400 per annum for every factory, and every person who makes the article must pay such tax; 50 on each wholesale dealer, and every selling or offering filled cheese in the original manufacturer's package is deemed wholesale dealer, and \$40 per annum on each retail dealer. Any one making filled cheese without having paid this tax is liable to its payment and also a fine from \$10 to \$3000. The wholesale dealer who has not paid a tax is liable to a fine of \$250 to \$1000, and the retail holder to a fine \$40 to \$500. The filled cheese must be packed in wooden packages not before used branded with the words "Filled Cheese" in black-faced letters not less than two lines in length, and retail dealers must solemnly from original stamped packages, and they must display conspicuously the sign, "Filled cheese" here. The manufacturer is required to pay a tax of one cent per pound on all cheese made, in coupon stamps. Strict provisions are included to insure collection and prevention of violation of the law. If imported, an internal revenue tax 8 cents per pound must be paid in addition to the duty. It is to go into effect on the nineteenth day succeeding the date of its passage.

The Cook bill was introduced December 28; the Wilbur bill January 31. The report of the committee says that 893 the number of factories in the United States was 265, and the total product 600,000 pounds. The cost about 4 cents per

pound. It is delivered to commission houses unbranded, and is marked by the jobber as he pleases—"New York State full-cream cheese;" "Fine cream cheese;" "Badger state full-cream cheese," etc. The export trade has fallen off very largely since its introduction. The committee sustains the claim that it is a fraud upon the purchaser, and presents this substitute for the two original bills.

Three members of the committee, Messrs. Turner, McMillin and McLaurin, in a minority report, say they know no reason why filled cheese should be taxed, why it is not a legitimate manufacture; that even if deleterious or dangerous, a tax for its suppression is an abuse of the power of taxation; that if honest trade requires that it should be branded, it should be confined to interstate commerce; and finally, that the treasury does not need replenishment.

The bill came upon Friday, and was discussed several hours by Messrs. Grosvenor, Tawney, Ray and others in its favor, and by Messrs. McMillin, Otey, Tracey, Evans, Linney, Shaw, Clardy, Underwood and others in opposition, who claimed that filled cheese was a healthful article, a food for the poor, and that this was an attempt to destroy a legitimate manufacture to raise the price of another. The feature was ignored, and the right to adulterate, substitute a cheaper material, and pass it off for something else, was virtually and very stoutly asserted. In fact, they seemed in the service (as fully as if in the pay) of the rich and unscrupulous manufacturers who are destroying the reputation and the profits of a great American industry.

On Saturday the debate came on again, participated under the five minute rule, a vote was taken and the bill was passed; yeas, 160, nays, 158.

The American Cow.

The following is clipped from the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*. The extracts in small type are from a recent speech of Congressman Dolliver of Iowa, in support of the filled-cheese bill. The tribute to "The American Cow" is one of the most delicious bits of humor we have seen recently:

The protection to cheese-eaters is admirably condensed into the brief statement that in "the process of taxation it identifies a fraud and escorts a notorious swindle into the light of day." That is precisely what it does. If one wants, for economic reasons or otherwise, to use a food product produced by a chemical combination of skimmed milk and neutral animal fat, that is his privilege, but when that product is dubbed—"full cream cheese" it is high time the swindle was arrested. On this second point Mr. Dolliver remarked:

The morbid researches of modern chemistry have been able to do some very curious things. They have substituted a cheap vegetable oil for the old-fashioned pork fat, and put it upon the American market under the label of "prime steam lard," and at the same time they have taken the animal fats out of milk and substituted neutral animal oils and made two products, one of which for the sake of its color they call "butter," and the other for the sake of its shape they call "cheese." (Laughter.) Now, butter has had friends enough in the past to take care of it and protect it by law with more or less success. The law has been a little more slow in coming to the protection of cheese, probably because many varieties of cheese have been thought able to take of themselves. (Laughter.) It would seem, for example, that Limburger cheese, now safely domesticated in the district from which my friend Sauerhering comes, is endowed by nature with means of defense that require very little assistance from an act of Congress.

The bill contemplates the protection of agriculture against a competitor, "begotten in the laboratory of the chemist," from an "adroit imposition which is taking from the farm a portion of its legitimate earnings." Then follows a unique tribute to the American cow, a tribute which is as deserved as it is witty:

I say, give the American cow a fair chance. She has been the faithful servant of man. She lashed with our ancestors at Plymouth Rock (laughter), and, tied behind the old, weather-beaten emigrant wagon, she has marched with the household goods of the pioneers who have taken possession of this continent, from ocean to ocean. (Applause.) She has increased and multiplied and replenished the earth until today the industries which she has made possible, contribute annually to the wealth of the world

more money than the great combinations of modern capital—more than iron and steel; more than lumber and coal; more than cotton and wheat; more than all the mysterious riches of gold and silver. Yet there are men in this House whom I have heard today sneering at this bill who spend most of their time trying to get protection for some insignificant local enterprise or "talking through their hats" in the silver debate. (Laughter.) I say, give the American cow a fair chance! For myself, I am in favor of her monopoly—a monopoly that God gave her—in the production of butter and cheese. (Laughter.) And if every man in this House who in the day of his boyhood got up at daylight to feed the cows and stayed up after dark in order to milk them; if every man who has churned actual cream with a reliable upright churn and has watched with a boy's enthusiasm the old-fashioned process of making cheese in the days of its honor and repute will stand by this bill we will drive from the American barn yard the horde of counterfeiters and cheats at common law and keep them out "till the cows come home." (Long-continued applause.)

A Correction.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: In the VISITOR of March 19th, appeared "A Rejoinder" by Brother Vanderbilt. I wish to correct one of his statements in justice to our Grange and myself. He says that I offered a resolution in our Grange approving the action of the State Grange, etc., and we finally, he says, "succeeded in tabling the resolution, and there it rests to this day." At our last meeting, (by his request through the VISITOR) I called for the reading of his imaginary resolution. Of course it could not be found. I had never offered such a resolution in our Grange.

The brother conveys the idea that our Grange by majority is opposed to the action of State Grange as to finance. Three weeks ago at our Grange it was proposed that each brother have one minute to tell what kind of money he wanted. Brother V. was the only one that wanted the same kind as we have now.

Now I do not want any brother or sister who reads this to think for a moment that Brother V. intentionally made this error in his charge of my offering the resolution, he is like all mankind, liable to mistakes. I would ask the brother how far Brother Woodman's nine-tenths and my eight-tenths as regards the willingness of the people to try free coinage were out of the way, taking the sentiment of his own party caucus. The delegates were instructed to support delegates to state convention who were in favor of the free unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The vote was 90 for, 3 against. The brother says we frequently cross swords. We do, but our swords are annealed with friendship, the strokes made are in kindness, and should a wound be made we heal it with forgiveness. The brother says I never tire. I never do, but my sympathies go out to the readers of the VISITOR, and I call for a halt. I do not want the impression to get out that our Grange is not O. K., for we are as happy and united a band of loyal Grangers as can be found in the land.

L. M. BOWERS.

Arbor Day at M. A. C.

Arbor Day was pleasantly observed at the College. Gov. Rich made a brief address, emphasizing the value of tree-planting both from an economic standpoint, and because of the beautifying of country life. Dr. Kedzie gave some reminiscences of "The early forests of Michigan;" Mr. A. A. Crozier discussed "Michigan forests of today;" Dr. Deal made some suggestions as to "What now should be done with our forests?" urging especially the formation of a forestry commission; and Prof. Taft spoke of "Arbor Day on the Farm." The exercises were varied with appropriate music.

Literary Note From "The Outlook."

The Outlook Company has arranged with Mr. Justin McCarthy, the famous historian, novelist, and political leader, to write for publication in *The Outlook*, a popular life of the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone. Mr. McCarthy has had an intimate personal and political acquaintance with Mr. Gladstone for many years, and is peculiarly fitted to undertake this work. The personal and social sides of Mr. Gladstone's life will be thrown into strong relief. Mr. McCarthy's skill in graphic narrative and in imparting to history the attractive qualities that many readers look for in fiction only, are well illustrated in his book, "The History of Our Own Times." Few books of our generation have had a wider reading on either side of the Atlantic. The Outlook's Life of Gladstone will be profusely illustrated with portraits, reproductions of drawings, and other pictorial material gathered from many sources. It will form a principal feature of *The Outlook's Illustrated Magazine Numbers* during 1897.

Field and Stock.

The Farmer's Home Garden.

BY H. P. GLADDEN.

Few farmers have an asparagus bed. Asparagus is one of the first vegetables ready for use in the spring and the luxury of having a good bed of "grass" to go to is so great that no one should neglect the small amount of work needed to have an abundant supply.

A few roots of rhubarb should be planted in a corner. It is little trouble to care for this crop, and a few roots will furnish a large supply.

If early celery is desired, the seed should be sown in boxes in the house the latter part of March or the first of April. Usually the later crop is best for general use and will keep through the winter better.

Salsify, or vegetable oyster, is a plant but little grown in the garden, but when once a family knows its excellent qualities they will never again be without a few rows of it.

For early beets sow a few rows of Eclipse. Bassan is one of the best for greens. Half long blood or some of the blood turnip type are best for main crop and will do for sorts to put in the cellar for winter use.

Artichokes.

Some time ago I wrote an article on the culture of the White French artichokes. I have now had five years' experience in the way of cultivating, harvesting, keeping over winter, and also destroying, and I am now thoroughly convinced that ever farmer that keeps stock of any kind, especially hogs, ought to raise artichokes.

I have raised artichokes on most kinds of soil, but I think that low, mucky land is the very best—some ground that is too frosty for potatoes or corn, freezing will not injure the tops. Still I have raised as high as 800 bushels on a rich sandy loam, and that is enough for anyone to raise on one acre.

Some people think that there isn't any bottom to them as for fattening qualities. I will now give a chemical analysis of a few important roots just for a comparison:

Table with 4 columns: Root, Flesh formers, Fat formers, and percentage values.

The above statement is taken from the American Corn and Hog Journal. I think that the above would convince any man that the artichoke is just the thing for the farmer.

