

THE GRANGER VISITOR

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

VOLUME XII—No. 10,
WHOLE NUMBER 257.

COLDWATER, MICH., OCTOBER 1, 1887.

Published by A. J. ALDRICH & CO.,
Publishers of the COLDWATER REPUBLICAN.

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Postal Notings.

S. P. S., in the VISITOR of September 1, in approving the writings of V. B. and J. B., says: "But they are men." My dear madam, how could you possibly mistake our own J. B. for a man? I hasten to correct your error, fearing that otherwise it might be overlooked. There could be no mistake about V. B., even if we did not know his name, after reading his article of last winter on the education of the sexes; for the women are few, I fancy, who hold their own sex inferior, intellectually, to the other. And, indeed, why should they, when facts can be brought in abundance to prove that, given the same opportunity, girls will often far outstrip the boys in the acquirement of knowledge? 248.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted at the last regular meeting of Coldwater Grange, No. 137, and the Secretary was instructed to forward the same to the GRANGE VISITOR:

WHEREAS, The State Grange of Michigan has seen fit to resist the demands of parties claiming royalty for infringement of patent in the use of drive wells and have solicited and accepted money from persons not members of the Order to aid in resisting such claims, and under recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court those demands are being again renewed, and now persons who are outside the gates are seeking the protection of the Order that they have never aided in any way; therefore,

Resolved, By Coldwater Grange, No. 137, That while we believe that all who formerly put in their money for the object named should receive equal protection, we also think the time has come to close this offer for this particular object and decline to take money from those who are not members of our Order, and further,

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Executive Committee of the State Grange to take action in accordance with the foregoing resolution. SEC.

THE VISITOR of the 15th inst. is crowded with good things—50 cents worth at least—so we have all the rest of the year free. Those letters from Cortland Hill and Mrs. Sexton are especially rich and make us long for the leisure and money to go and do likewise next year. We shall try and attend the National Grange and make that do for this year. Providence has not smiled upon us in these parts this season. Wheat is not half a crop and corn and oats are not much over that, while potatoes are almost a failure. There are more apples than one would think for. Here within a space of a mile and a half are four evaporators and they all seem to be getting plenty of apples. They pay 20 cents per bushel for fall apples. Before the evaporating business began these apples were nearly all fed to the hogs or rotted in the orchard. Now they are a real source of profit. We attended the picnic at Reed's Lake and heard Gov. Luce. He had but 35 minutes in which to speak and did not have time to tell his "big steer" story. A speech from Bro. Luce without the steer story is like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. A. FORD, Alton, Kent Co., Mich., Sept. 19.

Notices of Meetings.

THERE will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange on Wednesday evening, Oct. 5, at the Hudson House in the city of Lansing, for the purpose of arranging for the reception of the National Grange and for the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully brought before it. THOMAS MARS, Chairman.

WESTERN Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at Talmadge Grange Hall, Oct. 27 and 28. There will be a public address given in the afternoon of the 27th, by the State Lecturer, Jason Woodman. A special invitation given to those not members of the Order to attend the lecture. The subjects for discussion are as follows: "Do farmers as a class use the care and integrity, in preparing their produce for market, so as to insure the best returns?" "What shall we do to make the Grange fulfill its mission?" MRS. THOS. WILDE.

The next regular meeting of Washtenaw Pomona Grange, No. 7, will be held with Fraternity Grange, at its Hall in the township of Augusta, on Wednesday, October 26, 1887, 10:30 A.

M. The following question will be discussed: Resolved, "That Gov. Luce's veto of the University Appropriation Bill was fundamentally correct." Address of welcome by Master of Fraternity Grange. Response by Master of Pomona Grange. Lecturers of Sub-Granges are requested to have work prepared for the occasion, consisting of essays, declamations, select-readings, songs, etc. Patrons, come and enjoy this social and intellectual feast. D. D. COOK, Lect.

DELEGATES of Kent County Granges, will meet in Annual Convention, Tuesday, October 4, at 10 A. M., in Grand Rapids, Court Block, Supervisor's room, for the purpose of electing representatives to the State Grange. JONATHAN BEST.

Programme for Allegan County Council, a special session to be held at Monterey Grange Hall, Oct. 18, 1887; Song by the choir; Words of welcome by Annie Granger; Response by H. D. Edgerton; The world as it moves, by W. J. Shirley; What relation does our co-operative association bear to the disposal of our surplus products, by M. V. B. McAlpine and J. B. Alexander; Essay by Sarah Stegeman; Dinner; Song; Tobacco, its uses and abuses S. C. Foster; "Which has the most influence, money or character," M. L. Yalhue Recitation by Allie Leggett; Essay by M. J. Leggett; Our impulses and our impressions, their influence on our daily life, Dr. Amsden; Essay by C. A. Jewett; Essay by M. Edgerton. Will some members of Monterey Grange explain the choosing sides method and the experience of their Grange with reference to the same. If the members on this program will but respond a good and profitable session may be expected; all who come will have a good time. A cordial invitation to all interested. Basket dinner. MRS. N. A. DIBBLE, Sec'y.