The question has been asked, why it is that the artichoke is so far behind. First,

the people think that there is no difference between the improved kind and the wild or native one that can be found in so many gardens. I will say right here there is as much difference as there is between wild oats and tame. The White French doesn't run all through the ground but grows more like a potato, all in a group, making it very easy for digging.

Fremont. J. H. VANNESS.

Experiments with Foreign Wheats.

Read before the Michigan State Millers' Association at its annual meeting in Lansing, January 14, 1896, by Dr. R. C. Kezlie, of Michigan Agricultural College.

The question, "What wheats shall we raise in Michigan?" is one of importance to three classes, viz:

1. To the millers, with reference to the milling quality, the quantity of flour it will produce and the merchantable character of the flour.

2. To the farmer, in regard to its hardiness, its productiveness, and the price it will command in the market.

3. To the consumer, the palatable and nutritious quality of the bread it will make. This embraces all classes, because Americans are eminently a bread-eating race—are well bred because they eat good bread.

Wheat-raising outweighs in importance stock-breeding because wheat raises out-number stock-breeders, and the introduction of a better kind of wheat will benefit the great mass of our farmers. About two million acres are sown to winter wheat in our state, and a wheat that will give even five bushels increase per acre would give us ten million bushels more wheat—a matter of vast significance, even with 50-cent wheat.

A glance at the present condition of wheat raising in our state will show the need of improvement—ten to fifteen named varieties and some nameless—not one fit to name.

Twenty years ago the White Clawson was in high estimation among our farmers and is still in high estimation with many, but if you examine this wheat today you will find five or six different kinds—white, amber and red, all mixed together, the natural result of using seed wheat threshed by itinerant threshers—an excellent arrangement for mixing the several wheats of a whole neighborhood.

THE SEARCH FOR BETTER KINDS OF WHEAT.

Is it not time to strike out for new and better kinds of wheat till the best is found; best for farmer, miller and consumer? Efforts were made in this direction when the State Board of Agriculture imported from Canada seventy-five bushels of Dawson's Golden Chaff and sent it for trial into different sections of the state, and Voigt & Co. imported the Buda Pesh wheat from Austria, and had it sown in Kent county.

HOW TO RAISE THE GRADE OF MICHIGAN WHEATS.

While we are searching for the best wheat, what shall we do to raise the grade of wheat in our own state, and make the best of the present conditions?

1. Of the kinds now grown in the state, cultivate only the best. I have already spoken of the Buda Pesh and Golden Chaff, which will soon be widely sown in the state, and will be available for all. These should be introduced at the earliest possible date. Occasionally a new kind of great promise springs up. Thus an apparently new kind of wheat was raised last season in the town of Gaines, Kent county, by John Schram, which was said to have given an average crop of forty-two bushels on forty acres.

son. Knowing nothing of the history of this wheat, but satisfied that it is not White Clawson, I have given it the provisional name of Corinth Clawson. Professor Smith wrote to John Schram to secure some of this wheat for seed on the college farm, but could get no reply, and finally sent Mr. Crozier to get the wheat, but he could only secure two bushels, the most of the crop having been sold for seed in the neighborhood.

2. When promising "sports" appear, like the single stool of wheat that gave us the White Clawson, and Dawson's Golden Chaff, test them thoroughly and cultivate them if they promise well. The Golden Chaff on the experimental farm at Guelph gave an average yield of 48.7 bushels for four years.

3. Keep the seed pure and thresh all the seed wheat by the flail. I have spoken of the mixing of wheats by threshing machines. Another evil is that rye is becoming mixed with wheat, and no process of screening will separate the rye from the wheat, but the presence of rye in any considerable amount will ruin the wheat for production of a high grade flour.

4. Try the best foreign varieties raised in a climate similar to our own. When in Washington, last August, I visited the Department of Agriculture to find any promising foreign varieties of wheat for our farmers, and finally discovered in the Department of Vegetable Pathology (?) a clerk (W. A. Carleton, graduate of Kansas Agricultural College), who had in charge some promising Russian wheats and some cross-bred wheats from Australia, but had no ground on which to sow them.

These new wheats must be carefully tested with regard to their hardiness, productiveness, milling quality, bread-making properties and especially in regard to the persistence of these properties. On more important question to be considered in regard to these foreign wheats is this: Are their excellent qualities so inherent in the grain that they will persist through long periods of cultivation, or are they mainly climatic and to disappear in a few years? This is a question of vital importance to the wheat grower and miller.

In the case of the Buda Pesh wheat and the Dawson's Golden Chaff, the test is fully sustained, it will be seen by a glance at the tables. The testing of the lasting quality of these wheats must be vigorously followed up for a number of years till they become acclimated and their persistent excellence well established.

WHEAT-BREEDING. Who breeding is a legitimate business as stock-breeding at the same general principles apply to both. Some of our improvements in wheat have been secured by cultivating "sports" accidental variations marked character as in the stool of wheat found in New York which was the origin of the White Clawson, or the stool of wheat found by Mr. Robert Dawson, of Canada, which gave us the Golden Chaff.

It is possible that these were produced natural cross-breeding of different varieties of wheat. We have depended largely upon selecting such variations from normal type and promoting by further selection and cultivation these variations desirable qualities. The stock-breeder also avails himself of all these individual variations, selecting and promoting the most desirable. But in addition to variation and environment, the stock-

breeder has introduced more powerful influences by cross-breeding of his animals—a most efficient cause of variation.

The wheat-breeder has made little use of this method and there is good reason for this. Animal cross-breeding is easily secured, but the structure of the wheat-head is such that it is difficult to secure cross-breeding, and accidental or natural cross-fertilization is rare in the wheat-plant, while very common in corn. But cross-breeding to secure the points of excellence in two varieties of wheat appears a most promising field for improvement of this grain.

CROSS-BREEDING IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. William Farrer, of New South Wales, has turned his attention for several years to cross-breeding of wheat, particularly to develop a rust-proof wheat for Australia, and has been very successful in his efforts. Having had some correspondence with Mr. Farrer on the subject of improving wheat, a few months ago I received from him ten cross-bred wheats, all of them the first year's growth from the cross. He used the Improved Fife as the parent stock in nine cases and crossed this with some promising wheat of another kind.

There was about a teaspoonful of each kind of wheat and they all looked promising. The precious seed was placed in the hands of Prof. Smith and planted separately under the care of Mr. Crozier. Each kernel will produce a stool of wheat which will be gathered and examined separately. We will thus have next harvest three or four hundred separate specimens of wheat, from which we may find thirty or forty kinds worthy of further testing. We shall probably find some new kinds of wheat, and possibly varieties of great value. It will take some years of cultivation to fix the character of any of these new varieties. It is a lottery of nature in which we may draw nothing but blanks, but we hope to draw a prize for the farmers and millers of Michigan.

DETERMINING THE MILLING QUALITY OF WHEATS.

Suppose we have twenty or thirty kinds of wheat from this or any other source; how shall we determine early in the history of their cultivation the milling quality of the several kinds? Must we wait till we can spare twenty bushels to make a satisfactory test in a steel roller mill? If we could satisfactorily determine the milling quality and commercial value of such wheats early in their course, when we can spare only a pound or two for such purpose, we might not only save time, but only throw out of cultivation the kinds that have little excellence and bring to the front those of great promise.

We need a toy or baby roller mill, such as they use in New South Wales, having five breaks of grooved rollers and five smooth separator rolls, whereby one pound of wheat may be ground and separated the same as in our steel roller mills. Such a toy mill was made by Ganz & Co., of Buda Pesh, and used by F. B. Guthrie, in New South Wales, last March (1895). If our College Experiment Station and the State Millers' Association would combine their forces and secure a miniature plant of this kind, to test the milling quality of all new wheats, the agricultural interests of our state might be greatly benefited and the milling interests placed on a more reliable basis.

A Boss Painter's Statement.

Kent Co., Delaware, 3-22-96. O. W. Ingersoll,

Dear Sir: Will you please send me by return mail a sample color card. I have been in the paint business some eighteen years as a boss painter, have used some of your paint and like it very much; will say it is the best on the market. By sending the above you will oblige.

ALBERT W. WILLIAMS. See Adv. Ingersoll's liquid rubber paint.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best blood purifiers acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

- Ripans Tabules, price 75c. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules: at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure bad breath. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness. Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules cure indigestion. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver. Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Home and School.

What the Public has a Right to Expect of the Schools, From the Standpoint of the Home.

Read at the Hesperia Grange and Teachers' Association by Mrs. Julia E. McClure.

"Show me the mothers of a country and I will tell you of its sons." The public has a right to expect that of its schools which is developed in its homes. "When the heart of the home is in league with the brain of the school it is well with the child."

We do not see how this question can well be separated. Home and school are not separate endeavors. They are one in labor, one in purpose, one in humanity's great battle. Home! school! How full of meaning! how full of hope! how freighted with weal or woe to this nation's life, this nation made up of homes, are these two common words!

Then it must appear from the standpoint of the home that the school is the handmaid of the home. Standing upon this common place of endeavor, let us discuss the value of home influence on the school life of the child. The home influence shows more plainly in the pupil at school than in any other place. If in the home the child is led to respect obedience, the same characteristic will control his actions in school. If the children are allowed to grow up deceitful, disobedient through fear or hypocrisy in home influence they will reflect it in their school life; but if honesty and frankness are developed at home, children will be honest and frank in school regardless of consequences.

We, as parents, make a great mistake in not treating our children just as politely as we treat the children of our neighbors. This is due to thoughtlessness or want of time because the child is our own. We cannot expect our teachers to eradicate all the bad habits children fall into at home. This could not be done if the children lived as much with the teachers as with the parents. As a mother and Patron I wish to thank the teachers for the great help they are proving to the home.