THE next session of St. Joseph County Grange will be held at Parkville, Thursday, October 13, 1887, commencing at 10:30 A. M. A full attendance of the members is desired. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend the afternoon session. A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

THE Manistee District Pomona Grange, No. 21, will meet at Cleon Grange hall, Tuesday, October 4, at 2 P. M. All Patrons of Husbandry who take an interest in agriculture and have the welfare of farmers at heart are requested to attend this meeting. CHAS. McDIARMID, Sec'y.

THE next session of Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, is to be held with Bengal Grange on Wednesday, September 28, commencing at 10:30 A. M., with the usual morning exercises. The following program will be observed in the afternoon:

Music—Choir.
Opening address—Bengal Grange.
Reply—Pomona Grange.
"The Spelling Reform," papers—Mrs. Wm. Bird and Mrs. Seymour Watson.
Readings and selections—Rosa Andrus, Nettie Smith, Carrie Parker, J. N. Plowman, and Geo. Jewett.
Sheep Husbandry and the Philosophy of Crossing—Oren Rice and A. O. Huntley.
Question for general discussion, On what does the future success of the farmer depend?—Led by F. W. Redfern and Cortland Hill.
Evening meeting public, to which all are invited. J. D. RICHMOND, Lect.

Programme for Newaygo Co. Grange to be held at Ashland Grange hall, on October 18 and 19, 1887: Address of welcome by Master of Ashland Grange; Response by Lecturer of Co. Grange; Are we using the best means in our power for the advancement of our children, morally and intellectually, W. J. Jewell and W. W. Corter; Cultivation of small fruits, W. Houk; The Law of supply and demand vs. The Laws of Finance and Monopolies, M. W. Scott; Report of Special Committee on pasturing the highway; Essay, Mrs. M. W. Scott; Geology of the soil, Dr. J. W. Macnab; Fifth degree will be conferred in the evening. THOS. H. STEWART, Sec.

Regular meeting of Oakland Co. Pomona Grange No. 5 will be held at Davisburg, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1887. Opening of Grange at 10 A. M. Words of welcome, William Jones; Response, A. J. Crosby. Suggestions for the advancement of Grange work in the county, by a member from each subordinate Grange. Music. State work, Wm. Satterlee. Election of Delegates

to State Grange. Music. Dinner. Open meeting at 1:30 P. M. Music. THE next meeting of the Kent Co. Pomona Grange will be held on the Fair Grounds, Oct. 12, 1887. A good program of questions for discussion, essays, recitations, interspersed with good music and the best of feeling will be the order of the day. H. C. HOYENTON, Master.

Reading of Pomona scrap bag, Carrie Bacon. Question, To what extent should the youth of our country be educated at public expense? J. K. Tindall, J. Van Hoosen, H. Andrews Gooking, Song, Mrs. James Slocum. Essay, Mand Green. Recitation, Edla Park. Question, Does the future welfare of our country demand any change in our Elective Franchise laws? G. M. Trowbridge, Lyman Cates, A. D. Simonson, Robert Garner, Mrs. C. Wagger, and others. Song, C. S. Bartlett. Recitation, Clara Landon. Song, Porter A. Wright. Evening meeting, 5th Degree. D. M. GARNER, Master.

Owing to the busy times in the west part of the county, with the fruit, the meeting of Allegan Co. Pomona Grange that was to have been held at Otsego Grange hall Oct. 6, is postponed to meet at the same place on Thursday Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. with the following order of exercises:

Opening song—Otsego Grange.
Address of welcome—Hattie Stark.
Response—E. L. Orton.
Song by the choir.
Reports from Granges.—Recess for dinner.
Essay, Political rights and duties of farmers—S. C. Buskirk.
Life and fire insurance, does it pay?—E. B. Bates.
Song by the choir.
Essay, The Grange: Its possibilities and probabilities—Jennie Lewis.
Essay, organization and co-operation—W. H. Eley.
Song by the choir.
Essay, Best methods of farming—J. Smith.
Essay, Rights and duties of farmers' wives—T. C. Buskirk.
Essay, Declamations and select readings—Otsego Grange.
Song by the choir.
Paper, "The Occasional."—Rebecca Lacy.
Short volunteer speeches; closing song by the choir—County Granges.
All 4th Degree members are cordially invited, also members meeting in 5th Degree, after the above, or in the evening. Come brothers and sisters, and help us to make what we expect, a real good and profitable time. W. A. WEBSTER, Lecturer.

By-Laws of State Grange Relating to the Make-up of its Legislative Body.

ARTICLE IV.—VOTING MEMBERS.
SECTION 1. The voting members of the Michigan State Grange shall be chosen from the members, in proportion to one brother, and his wife, (if a Matron), to each five Subordinate Granges, or the major part thereof, in each county; and one brother, and his wife (if a Matron), chosen by each county or district (Pomona) Grange in the State.

SEC. 2. Counties in which there are not the major portion of five Subordinate Granges shall be entitled to a representation in the State Grange of one brother and his wife (if a Matron.)

SEC. 3. The selection of voting members by Subordinate Granges shall take place on the first Tuesday of October of each year, by a convention of Subordinate Granges at the county seat of each county, unless the place of meeting has been elsewhere located by the last preceding annual convention.

SEC. 4. At the annual convention to elect representatives or voting members of the State Grange each Subordinate Grange, not more than two quarters in arrears for dues or reports to the State Grange, shall be entitled to four delegates, and no more. Such delegates shall be chosen by ballot by the Subordinate Grange, which may also choose alternate delegates. Each delegate and alternate chosen should have credentials from his Grange, signed by the Master and Secretary thereof, and attested by the seal of the Grange. A delegate can have but one vote in the convention.