"Someone has said 'An author is known by his writings, a mother by her daughters, a fool by his words, and all men by their companions.'" While this may sometimes be true there are exceptions. I have in mind as I write, a mother who was brought very near death's door and is at present in the asylum, through the waywardness of a daughter. This lady was a true Christian mother but she made the same mistake so many of us make, let our children drift away from us. We should be with our children at school as well as at home, and be on the most intimate terms with their teachers. We should never criticize the teacher in the hearing of our children; nothing but harm comes to children from pursuing such a course. While I would have my children feel that I have perfect confidence in them I would not forget that the influence of their associates has a powerful influence over them. Why is it not as easy to imitate mother as anyone else? A mother should set the best example for her child to imitate. I said "a mother"—a true mother is meant, we often see it otherwise. The poet has written it "Mother, home, and heaven." Let me add one word to the poet's thought and it shall read, "Mother, school, home, and heaven."

Mothers, let us throw around our children and our teachers the protecting arms of love. Let us be mothers to all that come to our homes, and surely when the teachers come to our children they come to our homes, but alas not to our hearts. Let us be ever watchful of some other mother's boy or girl, ever following in the footsteps of the great teacher who, when on earth, was the children's friend, and study the lives of Mary and Elizabeth, the two most perfect mothers known to the world.

We speak of our children starting to school, and say they are in the primary room. Did you ever stop to think that they had been in the primary room for several years when you turned them over to the teacher who conducts them into the mysteries of the second primary? I consider the mother the greatest teacher in the whole list of teachers. How important then that a mother should be educated, especially along the line of kindergarten work. If we can keep our children busy and supply them with good books, clean clothes, we have given them a good clean start. The great need of the world today is clean men and women.

Fathers, have you no part to perform in establishing true relations between home and school, the two great pillars upon which a government by the people must rest?

If a mother is known by her daughters, should not a father be known by his sons? We realize that you are very busy trying to establish a true money standard and in demonstrating whether our country needs free trade, or a protective tariff. But we must remember that the boys of today are to be the men of tomorrow, so it is very important that all your work, all your actions be such that your sons may copy

them and the copy not do violence to the original.

May we live so that when the great teacher shall say it is four o'clock and time to close the school of life, we shall each receive a card of promotion and go higher to receive a reward of merit from our Heavenly Father.

Benefits of Civilization.

Civilization is the process of training the physical, mental, and moral natures of mankind so that they may be removed as far as possible from a state of barbarism.

Civilization requires that the physical natures shall be kept as clean as possible; and the benefits conferred for this are increased comfort and health of the body, which in turn conduces to greater strength and health of mind, thus creating greater enjoyment of life and the desire for still farther cultivation of the faculties of mind and body.

The savage who is the lowest in the scale of humanity has a mind. And no mind can exist without being active for good or evil. An uncultivated mind is naturally narrow in its range and works chiefly to gratify the desires of the physical nature. As the influence of civilization is felt, the savage mind begins to expand and to realize that there are subjects of thought and things to be desired of a higher order than it has been accustomed to contemplate. It becomes more proficient in providing for the requirements of life and acquires greater knowledge and skill in curing ills and providing for comfort and health.

The faculties of the human mind are of three orders: those which work for the physical, those which work for the intellectual, and those which are devoted to the moral or spiritual nature. The aim of civilization is to cultivate and train all these faculties of the mind so they shall work together for the good of the body and soul for this world and the world to come.

As it is natural for the mind to be active for good or evil, and as civilization offers great inducements for right thought and action it is obvious that the greatest benefits which can accrue to humanity are to be obtained by the highest state of civilization.

The pleasures of the intellect are greater than the pleasures of the body. And the pleasures of the moral sentiments are greatest of all. As the intellectual faculties and moral sentiments are developed wholly by civilization, therefore the benefits to humanity increase as civilization increases. M. H. FOSTER.

What are the Benefits of Civilization?

By Mrs. S. C. Peterson, Alaska, Mich.

The benefits of civilization are many—we see its effects all around us. If we were to go back to the time when Columbus discovered America we would note a vast change from then till now. He arrived here only to be surrounded by the uncivilized Indians, and the red man was at his best estate an unsocial, solitary and gloomy spirit. He was a man of the woods, he communed only with himself and the genius of solitude. The forest was better than his wigwam, and his wigwam better than the village. The Indian woman was a degraded creature, a drudge, and a beast of burden. The Indian's clothing was a robe brown over his shingles and bound around him with a thong of leather. His leggings were stripped from the deer or buffalo and he was fond of hanging about his person fangs of rattlesnakes, claws of hawks, feathers of eagles, and scalps of enemies. This is a brief description of an uncivilized man, such as the first colonists were obliged to associate with. But Columbus made his trip back and forth and in the meantime he panned the old world and the greatest excitement prevailed; people came to America like flocks of sheep. There were soon large colonies formed and educational institutions established, and here lies the greatest benefit of civilization. Time and space will not permit me to follow the growth of educational advantages. At present we have every advantage and inducement there can possibly be offered a generation of people in this direction, especially in our own native state, for instance: The State University at Ann Arbor and it comprises the departments of literature, science and the arts, the department of medicine and surgery, department of law and a college of dental surgery. Then we have the State Agricultural College located at Lansing, which is designed to afford thorough instruction in agriculture and the mechanical arts and the natural sciences connected therewith next we have the State Normal School, Ypsilanti, and its design is to furnish instruction in the art of teaching and all the various branches that pertain to a common school education; they have the Michigan Mining School located at Houghton; the Michigan State Public School for the Blind and School for the Deaf, and I can only say if a person lacks education in this day and age of the world it must be a lack in ambition. But it has attracted my attention the most any-

thing is the growth of education in woman. It has only been a few years since it has been considered desirable to give woman an education beyond what would make her a good and agreeable but not too critical companion for her husband, and I am proud to say that we now have lady physicians, lady lawyers, lady lecturers, book-keepers and cashiers, and in every village and city ladies are standing behind the counters acting as clerks. These are some of the benefits of civilization.

Ceres.

Her Report at Last State Grange.

Worthy Master and Members of the Michigan State Grange:

When Proserpine was stolen while gathering daffodils in the island of Sicily, Ceres, her mother, in alarm and in despair lighted a torch at the flames of Aetna and wandered up and down the earth in search of her daughter, finally finding her in the infernal regions, the bride of Pluto.

The farmer of today is like the ancient goddess, alarmed and in despair, and he is vainly searching for the good times he once had but which seem to have fled forever. Good times which were solemnly promised to him, but like the tradition of the ancients proved to be only myths. Never before in the history of our state has the agricultural class known such depression. Hard labor and poor returns seem to be the order of the day; and turn this way, and that way, and which way he will, the farmer is poor in pocket still.

It is said that Ceres found her daughter in the infernal regions. The farmer will not find what he is seeking in the infernal country. The only thing they furnish down there is heat, which might be essential this cold weather, but too much might prove fatal.

Ceres has not been lavished with her smiles in our section of country the past year, but has been rather on the cold and hard order. Late frosts and long drouths made poor crops. Oats were scarcely worth the cutting and wheat averaged about fifteen bushels to the acre.

Although lines have been hard in our part of the state, the crop reports state that there is more grain in the United States this fall than ever before. Never was such a crop of corn known in the country. We can say truly this year, "Corn is king." It has been estimated that the combined crop of wheat, oats and corn will exceed last year's crop by nearly a million and a quarter of bushels. The wheat crop has decreased some thirty-seven millions of bushels. Someone has said that over-production made hard times. Very well, the wheat crop has steadily decreased and the price has decreased with it with no indication of its being any better.

With potatoes at ten cents per bushel, corn fifteen, and wheat and oats at present prices, the farmer cannot afford many luxuries. He does not see much change in the grocery bill and the prices of shoes and rubbers have not lessened. He almost gave his wool away last summer, but when he goes to buy his winter clothing it will not come free by any means.

The great oil magnate gave his daughter a wedding present of a million dollars a short time ago, in consequence of which oil has gone up and the farmer has to help pay the dowry. With taxes on the increase from year to year, I ask, where is the torch to guide the farmer in his way out of his present depression and difficulty and illuminate in his pathway to prosperity?

You will think that Ceres a picture is painting, Which looks rather dark to the eye; There are rifts in all clouds remember, And the goddess will smile by and by. With her torch which is brightly burning; Which will light you to scenes of change, And open the portals of learning, So readily found in the Grange. Yes, the Grange is the torch, my brother, That will aid you in your search For principles true and noble, And the goodness of mother earth. Here Ceres has turned on her searchlight, And here are the lines all in range, Improvement, advancement and knowledge Which are all to be found in the Grange.

No matter how dark the clouds may hang overhead the glorious sun is bound to burst through sometime, and although the farmer is perhaps poorer in purse this year than he has ever before, still he has much to be thankful for. The pleasure he takes in his comfortable home this cold weather while nature is locked fast in the embrace of the ice king, makes up what he lacks in pocket. His graneries may not be bursting with their fulness, still he has enough and some to spare.

While we are enjoying the comfort and independence of our farm homes, appalling news has come to us from across the waves, from poor, persecuted Armenians, telling of violent deeds done by the atrocious Turks; and the cries for help of our missionaries have resounded over this land like a clarion arousing the sympathies of the nation so much that means have been taken for their immediate relief, and an American man of war is hastening on its way to the shores of the Orient. Again,

while the sound of the cannon is thundering over Cuba, think of your own pleasant land where peace and plenty reign.

Ours is a glorious state. Our inland seas are covered in summer with vessels laden with commerce from every port, and pleasure seekers going to the many beautiful resorts for which our shores are famous.

Our rural homes are among the cosiest in the land. Our broad acres are covered with tasseled corn and waving grain stretching away to the woodland where the tinkle of the sheep bell is heard mingled with the song of the bird; and the noisy brook goes chattering and babbling along. Church spires are towering into the blue sky, and our hillsides and plains are dotted here and there with the schoolhouse and the Grange hall.

The Grange hall—those magic words! The Grange hall—that wonderful seat of learning for the farmer, his wife and his family!

Chauncey M. Depew says, "The reliance of the present and future must be upon education, so that the supreme intelligence may bring order out of chaos produced by this nineteenth century earthquake of opportunities and powers."

The Grange is marching to the music along this line. In Oceana and Newaygo counties we had a wedding three years ago by which the Grange and school were united. The marriage has not proven a failure so far. Last February we had one of the grandest meetings ever known in that part of the country, and all right in the midst of the biggest blizzard of the season. The word "successful" is inadequate in describing its results.

The Grange has brought order out of chaos in establishing the department of agriculture in the cabinet, in establishing experiment stations, and many other things equally beneficial. Last winter the influence of the Grange in the legislature placed a farmers' institute in every county in the state, but the noblest work the Grange ever did was the emancipation of woman. Faithful and true will she ever prove, a companion and blessing wherever she may rove.

Let us as brothers and sisters stand shoulder to shoulder working for the good of each other. Let us keep in touch with every ennobling influence. Let the bright light the Grange sheds all around search out our weak points. Let us draw near and walk in the light for the closer we get the more beautiful it becomes.

Living thus in the light of knowledge and good works, we may be enabled to reap a rich harvest of happiness in this world and be prepared for the world to come. MRS. MARY ROBERTSON.

The Juveniles.

Obituary.

Passed to a better life January 10th, our brother, Gay Miller, aged 17.

Resolved, That we, members of Tallmadge Juvenile Grange, tender our sincere sympathy to our beloved sister Mabel; with her we all mourn but not as one without comfort, knowing that in some one of the many mansions of the blest our brother still lives where all will be made right and all be reunited.

ALICE CROSS.

A Goose Story.

At a small country church a poor blind woman used to come in every Sunday morning, as regular as the clock, a minute or two behind the pastor.

She was always alone, came in the last and went home the first of any. The pastor, who was a new-comer, was puzzled to know how she got about so well.

One day he set out to visit her, and found that she lived in a small cottage, more than a mile away.

On his way to her home he crossed a narrow rustic bridge, with a railing only on one side.

He rapped at the door, and asked of the woman who opened it, "Does the blind woman who comes to church every Sunday live here?" "Yes, that she does, but she's out in the field now."

"Why do you let the poor creature come all the way by herself, and across the bridge, too? She will fall into the water some day and be drowned!"

The woman laughed softly. "Sure, she doesn't go alone,—the goose takes her!" said she.

"The goose takes her?" asked the pastor. "Sure," said the woman, "it is the goose whose life she saved when it was a little gosling. And now it comes every Sunday at the same minute to take her to church."

"It takes her skirt into its mouth and leads her along quite safely. When it comes to the bridge it puts her next the rail, and keeps between her and the water."

"It stays about the church-door till the service is out, and then it takes her by the gown and brings her home."

The pastor was greatly pleased with this story, and soon after he preached a sermon on kindness to animals.—*Ex.*

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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 Circle; establishing and using circulating libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for the home.

4. (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions, and teaching the high duties of citizenship.

(b.) By 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.

Hurrah for the weather!

We can use more Grange news.

Some people think more with their tongues than with their brains.

A farmer is neither better nor worse than any other man who is just as good.

What is your opinion about the suggestions regarding Pomona Granges, in another column?

The possibilities of the Grange are bounded by the ambition of the farmers of America.

We will give five cents apiece for the first two copies we receive of the VISITOR of January 2, 1896.

We advise every farmer's boy who wants to make the most of himself to look up the special courses to be given at the Agricultural College next winter.

After 10, these many years, the active sisters of the Grange meet the reward of their strenuous advocacy of an equal chance for the girls at M. A. C.

The Grange offers the best chance for earnest and brawny young farmers to acquire that information and self-command which fit them for active citizenship.

Are you going to take that bright twelve-year-old boy out of school to make him work? Can't afford to keep him there? But what about the boy? Isn't he of more importance than you? When you stop to consider the opportunities he has in this great land, do you really think you can afford to keep him from school? What's the boy for, anyway? Is he a slave of yours? Do you own him body and mind? Of course there are two sides to this question, but fathers, think hard and plan unselfishly before you tell him you need the labor of his young hands more than he needs a good education.

CHANGES AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

With the beginning of the next college year several important changes will occur at the Agricultural College. In the first place the long vacation will be transferred from winter to summer. The long course has been remodeled, more of practical agriculture and horticulture having been introduced, and older students being allowed

more leeway in choosing special lines of study in agriculture and horticulture. Four special winter courses have been provided, each being six weeks in length. The courses offered are in dairying, live stock, pomology, and greenhouse work. The most far-reaching change however is in arranging a course especially for ladies.

These changes, in our opinion, are all in the line of progress. Indeed, every one of them has been urged by the Grange. It is not too much to say that the persistent requests of the State Grange for a ladies' course have been most effective in securing it. We believe that the College will be better prepared to meet the demands of the times by these improvements. We certainly hope for good results from each one of these changes.

CO-OPERATION FOR LEGISLATION.

We clip the following from a recent issue of the *Michigan Farmer*:

In view of the constantly increasing burden of taxation with a constantly decreasing ability to pay, be it resolved: That it is the sense of the White Lake Farmers' Club, that there should be a non-partisan meeting called not later than the tenth day of June next, at some convenient place in each county in the state, to be composed of at least two members from each farmers' club and an equal number from each Subordinate Grange, who shall agree upon certain reformatory measures which should be passed by the next legislature, and to agree upon pledges which will be required of candidates for legislative honors at our several party conventions.

It seems to us that this resolution is to be welcomed by the Grange. There is no good reason why Granges and farmers' clubs should not work shoulder to shoulder in legislative matters. Grange practical activity in these matters is well understood, and we rejoice that the farmers' clubs are disposed to co-operate with us. Two years ago the Grange made advances to the farmers' clubs in this matter, but was rejected. We are glad they see things differently now, and only hope that the above resolution expresses a general sentiment among the clubs that will lead them to seek to work with us in the next legislature.

REPRESENTATIVES.

By the term representatives we mean those men who are chosen by the people to represent them in any capacity, executive, legislative, or judicial. We want to plead for extreme care in the choice of these representatives.

Constitutions, laws, and political customs have great weight in securing the liberties of the people. Indeed they are essential to this purpose. But sometimes the people get to thinking that the constitution and the laws are all sufficient. When men do wrong the law is invoked. When abuses creep into government, we try to legislate them out. This is good enough so far as it goes. But is it not true that, powerful as are the laws in ensuring prosperity and justice, men are far more powerful? For good men will act well in spite of bad laws, and bad men will act ill in spite of good laws. In fact if you could once get the right men into office there would be little fear but what proper laws would be enacted and enforced. But no matter what the laws are, if the people grow careless and let bad men into office, the laws are sure to be perverted to selfish ends.

What we have said is so elementary that it hardly seems worth repeating. Yet at every election we face the fact that the people have been careless with respect to the important duty of choosing clean and able men. They do not always err thus, but they are often negligent.

A great campaign is about to open, affecting the welfare of every county, city, and state in the Union. The all important question is, what sort of men are you going to choose this year to represent your wishes? Are you going to pick out your own men, or have them dictated to you by self-interested parties? These are home questions of deep significance. What will you do about them?

A FARMER FOR PRESIDENT.

In another column we print, under the above caption, a spicy communication from worthy Sister Emma A. Campbell. Her words were evidently inspired by our editorial on the College in the last VISITOR, and we will try to defend the position there taken. It must be remembered that our candidates for president were duly an-

nounced, but neither one was chosen by the Board of Agriculture. But a good man, in our judgment, was chosen, and we believe it is now the duty of every farmer in Michigan, no matter what he thinks of the choice, to stand by the new president. If the president fails, it will then be time enough to condemn the choice. We believe that common every-day loyalty demands this of everybody whose heart is really in the College.

Now, as to the special points in the communication. No, we did not in our editorial place too high an estimate upon youth and vigor. When a man gets to be thirty-five or forty years old, he ought to have mature judgment and experience that are worth something. But that is evidently not the chief point that Sister Campbell wishes to make. Her objection is that the Board did not choose a practical farmer as president. Our position upon this particular subject is as follows: Other things being equal, we would much prefer that a practical farmer should be chosen as president of the College, if he has other requisites executive talent and acquaintance with agricultural education; if he is himself a student, and is a man who will take rank among the other college presidents of the state; then his being a practical farmer gives him a wonderful amount of additional power. We believe there are such men, though they are mighty scarce. But the fact that a man is a practical farmer does not fit him for the presidency of an agricultural college. An agricultural college is primarily a school and not a farm, and it stands to reason that its head must have the ability to manage a school rather than to manage a farm. Doubtless it would be fortunate if he had the ability to do both.

The parallel between the principalship of the Normal and the presidency of the Agricultural College is not a pertinent one. The Agricultural College is in some sense a university, in that it is, in a far wider sense than is the Normal, an aggregate of somewhat widely separated departments. The department of agriculture requires a specialist, the department of horticulture requires a specialist, the department of chemistry another specialist, the department of botany another specialist, and so on. Probably Dr. Boone could competently fill the place of any teacher at the Normal, but no man living could do it at M. A. C. The more a president knows about the relation of each one of these departments to the farm, the more he knows about the farm itself, and the people who live there, the better he will do. But it is not far to condemn a man because it is assumed that he lacks one element out of the many in an experience that would aid to make a good agricultural college president.

We said that Michigan has the best agricultural college in the country. This is no idle thought inspired by mere boastfulness. The problem of an agricultural college is admitted, the most difficult one in all educational circles. It is only forty years old in this country at the outside. Every agricultural college is an experiment in agricultural education, and when we say that our college has done better than any other, we simply mean our college has come nearer desired results than any other. When we look the old over we see that that statement meant great deal.

As we said in a previous issue, none appreciate more what the College should do and wherein it fails to accomplish these desirable things than do those who are its most intimate friends and are most familiar with its work. But while we have criticized the College editorially, and while we have tried to point out changes that would be desirable, we believe that the present is no time for criticism, but rather for the most helpful encouragement.

A Farmer for President.

EDDIE GRANGE VISIT: Does not the VISIT place too high an estimate upon youth and vigor? There are those who think nature judgment and experience have value as well. A man may be ever so young, and ever so vigorous, may even add these qualities intellectual force, and moral worth; still if his other than a practical farmer, his choice as president of the M. A. C. is absurd—is just as ridiculous to place a farmer at the head of a law school, a schoolmaster at the head of a divinity school, a lawyer at the head of a medical college. As I say farther that

such a choice is a slur upon agriculture, and insult to every farmer—it is saying that American agriculture is so debased that she cannot furnish a representative man fit to stand before her own sons and daughters, the peer of men in other callings.