SEC. 5. Conventions of eight or more Granges may, upon the request of the majority of the Granges entitled to representation, divide the county or districts into districts of contiguous Granges, in which case the representatives of each such district shall be elected by the vote of the delegates of the district so made.

SEC. 6. A county or district convention shall have the delegates of a majority of the Grange entitled to representation present, before districting or an election can take place. Failing to have a majority of the

Granges entitled to representation present, the convention shall, after organization, adjourn to a fixed time and place, and send a notice of such time and place to all unrepresented Granges. The delegates present at the adjourned meeting of the convention shall have power to elect representatives to the State Grange.

SEC. 7. Conventions may elect alternative representatives to the State Grange, or may empower the representatives-elect to appoint substitute from among the Masters or Past Masters of Subordinate Granges in the district from which they were elected.

SEC. 8. The President and Secretary of each representative convention shall give each representative elect a credential certifying his election, to be used at the State Grange, and said Secretary shall, immediately upon the close of the convention, forward a certified statement of the election, with name and postoffice of representatives elected, to the Secretary of the State Grange. Blank forms and credentials and certificates shall be furnished by the Secretary of the State Grange on application.

EDITOR VISITOR:—Do our Prohibition, Republican and Democratic friends realize that the Political duty that lies next to us is County Prohibition. The Prohibition Party may not be quite satisfied with the law, and all honor to the work they have done, but they must not forget that there are thousands of persons in both the other parties who are anxious for Prohibition. Thousands of women and children in the Counties that they may carry who are anxiously waiting for strong power of the men of the Country to help save their loved ones. Do they realize that if they will take the Beam of Intemperance out of their own Counties they may see all the clearer to help take the Beams out of the other Counties.

For we must not think our work is done if our own County is freed from the curse, the interests of the people are too closely interwoven for that; but we surely can do what we can. It is almost two years before another Amendment could be submitted to the people and the movement must surely go forward or backward and during that time let us gain what we can.

I do not believe there is any man but can stop drinking if he will; but do you know there are thousands of men who say "I will never drink again;" they really mean it but the Saloon Keeper is behind the Bar. It is his business to win customers. He does not care if it is your boy or mine, your friend or some other. The liquor is there and the work is done. The law is on his side and you and I are nearly helpless and when the habit is formed it is perhaps harder than you and I know to resist.

These saloons are not all out at Detroit or up at Grand Rapids but they are all around us. Is it not our duty to get rid of these?

Our Flag floats in all seas and is supposed to protect in all lands. It is our boast that it protects the humblest subject but does it protect the weakest of our citizens at home, the women and children. No! but see to it my brothers, Prohibitionists, Republicans and Democrats, they are protected; for to ask you is all the way they have. K.

BRANCH County is moving for Local Option. The counties in the southern tier that voted for the Amendment should by concentrated action determine the strength of the temperance sentiment for the suppression of the liquor traffic. It is not a party question in politics, but one of good order and good government by the better class of the people at less cost in money and morals. Will the friends of good order move in this matter. Send to the Republican, Coldwater, for sample blank petitions.

Stock farming has reached that point in Michigan when every farm needs a wagon rack for hauling sheep and swine, and a farmer who keeps up with the times must have one. We saw on the fair grounds a convertible rack that meets the demand exactly. It can be changed from hay to a stock rack in three minutes and is equally good for both purposes. It is manufactured by M. L. Robinson, Adrian.

Communications.

The Resources of the Farm.

[From a Paper read before Eaton County Grange.]

When we consider that the very existence of the entire human race depends upon the resources of the farm for life, that either immediately or remotely the soil produces every particle of the nutriment with which we are fed and clothed, we will at once see what close relationship the question of production has to do with everyone; for has it not been well said that the man through exertion should discover how two blades of grass may be made to grow where but one before might be justly regarded as one of the greatest benefactors of his race?

More progress has been made probably in the last fifty years in all useful arts than in any three or four centuries previous. Have the farmers and producers kept pace with other industries? In some respects they have. A few years ago who would have thought of threshing corn? Yet this past fall this has been done in many places in this State with what seems to be satisfactory results; and I believe within a few years it will be as much practiced as threshing other grains; also the old laborious way of butter-making is fast giving way to the new and much improved labor-saving creamery process. In my opinion if the farmers could be educated to put more confidence in farm co-operation, there might be in each township a creamery or butter factory conducted by them, which I should consider one of the most important strides in the progress of dairying. Among intelligent farmers there can be no excuse for middlemen in dairy management, now that this business, as well as all other industries of the farm, are getting down finer and finer each year with correspondingly lessened profits.

The secret of success in farming then must be to produce the most and best of all farm products and market them at the least expense.

A few years ago wheat raising was considered a very profitable industry, the consequences being that, through the continuous cropping of this cereal, the fertility of many farms has become impoverished to such an extent that it will take many years to restore the soil to its original vigor. This, in my judgment, can be best done by combining stock raising with cropping, for when we consider some of the great wheat industries of the world that are developing more and more each year, well may we say that the alarm of the wheat growers is not groundless. A few years since our farms were from the great prairies of the west, but the uncertainties of the seasons and the yearly decrease per acre on continuous cropping assure us that the strong black soil of the west cannot in time produce wheat much cheaper than we. But there is no longer a doubt that the wheat resources of India are enormous, and with the lowest-priced labor known to the world, they are producing wheat at a price and making a profit where farmers everywhere else are in consternation at the price at which they have to sell.