It is for the State Board of Agriculture to choose the man who shall be president of the College, but unless the choice fairly represents agriculture the institution will go begging for students, while our rural neighborhoods are full of bright young people who under the right conditions would be there.

The State Normal School has the confidence of the people. Its president is not a doctor, a lawyer, a clergyman, a farmer, or a politician out of a job, but a man recognized as an experienced educator; and whatever the faults of the institution may be, it is not that they forget for what purpose the school was instituted, for first, last and all the time, they teach pedagogics. The one question is, "how shall truth be taught?" and if there is a division, it is caused by different answers to this question.

It is not that Michigan has "the best agricultural college in the country," but is our college doing the work for which it was designed?

When in 1855 the location of the M. A. C. was fixed at Lansing, J. C. Holmes said "it is necessary that such a school should be in charge of men, who understand agriculture and the wants and wishes of agriculturalists, and who know what should be done to improve both."

EMMA A. CAMPBELL.

Pomona Granges.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: According to reports presented at the last session of our State Grange, Pomona Granges of Michigan are not flourishing like other branches of the Grange tree. It cannot be said that this is caused by a lack of knowledge of the benefits to be derived from membership in the same. Neither is it because this portion of the plant has not received the culture and care that other branches have. Is it not about time for us to look around, and discover, if possible, where the difficulty lies?

It would be a long story to mention all the defects that are pointed out by those who oppose the Pomona Grange, but here is one which is heard in this "neck-o'-the-woods" and it certainly has some weight.

Our's is a representative government, and most social and fraternal orders are organized on the same plan. Especially is this true of the Grange in the main. But herein is where the Pomona Grange seems to be an exception. It surely is not a representative body, and under certain circumstances might become decidedly exclusive. Could this not be remedied by some such plan as the following: Let each Subordinate Grange, if it so desired, elect two, four, or as many as each county should determine, of its members, as its representatives for the year in the Pomona Grange. All members who have taken the fourth degree should be eligible to this office.

These delegates should constitute the voting members of the Pomona Grange until successors were elected. All other fifth degree members should be honorary members only.

Some different arrangement might be necessary for securing a quorum. Honorary members might be allowed to vote when sufficient regular members were not present.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this is of sufficient importance to warrant consideration, I should be pleased to have you, or any of your readers suggest improvements or to present some other plan for the salvation of this most necessary portion of our Grange machine.

Kent County.

J. L. D.

Notices of Meetings.

The May meeting of the Van Buren County Grange will be held at Waverly Grange hall, on the 21st. A day and evening session will be held.

JENNIE BUSKIRK, Secretary.

NEWAYGO POMONA.

The next meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange will be held with Hesperia Grange, the 27th and 28 of May. A good program has been prepared, and a large delegation is expected from the different Granges throughout the county. Hesperians have the "knack" of entertaining, and those who come from a distance will be well taken care of, and their time will be profitably spent.

MARY C. ROBERTSON, Lecturer.

KENT COUNTY POMONA GRANGE

will meet with Rockford Grange, Wednesday, June 24, 1896. Grange will call to order at 10 a. m., in usual form in fourth degree. Roll call of officers, and report of subordinate Granges until dinner.

After dinner the following program will

be rendered: Address of welcome, by Master of Rockford Grange; response, by H. C. Hogadone; paper, Martha Berry, "Needs of Our Schools," Robert Dockeray, John Graham; paper, Wesley Johnson; "The Press," W. T. Adams, Wm. I. Thomas, and Emos Keech; "Is there a just cause for the reduction of fees and salaries of public officials," led by Norton Fitch and followed by as many as time will permit. Music and singing will be furnished by Rockford Grange.

ADELIA M. PETERSON, Lecturer.

WESTERN POMONA GRANGE.

The next meeting of Western Pomona Grange will be held at Dalton, with Silica Grange, May 28 and 29.

PROGRAM.

"Has the policy of the government in opening up its lands for settlement by immigration been a detriment or a benefit in the best interest of our country?" E. C. Smith; "Home adornment," Mrs. Nellie Knowles; "Culture and fertilization of sandy land," Thomas Wilde, followed by S. Stauffes; "The social and intellectual

features of the Grange," Charles Giles; "What are the true enjoyments of life and with what class are they mostly found?" Mrs. H. J. Austin; "Spraying," M. S. Smith; "Say, Miss May Tuttle; "Secrets of successful farming," J. T. Bettis; singing, recitations, etc. will intersperse the program.

It is highly important that all study the questions and be ready to give their views on the same. MANSOR M. SMITH, Lecturer.

Grange News.

Riverside Grange No. 178 passed appropriate resolutions expressing their deep sense of loss in the death of Brother Richard Holton.

We organized Lime Creek Grange, February 22, 1896, with 53 charter members. We have part of the material out for a hall, which will be 24x48, two stories. We have received one application for membership. All are much interested. FRED A. LEWIS.

At a regular meeting of Onsted Grange No. 299 held April 25, 1896, a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted in memory of Sister Onsted, one of our oldest members. By her kind and cheerful disposition she won our love and esteem. While we deeply mourn her departure, we bow in humble submission to the will of our heavenly Father, firmly believing that "He doeth all things well."

ALLEGAN POMONA

met with Moline Grange, April 16. The forenoon was devoted to fraternal greetings, installation of officers, and reports from subordinate Granges. A chicken pie dinner was served. The afternoon session was an open one. The program consisted of music, address of welcome, response, music, paper, "A Grave Question," showing the future prospects of the tax payer as the working man, a fine piece of instrumental music, discussion on "Immigration," talk on "Corn Culture," a paper on "Shallow Cultivation," music, a talk by Worthy Master about the Grange Casket Factory at Allegan. A vote of thanks was tendered the musicians, and also the

Moline Grange for the cordial reception and royal dinner. N. J. Allen, Lecturer.

FRATERNITY GRANGE NO. 52.

April 21 the best method of preparing for and planting the corn crop, was ably introduced by Bro. Fletcher and Bro. R. Darling. Drill planting is growing in favor, the hand planter was condemned, the hoe in the hand of a conscientious workman was advocated for hill planting. Of first importance was carefully selected seed, well tested.

A rousing discussion of the immigration question was led by Bro. Hewens and Sister Kelly. An educational requirement and testimonials of good character were desired, also that the test of fitness be taken by American officials abroad.

It has been the custom of Fraternity Grange to meet occasionally at the home of some one of its members for a good social time. We are invited to partake of the hospitality of Brother and Sister Ballard Tuesday, April 28.

ENMA A. CAMPBELL.

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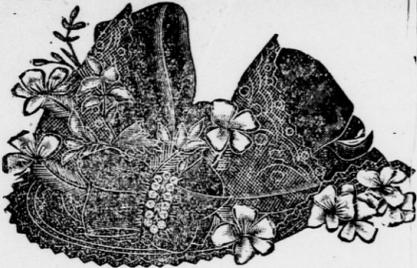
No. 1803.—Trimmed and turned up side-back, with fan of lace, flowers, large rosette of ribbon, trimmed in front with fan of lace to side and ribbon, bows and ornament, rosette of lace and ornament in back. Price only.....\$1.90



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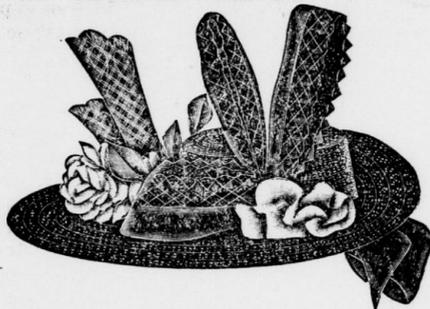
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No. 901.—Ladies' Straw Hat, with loops of ribbon and fan of lace and flowers on each side of front. Finished with small loop. Buckle in the center. Finished on back with ribbon and flowers. Price.....\$1.19



No. 3333.—A Fine Leghorn Hat, with fancy edge, rosette of ribbon in front, with a fall of lace going to back, with another rosette. Flowers and bow of ribbon to finish. Slightly turned-up front, with ribbon and buckle. Price.....\$4.25



No. 1202.—Ladies' Straw Hat, trimmed with lace and ribbon, edged with straw braids, finished with rosette. Fan of lace and ribbon on other side. Ribbon bow in back. Price.....\$1.67



No. 1203.—Ladies' Straw Hat, two fans of lace on side, loops of ribbon, rosette of lace, and flower on other side. Finished underneath rim with flower and ribbon. Price.....\$1.7



No. 214 X.—Child's Hat, of Benena Chip, with fold of silk over wire. Trimmed with bunch of corn flowers and rosettes of ribbon on both sides, twist of velvet around crown. Turned up side-front; velvet rosette and buckle. Price.....\$3.25



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No. 1204.—Trimmed side and back, two fans of lace and flowers, finished with rosette of ribbon. Turned up side-back, with fan of ribbon. Price.....\$1.98

No. 3603.—Ladies' Hat, rim made of fancy straw and lace; crown of fancy straw, with jet center. Trimmed side-back with bunch of satin flowers and loop of velvet, finished with bunch of violets. Twist of grasses around crown, fastened with buckle. Has a loop of velvet toward front, with buckle and bunch of violets underneath rim. Price.....\$4.50



No. 3602.—Hat made of fancy braid and lace, with fold of velvet, crown of leaves and violets. Trimmed with two fans of lace, roses, violets, and rosette of ribbon. Front trimming of violets and velvet, caught with ornaments. Bunch of buds in back. Price.....\$3.27

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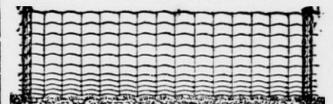
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College and Station

Agricultural Education.

The following which was adopted by the last State Grange, was ordered printed in the VISITOR:

Members of State Grange:

This report is made under conditions somewhat peculiar. Under resolution of the State Grange of 1893, a permanent committee on education was authorized, and last year such a committee was appointed and reported to the State Grange of 1894. This past year no regular committee was appointed, but the writer was authorized by the Worthy Master to continue certain investigations relative to the Agricultural College.