With these facts in view, Worthy Master, the prospects for wheat for several years yet to come, being a very remunerative business for us, are not warranted; yet I consider it necessary for us to raise some wheat in order to make a successful rotation of crops and be able to supply bedding for stock necessary for absorbing and retaining the liquids of manure whereby it may be properly restored to the soil.

I question in my own mind at the present time the propriety or safety of the farmer making any one thing a specialty to the detriment of all others. Yes, I believe in a diversity of farming mixed with stock raising. First, always secure the best stock possible of all kinds for raising, even if it does cost a little more in the beginning—the best horses, the best cattle, the best sheep, and of all, the best swine.

It seems to me that we should always have clearly defined ideas as to what we are raising the animal for; if a horse, whether it be draft or general farm work, or for speed or carriage. These, and perhaps other uses to which the horse may be put require very different characteristics in the animal. We ought to understand what we desire to raise, and select accordingly. I very much question whether the breeding of fast horses for the general farmer is the most profitable branch of breeding horses, for I apprehend that of all the people that use and desire to possess horses not more than one in fifty or seventy-five cares whether their horse can go in three or six minutes. I should say let those who have the desire and skill to train and perfect and the means withal to wait for a market for him, raise the trotter, but let the mass of farmers raise good, substantial, compact work horses, and good remunerative prices will be found for ten of them to one trotter.

In cattle it costs no more to raise a Durham, Hereford, or Holstein cow or steer than a native, yet at two or three years old the selling value of the one is nearly or quite double that of the other.

These are demonstrated facts, and the sooner we adopt them in our practice the sooner will we reap some of the profits to which our hard labor entitles us.

Is there an intelligent farmer among us to-day that would take as a gift to

keep and breed a flock of our old native bare bellied and legged sheep, or the long-nosed, long-legged sky-cutters which used to be raised and fattened for pork a few years ago, while they could buy even for extravagant prices our much improved breeds of sheep and swine? After selecting the kind of animals to raise we should feed and care for them well at all times, keeping them in all seasons of the year in such condition that they may be making the natural growth that nature designs them to make.

How often do we actually see animals come to grass in the spring smaller than they were when they came to the yard in the fall. Oftimes I think we allow our stock to run on grass too long in the fall without other feed, for, after a few severe frosts in the fall there is no nutriment in grass, although it may be growthy enough that they fill themselves well, yet there is no heart to it. At this time a little meal or grain of some kind properly administered has much to do in the wintering condition of the animal. Forty or fifty years ago with the extended forests of Michigan as a shelter from the bleak winds, stock would winter passably well with straw stack or fence corner for protection; but now it is an absolute necessity that we properly shelter our stock, for the animal heat which must exist in every living animal is produced by the consumption of food. So the greater degree of cold to which the animal is exposed the greater amount of food must be consumed to keep up this heat.

One of our most serious defects is in trying to raise and winter more stock than we can well. This also will apply to agriculture generally. In attempting to cultivate too much ground people seem to be as a general thing more intent on the number of acres they shall sow or plant than the number of bushels they shall produce. I think this is all wrong; if we cannot cultivate the whole of it in the very best manner we had best leave part of it for pasture and meadow where it will be improving in richness. This is a serious mistake in our farming to-day. American farmers are getting too fast with their improved machinery in trying to cultivate too much. If we would confine our labors to a smaller portion, or just what we could do well, I believe in a few years we would find our soil producing more while our grounds will be continually improving, while by our present system they are constantly deteriorating.

In conclusion allow me to say that I consider that first and foremost of all these interests is that of education, for I consider that practical education is the very cradle of all the improvements which have already been made and of those which are to follow. Cherish it, then, as the greatest legacy that you can possibly leave to those who are to come after you, as it certainly is the most valuable one we could have received from those who have gone before. GEO. D. PRAY.

Some Folks I Know.

I suppose there are as many romantic incidents in the country as in the city, but because there are so many people crowded together in a large city the instances come oftener to the surface. Let me notice a few.

The first which occurs is that of an alderman whom I have seen hundreds of times, who seems to have an almost life-lease on the position. To be a City Father, even in Buffalo, is not a very giddy height on the ladder of fame, but when one is especially prominent on the floor of the chamber and in committee councils and comes from the humblest walks in life, it is worthy of note. The alderman to whom I refer is always given the best of attention; for he always has something to say and a sharp way of saying it. He is the life of a committee meeting. One instance must suffice.

The matter of gates at a railroad crossing was before the street committee of which he is a member. He wished gates put up and told of many narrow escapes he himself had had at that same place. The lawyer of the railroad said he had crossed the same place many times and had never been hurt. Quick as a flash came the witty alderman's answer: "The old saying, a fool for luck." The laugh was on the lawyer. This alderman a few years ago was a common day laborer on the docks, doing the same work a hundred others are doing now—unloading the freight of boats. He got to be a policeman after a while, then gained some influence, or "flocence" in his ward. One thing followed another until now diamonds flash from his fingers, shirt front, and a fine gold watch.

The manager and owner of one of the largest dailies in the city and the proprietor therewith of the largest show printing house in the world, has a romantic history.

A good many years ago (as the story books begin) a little, ignorant German boy, the son of a third rate beer saloon keeper, called at the aforesaid printing establishment for work. The proprietor gave him a place in his office blacking boots and brushing his clothes. The boy had a retentive memory and his childless employer took a fancy to him, put him in the business office to learn business methods, crowded him along as fast as he could progress, after a few years made him manager, and everywhere he went his little German boy was sure to go. When he died he bequeathed him an interest in the establishment. His foster father, besides leaving this immense printing concern, also left a young wife, who found it

difficult to manage such large financial interests, and she often sought the advice of the young manager in the business affairs of which he had such a perfect knowledge. Thus he became acquainted with her, and

"seen too oft, familiar with her face, He first endued, then pined, then embraced."

So you see this true story is to be ended in true fiction style. Of course, they got married and now he owns the entire establishment practically, besides living on the most aristocratic avenue in the city and in the most superb style. E. W. S. Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 5.

What is Genius?

In taking up the pen to write on this question, one feels its fascination stealing over him; and it is as difficult to describe the fascination as to describe genius, its cause. Like poetry, one can admire it, feel and acknowledge its power to charm and control him, but can not tell what it is. If we can not readily decide what genius is, we can make some advance toward it by deciding what it is not. It is not talent or anything that can be got in the schools. Whether we are ever to obtain a true definition of genius or not, it seems certain, as we said of poetry, that it is one of the difficult things to define. The more I study the subject, the more I think that Carlyle was wrong when he defined genius to be "an infinite capacity for taking pains."

A man may have the Carlylese faculty for taking pains and yet be no genius. Still there was something pathetic, as well as praiseworthy, in the way Carlyle sat up through the long nights acquiring power with great effort. "As an ambitious man," says an English writer, "he doubtless had no other course open to him, though genius, lying on its back, can not help smiling at talent, hard at work in its shirt sleeves." For genius has the rare gift of being privileged in the execution of its work—of doing things without the painstaking labor by which talent accomplishes its work. In other words, genius has been defined as power without effort, and talent as power with effort. Although it is true that genius of the finer order declares itself later in life, as in Gluck and Wagner, yet, as a rule, it manifests itself early. Mozart's genius for music appeared when he was four years of age; Mendelssohn's at nine; Beethoven's at four, and he wrote a cantata at ten. Wonderful anecdotes are related of Tasso's childish powers. He wrote Rinaldo in his seventeenth year. Beaumont was called the "eager child of song." Cowley, when ten, wrote an epical romance, called "the most astonishing feat of imaginative precocity on record." Pope, when a child, "lisped in numbers." He was a satirist at ten and wrote in his twelfth year the beautiful and touching stanzas on solitude. Byron and Coleridge are conspicuous examples of genius declaring itself in early life, though the genius of many has developed later in life. Howells says that there is no such thing as genius—it's all talent; or to give his opinion its most liberal rendering: what we call genius, he would call talent plus industry. Now, Byron and Coleridge, with the list of geniuses we have mentioned, are conspicuous proof to the contrary. They were naturally gifted with "power without effort." They had the creative faculty, which enabled them to reach ends through the imagination by a kind of intuitive process. Lord Chatham was distinguished for his genius, William Pitt for his pre-eminent talent. Genius has the power to create, transform, or adorn, as we see in Scott or Burns, everything

"Everything grows beautiful beneath their touch."

Glimpses and touches of nature pervade their writings. Talent gives us what art can accomplish—genius "snatches a grace beyond the reach of art." "The aroma of that originality, which in some inexplicable way gets into the work of genius, can not be mistaken for anything else in the world." Keats's "Ode to a nightingale" will be as odoriferous as a magnolia bloom one thousand years from now. Who can explain the effect on him of reading Gray's Elegy or one of Burns's best songs? And how shall the world-wide power and increasing admiration of Shakespeare be accounted for? Mere talent plus industry, even with infinite capacity for taking pains, though it may accomplish great results, "has never created and never will create anything which can exhale the fragrance of genius."

But the modern passion for realism, and it is confined to a few, has attempted to eliminate genius as an intellectual endowment, and reduced man's entire mental faculties to talent. In the language of Howells, "Realism is the common-place, the one desirable element in fiction. Mediocrity is all there is of human life that is interesting, and a mild sort of vulgarity is the one living truth in the character of men and women." He makes the mistake of knowing no middle course between impossible heroes and no heroes at all. Yet despite Howells, there is such a thing as heroism among men. Human nature has not lost that quality, and even the cultivated world loves to hear of heroic deeds that are possible to average human nature. Now, if we have outgrown much of the impossible heroism of the old writers, yet heroism itself has not departed from the earth. People still like to be thrilled by the narrative of heroic deeds. But, says the realist per se, you must either be thrilled by the impossible or you musn't be thrilled at all.