The report referred to favored five separate and distinct measures in regard to educational work, namely: Farmer's Institutes, The Farm Home Reading Circle, Agriculture in District Schools, Special Short Courses at the Agricultural College, and Special Facilities for Women at the Agricultural College.

First, Farmers' Institutes. The Governor, in his message to the legislature, recommended an appropriation for farmers institutes, and in presenting this matter he used the precise words adopted by the Michigan State Grange of 1894, on recommendation of the Committee on Education.

Second, Special provision for ladies at the Agricultural College so that they shall have work, both in class room and manual work which is suitable to them. This, it was believed, and is still believed, can be done with very light expense to the College.

Most of the institutes held so far this season have been held in counties which have never before had a farmers' institute. Many of the farmers did not know what an institute is. Few of them knew how to go to work to manage it. Some were prejudiced against it, fearing it was some political club. So that in several instances the attendance was very slight.

We also want to say right here, in passing, that the Grange has a large opportunity, in our judgment, in these northern counties of the state. The people there are hungry for organization. They do not know, in many instances, the first principles of parliamentary law. They have been led by others, and yet they see their weakness; they see their need of organization, and they are anxious for it.

The second measure recommended by the committee on education was the Farm Home Reading Circle. We have been informed that this circle has been growing during the year in a very satisfactory manner.

We wish to utter a word of complaint in regard to the members of the Order in their relation to this Farm Home Reading Circle. Although a Grange affair, urged by the Grange, and secured through Grange effort, it is a strange fact that comparatively few of the readers are Patrons.

Third, Circulating Libraries. The last legislature granted a small appropriation for the purpose of small libraries to circulate among the people. Mrs. Spencer's faith and energy have been well rewarded. We are informed that the library can not begin to supply the

demand for the information and go circulating all over the state. Mrs. Spencer was very kind to make it especially easy for Granges to secure these circulating libraries, and we understand from her that a number of Granges have availed themselves of the opportunities presented. The value of the work is certainly great.

Thus it will be seen that a portion of the measures advocated by the committee on education a year ago has been successful, and has made progress. Regarding the other portion, we regret to say that nothing has been done.

First, The study of elementary science and of agriculture in our district schools. The belief was that the College should take up this work and make itself the source of the chief interest in this matter, and not let some other institution push the work.

Second, Special short courses in agriculture, stock raising, dairying, etc., at the Agricultural College. It was believed that this short course would reach hundreds of young farmers who are eager for information, but who have not the time to take a full course at the College.

We wish to call attention to the fact that, while these matters were presented to the attention of the Board of Agriculture, nothing has been done. We therefore recommend, and report it herewith in the form of a resolution, that the executive committee appoint one of its number or some other suitable person to vigorously present these matters to the College authorities, and to report the results of their labors at the next State Grange.

The Maintenance of Soil Fertility.

Common experience teaches us that if crops are taken off the land year after year without anything being returned to it, the yields obtained will gradually decrease, until the land can no longer be cultivated with profit.

little bundles of inspiration that go circulating all over the state. Mrs. Spencer was very kind to make it especially easy for Granges to secure these circulating libraries, and we understand from her that a number of Granges have availed themselves of the opportunities presented.

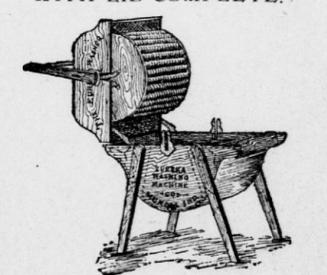
We owe an explanation of the cause of these phenomena to the development of the science of agricultural chemistry. While agricultural practice in older communities has greatly perfected the methods of farming pursued, it does not tell the causes; to understand fully the subject of soil fertility and the laws governing the production of crops, it is necessary to know what has been found out in regard to the composition of soils and crops, and of their relation to one another and the agencies with which they come in contact.

When subjected to proper chemical tests or processes every substance found on our globe, no matter whether it belongs to the mineral, vegetable, or animal kingdom, may be reduced or split up into single indivisible elements, of which we know about seventy at the present time; each of these elements according to our present knowledge, possesses characteristic properties and is different from all the rest. Many of them occur but rarely, and others are present everywhere in abundance.

Many elements are of no value to crops, and although occurring more or less frequently in plants and in large or small quantities, serve no purpose in the economy of the plant, a few, namely: thirteen or fourteen, are on the other hand absolutely necessary to the growth of plants; if one or more of these essential elements are lacking in the soil, the plant cannot grow, no matter in what quantities the others occur; if any one of them is present in insufficient quantities the nutrition of the plant will suffer, and the yields obtained will be decreased.

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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. They hold mutual views upon art and upon the stupidity of the judges who have rejected their pictures. Rufus Mortimer, a rich American idler, 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 dabbler in art. CHAPTER II—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 Axminster, 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 hides his off. V—Mortimer, Willoughby and the Hesselgraves meet in Venice. Mrs. Hesselgrave is alarmed at 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 Kathleen 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 her lover's secret for her 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 for the world at his "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 second literary success and marries Kathleen, but renounces all claims to his earldom.

CHAPTER XIX. RE-ENTER MORTIMER.

It's an easy enough matter getting married in London when you're carrying a special license for the purpose in your pocket. It smoothes over the ingenious obstructions placed by English law in the way of matrimony, and Reggie, having once decided to perform, as he thought, this magnanimous action, saw no reason why he should not perform it at once, now the crisis had come, with the utmost expedition. So he dispatched an imaginative telegram to the office in the city next morning announcing (with a lovely disregard of historical truth) that he was prevented by serious indisposition from attending to his work in Capel court that day, after which little excursion into the realms of fiction he met Florrie by appointment at the church door, where, accompanied only by Charlie Owen, who undertook the arduous duty of giving away the bride, he was duly married at St. Mary Abbott's Kensington to blushing little Florrie in her plain white flannel. (It came in quite handy, Florrie said, to be married in.)

Reggie was aware that he was performing a noble and generous act, and he looked fully conscious of it. As for Florrie, she thought nobody had ever been so heroic and so chivalrous as Reggie, and she felt prouder that morning in her simple white frock, with her stockbroker's clerk, than if she had married the commander in chief himself, let alone a mere captain in a distinguished cavalry regiment.

As soon as the ceremony was over and Charlie Owen had evaporated, Reggie began to reflect seriously upon the lions in the path—the question of ways and means—the difficulties of supporting a wife and family. Stern critics might suggest that it was perhaps a few minutes late for taking that branch of the subject into consideration, but being now a married man Reggie determined to face the duties of the situation as became his heightened dignity. He made up his mind at once to look out for some better paid post and do his best to earn an adequate livelihood for Florrie. Meanwhile, however, and just as a temporary expedient, he decided to ask a little passing assistance from his sister Kitty.

It was always so. Master Reggie danced, 'twas poor Kitty's place to pay the piper. Not that very day, of course. Hang it all, you know, a man may be allowed three days of honeymoon with the wife of his youth before busying himself with the sordid mundane affairs of pounds, shillings and pence, mayn't he? So Reggie resolutely determined to live in future a most quiet and saving life and endeavored to distract poor Florrie's mind in the interim from this horrid crash in her papa's affairs by spending the few remaining pounds he had still in his pocket from last quarter's salary in taking her round to all the best burlesques then going on at the theaters. It didn't so much matter spending these few stray sovereigns like that, don't you see, because he meant to put his case plainly before Kitty next week and get her to make him a last final loan on the strength of his new good resolutions as security, after which, he said to himself with the utmost firmness, he meant to reform altogether and strike out a new line

of economic action. Reggie was magnificent at good resolutions. The bother of it was they all went to swell that nether pavement.

Now it so happened that during those days Rufus Mortimer, too, who had been over in America for a year and a day, in part to distract himself from the effects of his disappointment, and in part to look after the ancestral engineering works, had returned to London and had written to ask Kathleen's leave to visit her once more at her lodgings in Kensington—a smaller set which she had occupied since her mother's death and her consequent reduction of available income. Kathleen always liked Rufus Mortimer. She knew he was genuine. She recognized his goodness of heart and his true American chivalry—for where women are concerned there is no person on earth more delicately chivalrous than your American gentleman.

So, with sundry misgivings, she allowed Rufus Mortimer to call on her again, though she hoped he would not repeat the foregone conclusion she had settled that day on the Lido at Venice. And Rufus Mortimer for his part arrived at her rooms with a firm determination in his mind not to ask Kathleen anything that might possibly be embarrassing to her feelings or sentiments. This first visit, at least, should be a purely friendly one. It should be taken up in discovering by the most casual indications of straws on the wind how Kathleen now felt toward her rejected lover.

But have you ever noticed that if you set out anywhere fully determined in your own mind to conduct a conversation upon certain prearranged lines you invariably find yourself at the end of 10 minutes diverging entirely from the route you planned out for yourself and saying the very things you had most earnestly decided wild horses of the Ukraine should never tear from you? It was so with Rufus Mortimer. Before he had been 10 minutes engaged in talk with Kathleen he found conversation had worked round by slow degrees of itself to Venice, and when once it got to Venice what more natural on earth than to inquire about old Venetian acquaintances? While among old Venetian acquaintances how possibly omit, without looking quite pointed, the name of the one who had been most in both their minds during that whole last winter on the Fondamenta delle Zattere? Rufus Mortimer felt there was no avoiding the subject. Like the moth with the candle, he circled round and round and at last dashed right into it.

"And Willoughby?" he asked after a pause, with a furtive side look. "Have you never heard anything more, Miss Hesselgrave, about Willoughby?"

Kathleen's face flushed rosy red, but she gave no other sign of her suppressed emotion as she answered, with a quiet resignation of her manner:

"No. I've heard nothing more of him since he left Venice that April."

Mortimer leaned forward eagerly. A bright light gleamed in his eye.

"What! He hasn't ever written to you?" he cried. "Do you mean to say he hasn't written?"

Kathleen gazed at him pleadingly.