Heroism is impossible; if you won't have the impossible, then you can't have heroism. Take your choice between Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Howells. There is no middle course. Now the people have made their choice. Mr. Routledge, a well known bookseller of London, sold in the year 1885, 32,000 volumes of Scott and 43,699 volumes of Dickens. This was done by one bookseller. What then must be the number of volumes of these two authors sold by all the booksellers in England and America? To come nearer home. The Critic, of August 27 last, to find out what books are mostly bought among our people obtained from a wholesale bookstore, whose trade extended over the northern half of the Mississippi Valley, the actual number of volumes sold, during five years, of some one hundred authors. For convenience in making comparisons, the number sold of the most popular author was made 1,000. This was E. P. Roe, because this bookstore makes a specialty of Roe's books. Dickens came next at 800, and Scott some below that figure, taking the fifth place, and Howells was almost the last in this long list, being put down for fourteen volumes sold in five years. Mr. Howells and the other realists who think Dickens could not write novels are respectfully invited to examine these figures, with the reminder that Dr. Johnson once said, "What pleases many, and pleases long, must possess some merit." V. B.

A Cure for Alcoholism.

A subscriber hands us this with the assurance that the cure is reliable and has proved a complete cure in several instances: I was one of those unfortunate given to strong drink. It reduced me to degradation. I vowed and strove long and hard, but I seldom held victory over liquor long. I hated drunkenness, but still I drank. When I left it off I felt a horrid want of something I must have or go distracted. I could neither eat, work nor sleep. I entered a reformatory and prayed for strength; still I must drink. I lived so for over twenty years; in that time I never abstained over three months hand-running. At length I was sent to the house of correction as a vagrant. If my family had been provided for I would have preferred to remain there, out of liquor temptation. Explaining my affliction to a fellow prisoner, a man of much education and experience, he advised me to make a vinegar of ground quassa, a half ounce steeped in a pint of vinegar, and put about a small teaspoonful of it in a little water, and drink it down every time the liquor thirst came upon me violent. I found it satisfied the cravings, and suffused a feeling of stimulation and strength. When I was discharged I continued this cure and persevered till the thirst was conquered. For two years I have not tasted liquor, and I have no desire for it. Lately to try my strength, I have handled and smelt whiskey, but I have no temptation to take it. I give this for the consideration of the unfortunate, several of whom I know have recovered by the same means which I no longer require to use. —Connecticut Home.

Mrs. Stanton's Midwinter Trip.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton tells her experience in campaigning in a way to delight those who gather about her when chatting of ordinary affairs. Speaking of her campaigns in the West, when Chicago was made her Western headquarters, she told of an incident some years ago, which shows the determined character of the woman in a work which appealed to her whole woman's nature. At the Sherman House she met General Kilpatrick, who was lecturing on "Sherman's March to the Sea," and other gentlemen who were lecturing under the management of the same bureau. They were all bound for different points west of the Mississippi river, and left Chicago about the same time. At Davenport Mrs. Stanton encountered a terrible snowstorm, and found the railroads blockaded in every direction. She hired a team and driver and made her rounds over more than a hundred miles in reaching the points where she was advertised to lecture on woman's suffrage, and when she returned to Chicago she met the same gentlemen at the hotel, and inquired after their success in traveling through a country buried in snow. All had turned back when the railroad could not take them to their appointments, and she alone of the bureau had filled her engagements. She asked General Kilpatrick if he thought Sherman would have turned back in his march to the sea on meeting a snow bank, and he was then and there converted to woman suffrage, at least he admitted that Mrs. Stanton had the courage for a voter.

Sufferers from the effects of quinine, used as a remedy for chills and fever, should try Ayer's Ague Cure. This preparation is a powerful tonic, wholly vegetable, and without a particle of any noxious drug. Warranted a sure cure.

The western paint manufacturing company, of Cincinnati, has assigned for \$50,000.

Many forget that the hair and scalp need cleansing. Extensive use of Ayer's Hair Vigor has proven that it is the best cleansing agent for the hair—that it prevents dandruff and stimulates the hair to renewed growth.

A public duty—to mash the male masher with a club whenever he annoys a respectable woman.

"Give me a nice napkin, too," said a little daughter when her mother was distributing fresh napkins on the dining table. The child's napkin was clean but not altogether whole, nor of as fine quality as the damask meted out to the elders. The request was complied with, but it set me to thinking and perhaps may set some other mothers to thinking also. It is very common in many families to give the little one at the table plain or even a cracked mug, cup or glass, while the elder members are using a finer article; the stained saucer or worn plated spoon for oatmeal or berries, when father, mother, elder brothers and sisters have delicate china and silver. I cannot think it the best plan. "But the child will break a glass." True, it may; but the very handling of glass or fragile china is apt to teach the care and gratefulness necessary to good table manners, which the tin or queensware mug will not. No lessons so affect our bearing in after life as do those learned at the home table. The study of multitudes of books of etiquette can never give us the ease and grace insensibly acquired in childhood at a well-ordered table. And at that well-ordered table, children, while not unduly brought forward, feel that they as well as the elder members of the household, have a share in that refinement which desires and brings about dainty table-linen, shining cutlery and perfectly clean china, glass or silver. If at all practicable let each child have its glass, tumbler or goblet, its salt cellar and napkin every day, and be taught from its earliest admittance to the family table to use each article carefully and gracefully. "Then," as Marion Harland says, "when there is company you will not be mortified by their making looking glasses of the bowls or their spoons or handling their forks awkwardly." * * * Where there is a wide difference between family and company table furniture, there usually exists a corresponding disparity between every day and company manners.—Ex.

Wisconsin did not favor temperance measures this year.

"Ah!" sighed Potts, "I'm tired of living, The world is hollow, ambition's vain."

"Come now!" said his chum, "I know the symptoms; It's all your liver—that's very plain.

You need not suffer, for help is easy; Pierce's Pellets go right to the place. 'A friend to the bilious,' I well might call them— There's nothing better; they'll suit your case."

Potts ceased his sighing and bought the "Pellets."

No more he mourneth his hapless lot! His face is cheerful, his heart is lightsome, His melancholy is quite forgot!

It will take another generation, may be, to bring about more generally the bright-minded, well-mannered, cheerful-hearted, healthy-bodied farmer, but he is coming as rapidly as evolution can bring him. It is to be hoped that in the lulls of the farm-year he will take time to breathe—to breathe and to grow in grace and mental and spiritual health. It is to be hoped that he will have time to take his family on long drives, and to meet his neighbors in enjoyable picnics by lake, or ocean, or mountain streams, or to sit down to an evening game, or a neighborhood reading circle, without falling asleep from combined overwork and mental stagnation. It is to be hoped that he will subscribe for the choice magazines and first-class newspapers, and that he will occasionally buy a book and know how to absorb the best in all this good reading. It is expected that his daughters will know something of music and painting, as of fine house-keeping, flower-culture, and Jersey butter, and that his sons will find the farm so graded up to their ideas of comfortable attractive living, that some of them will gladly stay at home. Indeed, the time is set for the cessation of that lamentable stampede that empties the country of its youth, and heaps them upon the altars of devouring cities. You may think that such cessation will be sad for the cities, but the cities will perhaps still have more than they can decently care for. One sees the signs of farm-life in many directions. The more convenient and artistic houses; the improved stock; the magnificent dairies; the increasing culture of choice fruits; the almost general growing of window-plants; the more civilized country schools; the bud of promise that appears in "Village Improvement" clubs—all these things point in one direction—to the beautifying and enriching of the country, and to the refining and ennobling of the country's children.—E. H. L., Michigan.

Popular Education.

We sympathize with the feeling which often leads citizens to boast that no child born in this country need grow up in ignorance, and yet it is a fact that many people who have learned to read and write have never taught themselves to think. A man who suffered from catarrh, consumption, bronchitis, scrofula, or "liver complaint," might read, till his eyes dropped out, how these and many other diseases have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, but if he did not take the lesson to himself and test the virtues of this great medicine, his time would be thrown away.

A good cement to close the cracks in stoves is made by mixing wood ashes and salt.

He has the best education who best knows how to find out.

A HOME MADE FRUIT DRYER ILLUSTRATED AND EXPLAINED.

Many Facts That Farmers Ought to Know—Flaxseed as a Food—Medicine for Pigs—Cow Mangers and Stalls of Novel Construction.

The cow manger represented in the first cut is the invention of a Wisconsin farmer and was described recently in a paper read before a Wisconsin farmers' institute; it was originally illustrated in The Prairie Farmer.

As will be seen by studying the cut, the idea is a somewhat novel one. In constructing the manger make a floor ten inches above the floor of the barn and two and a half feet wide. Make the front of the manger about five feet high with one foot upright boards placed twelve or fourteen inches apart.

This front should be two and one-half feet from the wall at the bottom and three and one-half feet at the top. Make the adjustable or inside rack so it will be a

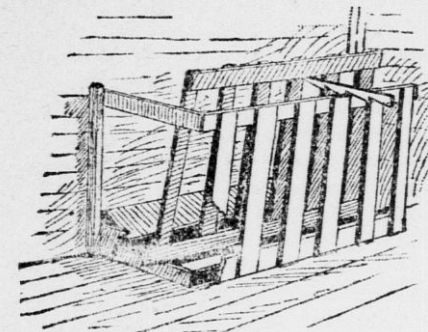


FIG. 1—COW MANGER.

Little higher than the manger when set on the bottom. It should be set in notches at the bottom and remain loose at the top, so it can play back and forth. A notched board is hinged to the middle of this adjustable rack at the top, so as to catch on the top of the manger and hold it back when pressed against the hay. A slanting board is placed behind the bottom of the rack, which causes all chaffy material in the fodder to slide out in the food box, where it is eaten, and not scattered under the animal's feet. Grain can be fed on the manger floor in front of the adjustable rack. In filling the rack with hay the notched board is lifted up, allowing the adjustable rack to fall forward. When filled this partition is pressed back firmly against the hay.

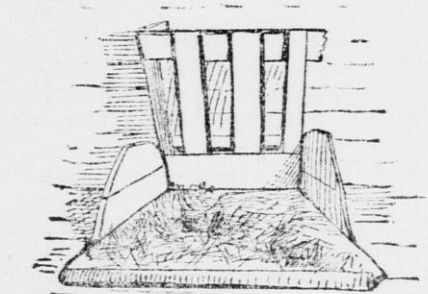


FIG. 2—COW MANGER.