"No, Mr. Mortimer," she answered in a very sad voice. "He—he went away from Venice under circumstances which I can't quite explain in full to you, and from that day to this, her lips quivering visibly, 'I've never heard anything more of him.'"

Mortimer clutched his two hands in each other nervously.

"Oh, how wrong of him!" he cried, with a timid glance at Kathleen. "How unkind! How cruel! Why, Miss Hesselgrave, I should never have expected such conduct from Willoughby."

"Nor I," Kathleen admitted frankly, with a little burst of unreserve. It was such a relief to be able to talk about him to anybody who could understand, were it even but a little her position.

"But, then, oh, Mr. Mortimer, you don't know all. If you knew how unhappily and how strangely he was misled, you wouldn't be harsh in your judgment of him."

"By—your mother?" Mortimer inquired, with a flash of intuition—one of those electric flashes which often occur to men of the nervous temperament when talking with women.

Kathleen bowed her head.

"Yes, by my mother," she answered softly. There was a long, deep pause. Then Mortimer spoke once more.

"That was 18 months ago now," he said in a gentle undertone.

Kathleen assented.

"Yes, 18 months ago."

"And you've heard nothing more of him in any way since, directly or indirectly?"

"No, nothing," Kathleen answered—then she paused for a second, doubtful whether or not to utter the thought that was in her—"though I've tried every way I knew how," she went on at last with an effort.

Mortimer turned to her gently. He was more like a woman than a man in his sympathy.

"You've been pressing this trouble down unconfessed in your own heart, Miss Hesselgrave," he said, with strange candor, yet strange gentleness of manner, for he came from one of those old Pennsylvania Quaker families in which a certain feminine tenderness of nature may almost be reckoned as a hereditary possession. "You've been pressing it down too long—till the repression has done you harm. It has told on your health. Why not confide in me frankly? You know me well enough to know that if there is any way in which it's possible for me to help you I shall be more than repaid by the consciousness of having served you."

"You're too good, Mr. Mortimer," Kathleen answered, the tears rising fast to her blinded eyes. "I haven't deserved this from you. But you don't understand. You never could understand. For—well, for his sake, I could never explain this matter to any-

body. You see, it would be a real breach of confidence. There are points I can't explain because—they're his secret."

"And yet he has left you," Rufus Mortimer exclaimed, "while I—oh, Miss Hesselgrave!" He looked at her and held his peace. He was more in love with her than ever.

Kathleen rose and faced him.

"Dear Mr. Mortimer," she said, with a faint tremor in her voice, "we are no longer boy and girl. Why shouldn't I speak freely to you? You are very, very kind—more kind than I deserve—but you mustn't talk like that to me. I love him still. I mustn't allow any other man to say such things to me about him. I like you, oh, ever so much for all your kindness and sympathy, but I can't listen to you when you talk like that of his conduct. Please, please don't do it!"

Mortimer leaned back again in his chair and looked hard at her.

"If you wish it," he answered, "I'll speak, or I'll be silent. Your will is law to me. I will do as you wish me. But I didn't come here to plead for myself today. All that shall be buried. Only let me know whether it would help you to see him again. If it would, I'll hunt him out, though I have to tramp on foot over Europe to do it."

"Yes, I want to see him again," Kathleen answered, "just once, if no more, to explain to him. He went away under a misapprehension—a terrible misapprehension—that she had impressed upon him. So unjust! So untrue! And it's breaking my heart. I can't stand it, Mr. Mortimer."

"I shall find him out," Mortimer cried, rising. "If he's to be found, I shall find him. In Europe, Asia, Africa or America I shall find him. Wherever he is, I'll track him, Miss Hesselgrave. I'll catch him by the neck and bring him to you."

"You can't," Kathleen answered. "He has gone like a shooting star. He has left no trace behind. But I'm none the less grateful to you. You have always behaved to me as nobody else could have done." She paused again for a second. "If it were not for him," she began. Then she broke off, faltering.

"Thank you," the American replied in a very low voice, supplying the missing words for himself without difficulty. "I appreciate your kindness. I will do my best to find him. But if he never turns up again—if he has disappeared forever—oh, Miss Hesselgrave, is there no chance, no hope, for any other man?"

"No, no hope," she answered, with a visible effort. "Mr. Mortimer, I like you; I respect you ever so much. But I love Arnold Willoughby. I could never give my heart to any man but him. And unless I gave my heart—"

"You are right," Mortimer broke in. "There we two are at one. I care for nothing else. It is your heart I would ask for."

Trembling, he rose to go, but he held her hand long.

"And remember," he said, with a lump in his throat, "if at any time you see reason to change your mind, I, too, have loved one woman too well in my time ever to love any other. I am yours, and yours only. One motion of your hand and be sure I shall understand it. You may die out of your life. You can't die out of mine. I shall always hope on, though no good come of hoping."

He grasped her hand hard. Kathleen allowed him to grasp it. He stooped down and imprinted one kiss on the soft palm. She did not resent the action. She felt too

well in what spirit he did it to feel called upon to prevent him. She had pity for his despair. Then he hurried down the stairs. His heart was too full for him to remain any longer. He could hardly hold back his tears, so deeply was he agitated.

On the doorstep he knocked up by accident against Reggie. The head of the house stopped the stranger quite eagerly:

"Hallo," he exclaimed in some surprise, "are you back again in England?"

"Yes, so it seems," the American replied, trying to calm himself outwardly. "I got back on Tuesday."

"Last Tuesday as ever was?" Reggie cried.

"Yes, just so. Last Tuesday."

"And lost no time in hunting Kitty up!" Reggie went on, with a broad smile. This was really most promising. He knew the American, though an artist by choice, was reputed one of the richest business men in Philadelphia. It looked extremely healthy that he should have been in such a hurry to hunt up Kathleen.

"My first visit was to Miss Hesselgrave," Mortimer answered, with truth, feeling on his side the immense importance of conciliating Kathleen's only brother and sole surviving relation.

Reggie drew a long breath. Could anything have been more opportune? How pat comes fate! The moment had just arrived when he stood in sorest need of a

wealthy brother-in-law, and now, in the nick of time, on the very crest of opportunity, here was chance itself throwing the pick of wealthy brothers-in-law right in his path, as it were. The crooked sixpence, for though Rufus Mortimer tried to look and speak as unconcernedly as he could about his visit to Kitty there was something in his voice and manner which showed Reggie quite clearly the nature of his errand at Kensington that morning.

Reggie had suspected as much, indeed, since the first summer Mortimer spent in his own hired house in London, but it was plain as the sun in the sky to him that moment what he meant—if Kathleen chose, she could marry the millionaire and thereby confer on her loving brother the inestimable boon of a moneyed relation.

"I'm proud to hear it," Reggie responded, with warmth. "She's a good girl, Kitty, and she's worth a fellow's calling upon. I like her myself. She's the very best sister any fellow ever hit upon," which was perfectly true—much more so, indeed, than Mr. Reggie himself ever fully realized.

So he mounted the stairs in a bland good humor, the unpleasantness of having to confess his marriage to Kathleen being now much mitigated by the consoling consciousness that if Kathleen chose she could probably annex the richest American that moment in London. Most characteristically, too, Reggie thought of it all entirely from that one point of view. It was not really a question of a husband for Kitty, but of an eligible brother-in-law for Reginald Hesselgrave.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Cavalryman's Experience.

PARALYSIS WITH GREAT SUFFERING.

A Malady Probably Caused by War Exposures.

From the News, Muskegon, Mich.

Lieut. Chas. M. Pausler, a carpenter and fruit grower, has lived in Ottawa county, Michigan, for thirty years, and in Bass River eleven years past. He served in the war of the Rebellion in Company D., Third New York Cavalry, and was a good soldier. He was found by the Morning News reporter engaged in building a house a short distance from Bass River. He left his work and in response to an inquiry in reference to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, said:

"About four years ago I contracted rheumatism, how, I do not know. I would get through my work during the day and go home, and before midnight would be almost wild with pain. I was restless nights, and the only way I got any sleep was by taking laudanum or some other opiate. A year ago this fall I was almost helpless, and in the winter I became entirely so. I had to be helped up and down in a chair, and could not get to bed alone. Through the hips and back I was paralyzed, or felt as if I was. I had no feeling in that region of the body. The pain in my feet was so great that I could hardly step on them. I was what you would call completely used up. My usual weight was about 160 pounds, and I had lost flesh until I weighed only about 130 pounds. I had been doctoring and using all kinds of medicines, but they did me no good. The doctors told me I could not be cured, and that I would in time be all drawn up. I was completely discouraged."

"Last March I heard of a number of persons being helped by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I thought I would try them as a last resort. I did not have any faith that they would do me any good, but I procured a box of A. J. White, the druggist, and, taking them for three days, I began to feel better. The first improvement I noticed was in my feet. I could step better and with a great deal less pain. By the time I had finished the third box I could walk natural and without pain. Previous to that it had taken me twenty minutes to walk 60 rods. By the time I had finished using the third box the numbness in my back and hips had entirely gone, and by the time I had used the fourth box my rheumatism had practically disappeared. I have recommended the pills to all my afflicted friends, and they have been benefited. I gladly recommend them to all persons afflicted as I was."

To confirm the above statement Mr. Pausler made oath as follows:

Chas. M. Pausler, of Allendale township, Ottawa county, Michigan, being by me duly sworn, deposes that the foregoing statement, made by him this 11th day of October, A. D., 1895, is true.

HENRY J. WANTY, Notary Public, Muskegon County Michigan.

J. Molyneux is a man sixty-five years of age and has lived near Bass River for twenty-five years. He is one of the substantial farmers of Ottawa county, and when seen by the reporter had just finished digging potatoes. He said: "I have had rheumatism for about forty years. My left leg was paralyzed, or felt that it was, and I had severe pains in the back. I could scarcely do any work on the farm. Last winter I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and

after I had taken four boxes the pain in my back was entirely gone, and my leg was a great deal better. I am better this summer than I have been in ten years. I have recommended the medicine to other people afflicted with rheumatism."

A. J. White, the druggist, and keeper of the general store at Bass River, said to the reporter that he knew Mr. Molyneux and several others had been greatly helped by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and that the testimony given was true.

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 sallow 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 fifty cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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GRANGE NEWS.

Continued from page 5.

We have just closed a contest in Rockford Grange, and it has been fraught with good results. If nothing more, it has developed the fact that each member can do something to help make the Grange interesting. We have been having very entertaining meetings. Have two new members, with good prospects for more. We enjoy reading the reports of the various Granges of the state. Think it would be nice to hear from each Grange.

E. R. KEECH.

A GRANGE PICNIC.

Over a hundred jolly farmers, farmers' wives and children, gathered at the Boyd school house in Selma, Tuesday evening, and enjoyed a Grange picnic. K. C. Norris, master of the Selma Grange, delivered a comprehensive address setting forth the objects and aims of the organization. This was followed by a song of welcome by the Grange Glee Club, an address by John A. Haskins, select reading by Miss Fanny Norris, and other literary exercises were followed by a general social, and refreshments of coffee, cake, etc. Selma Grange has about 25 active members.—Cadillac News and Express.

WHITE OAK GRANGE NO. 241

is in a prosperous condition. During the winter the young people organized a reading circle which met once a week. Many subjects of interest are brought before the Grange. The Redfern Liquor Bill was discussed, a majority of the members being in favor of the Bill. White Oak Grange hall was built twenty years ago the 21 of April, and the day was celebrated with literary exercises. The program consisted of a history of White Oak Grange, poem, essay, recitations, select readings, and music, both vocal and instrumental. The house was well filled, and all felt well repaid for their effort.

REPORTER.

GRATTAN GRANGE NO. 170

met in regular session May 1. Attendance small, but our meeting was interesting and lively. Read the circular on woman's work in the Grange. We did not decide to celebrate any day, but we intend to one or more. A part of our Grange enjoyed the privilege of listening to Arbor Day exercises at our union school, and we will say to those who were not there they missed a good treat. The school set out two trees, an elm and a poplar. When the holes were dug, we read to them from the GRANGE VISITOR the story of the four productive apple trees. Showing them the best method for setting out trees. Not a man in the district present.

AUNT KATE.

BERRIEN COUNTY POMONA GRANGE held its April meeting with the Twelve Corners Grange, on the 28th. The morning session was devoted to the regular order of business. Over one hundred Patrons and friends assembled in the afternoon to listen to the program, which consisted of a paper, "Farmers' Problems," by W. H. Leitz, of Fruit Grange; original poems, recitations, etc., interspersed with music, which was furnished by Twelve Corners Grange. School Commissioner Clark presented a very interesting paper upon education. All of the subjects elicited much spirited discussion. The Grange adopted a resolution not favoring any person being elected upon any district school board who do not take sufficient interest in school work to attend teachers and patrons institutes and visit schools.

Reports showed a total membership of 718 members, total gain during the first quarter of 1896 of 217. Pomona Grange meets with Pearl Grange in October.

L. A. STEWART, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS BY HOMER GRANGE.

At the regular meeting of the Grange last Saturday the following resolutions relative to the good roads question were adopted:

To the members of Homer Grange No. 200. Your committee to whom was assigned the duty of drafting resolutions on the road question, respectfully report as follows:

Whereas, The good roads question is being much agitated, ostensibly in the interest of the farmers, and

Whereas, We believe that the farmers taking but little part or interest in this agitation, and

Whereas, We further believe that the introduction of the proposed county system would largely increase the burdens of taxation (already too grievous to be borne) upon farms and farm property without any corresponding benefits, therefore

Resolved, By Homer Grange in regular meeting assembled, that we are unqualifiedly opposed to the so called county road system.

Resolved, That the legislative committee of the State Grange be requested to look after this matter with that eternal vigilance which is the price of freedom from unjust and unequal taxation and oppose with all legitimate means at their command, any legislation having for its object the establishment of a county system of road making, or any radical change in our present highway laws.

Resolved, That the secretary be and is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the secretary of the State Grange and also to the GRANGE VISITOR, with a request to publish.

All of which is respectfully submitted. J. W. BREAKEY, Com.

Send a new subscriber today.

"To Eat Wear or Use Which."

Business men frequently receive amusing letters, but of all we have seen the following request is perhaps the most novel. Its genuineness is vouched for by the recipients:

H. R. Eagle & Co., Chicago, Ill., Sir:—I have looked all through your catalogue and can't find what I want, as you say that you sell all that one uses. Well, I want a wife, and a good one, too, and I don't think you sell women, but you may be able to put one on track of a good one, and I assure you they will get a good husband. Photo exchanged. Respectfully yours,

NORTH DAKOTA.

It is a well-known fact that Messrs. Eagle Advertise to sell, "everything you eat, wear or use," but they say they can not fill this order until they learn to which use the gentleman will put his wife.

Money Made in a Minute.

I have not made less than \$16.00 any day while selling Centrifugal Ice Cream Freezers. Anyone should make from \$5 to \$8 a day selling cream and from \$7 to \$10 selling freezers, as it is such a wonder, there is always a crowd wanting cream. You can freeze cream elegantly in one minute and that astonishes people so they all want to taste it, and then many of them buy freezers as the cream is smooth and perfectly frozen. Every freezer is guaranteed to freeze cream perfectly in one minute. Anyone can sell ice cream and the freezer sells itself. My sister makes from \$10 to \$15 a day. W. H. Baird & Co., 140 S. Highland Ave., Station A., Pittsburg, Pa., will mail you full particulars free, so you can go to work and make lots of money anywhere, as with one freezer you can make a hundred gallons of cream a day, or if you wish, they will hire you on a salary.

The following is the gist of a prize contest offered by a large manufacturing concern of Auburn, N. Y., and feeling that possibly our readers might be interested in such a contest, we publish it for their benefit.

FOR THE FARMER'S FAMILY, \$25.00 IN GOLD.

To the person whose home is on the farm, and who writes on one of OUR CARDS the greatest number of times this sentence, "Osborne implements succeed where others fail," we will give \$15.00 in gold. For second best card \$10.00 in gold. In case of a tie the card received first has preference. Send two cent stamp at once for one of these cards and enter the contest, which closes 6 p. m., May 11, 1896. Address D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, N. Y., Manufacturers of Farm Implements.

Magazine Notes.

A peculiar significance attends the article, "Men Who Might Have Been Presidents," by Joseph M. Rogers, in the May North American Review. The author, who is a close student of American history, presents some most surprising facts in connection with past presidential elections, and looks upon the forthcoming contest for the presidency as destined to be one of unusual interest and uncertainty.

Among the subjects treated in the April Magazine Number of The Outlook we note as of special timeliness the centenary of the birth of W. H. Prescott, the American historian (May 4), the Cincinnati Musical Festival, and the hygienic aspects of bicycle dress for women. Kenyon West treats the first of these topics, Mr. H. E. Krehbiel the second, and Dr. R. L. Dickinson the third. Dean Farrar, of England, Ian Maclaren, and Miss Grace King are among the other contributors. The number contains about eighty-five illustrations; among them those belonging to the article on Prescott are especially noteworthy as being reproduced from rare originals. \$3 a year. The Outlook Company, 13 Astor Place, New York.)

Three striking contributions to the May Atlantic are the opening number of a series of letters from Dante Gabriel Rossetti to William Allingham, ably edited by George Birkbeck Hill, with a delightful autobiographical sketch of Allingham; Kendrick Charles Babcock's discussion of The Scandinavian Contingent, being the third paper in the series on race characteristics in

OVERWORK

—INDUCED—

Nervous Prostration

Complete Recovery by the Use of

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American life; and an anonymous paper of Mr. Olney's fitness for the presidency.

An out-door flavor is given to this issue by Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's Whimsical Ways in Bird Land, another of her bird papers which have won for her a wide reputation as an acute observer and graceful writer, and Pandean Pastimes, an out-door study of Spring from a child's standpoint, by Mrs. Fanny Bergen.

The Review of Reviews for May is an exceedingly alert and well-planned number, true from beginning to end to the well-known methods and ideals of this unique periodical. The indispensable department of Leading Articles of the month which the original features of the Review of Reviews have sometimes seemed to be crowding just a little, is allowed in the May number to have its full space. In the compass of about forty pages one finds a remarkably thorough and varied digest of the most significant articles in the newest issues of the principal American, English, and continental periodicals. The illustration of the Review of Reviews has been improving decidedly during the past few months on account of better printing. The Review goes to press after the other periodicals are all printed, and in view of its timeliness requiring very rapid mechanical execution, its typography and pictures are remarkably handsome. The most important original feature in this number is entitled "The Occasions of 1896." In a rapid narrative fashion, with due regard to dates and precise facts, the reader is apprised of all the great gatherings and conventions of a political, religious, or educational character, foreign expositions, and noteworthy events in general that the coming six months will afford to American and European travelers.

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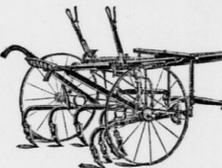
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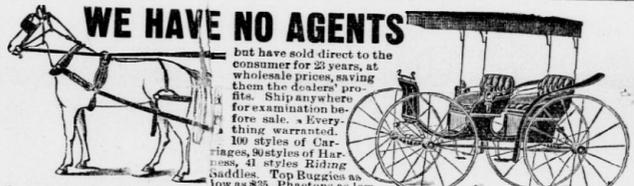
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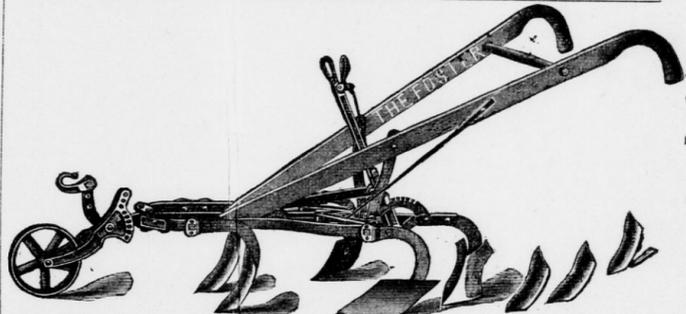
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