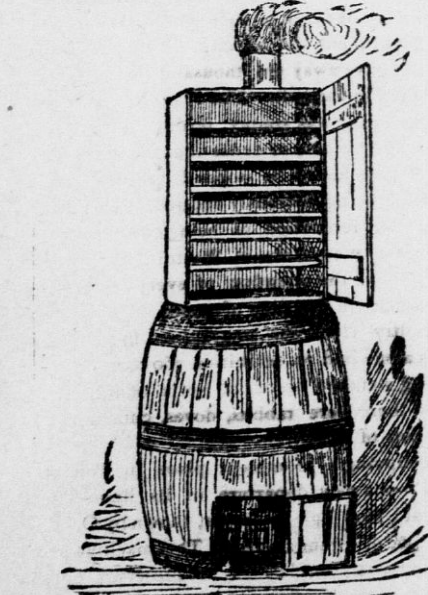
The new style manger illustrated in the second cut is described in Prairie Farmer as follows: The manger should slope well back, and should have a feed box at the bottom. The floor should slope one inch in six feet, and should be divided into stalls three feet wide, or wider for large cows.

The novel feature in this is the pole in back part of the stall. It ought to be placed just far back enough so that the cow's hind feet are behind it while she is still or eating. This causes all droppings to fall behind the pole. When she wishes to lie down she will lower her head, step forward, and lie down in front of the pole, where she never becomes soiled with the manure. The stick or pole should be firmly fastened to the floor.

A Cheap Fruit Dryer.

The drying of fruits for market has grown into an important industry in many sections of the country and consequently there has been called into existence a large number of patent evaporators. The patent affairs are many of them quite perfect in their way, and afford a great convenience and saving of labor where large quantities of fruit are to be handled. Many farmers, however, dry only enough fruit for their own consumption, and can ill afford to purchase an evaporator for the purpose. This class of readers will be interested in the accompanying cut taken from The Florida Agriculturist. The evaporator illustrated is described as follows by a correspondent who has successfully tested it:

Take a large hoghead and cut a small door at the bottom through which to put fuel in the stove. Also cut a round hole in the head of the hoghead directly across from the door for the stovepipe to go up through, also a square one in front of this



HOME MADE EVAPORATOR

above, sixteen or eighteen inches square, over which to set the oven. Now put your hoghead up with a small stove in it, as close to the house as is safe in case of fire and to save as much walking as possible.

Carry your stovepipe up through the round hole and about a foot higher than the box or oven to be put on the top of the hoghead. For the oven take a dry goods or tree box and knock off one side, nail on some cleats for the fruit drawers and make a door for the front to fasten with a button or strap. The drawers should be light frames with slat or galvanized wire bottoms so that the air will have free circulation. Make a few auger holes in the top of the box to give ventilation and draft to the hot air. Set the oven over the hole in the head of the hoghead and nail it down, and your evaporator is completed with very little outlay.

With this or a similar home made contrivance may be saved much of the fruit that annually goes to waste on every farm. In it may be dried apples, peaches and all the small fruits.

How to Make Prize Butter.

L. P. Bailey, Barnesville, O., tells in Rural New Yorker how he made the butter that gained a prize at the dairy show. He says:

My cattle are all Jerseys. I fed corn meal and clover hay, and gave them the run of short, young blue grass pasture from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. I used the Cooley submerged process; cream was all raised and taken off in twelve hours and then stood twelve hours more to ripen, at the end of which time it was slightly acid. It was churned at a temperature of sixty-two degrees in a barrel churn. No coloring was used. The buttermilk was drawn off and the butter washed in the granular form till the water ran out clear. The butter was salted at the rate of one-half ounce to the pound in the granular form in the churn. It was then taken out and stood twelve hours in stone jars and was then put on a Skinner butter worker, and worked just enough to cause the granules to adhere well together. Then it was packed in ash tubs holding thirty pounds each. Ashton salt was used.

The Number of Sheep in the World.

The number of sheep in the world is estimated as follows, according to late statistics:

Table with 2 columns: Region and Number of Sheep. Includes South America, Australasia, Europe, Africa, Asia, United States, Canada, and All other countries.

Total 517,000,000. The average yield of wool in the United States is placed at about six pounds per head.

Flaxseed for Pigs.

Professor Stewart advocates flaxseed as a food medicine for pigs. Its oil is soothing to the stomach and intestines and it is also rich in food for muscle and bone. He tells in Country Gentleman how to use it. Boil the flaxseed in six times its bulk of water till it forms a jelly; now mix a little of this jelly with wheat bran and you have an excellent food for growing a pig. This is also good food for the brood sow, promoting her yield of milk. If used in this way, one pound of boiled flaxseed is mixed with ten pounds of bran. Pigs very soon get a liking for the taste of flaxseed.

Convention of Nurserymen.

At the late annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedmen, in Chicago, the name of the association was changed to American Nurserymen's association. The next meeting will be held at Detroit, Mich., in June, 1888. The following officers were elected: President, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; vice president, L. G. Braug, Kalamazoo, Mich.; secretary, D. W. Scott, Galena, Ill.; treasurer, A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ills.

Public Lands.

According to a recent estimate, there still remain unsurveyed 9,000,000 acres of public lands in Colorado, 12,000,000 in Arizona, nearly 20,000,000 in California, 49,000,000 in Dakota, 7,000,000 in Florida, 44,000,000 in Idaho, 7,000,000 in Montana, 41,000,000 in Utah and more than 20,000,000 in Washington Territory, aggregating 322,000,000 in the states and territories mentioned.

Facts Farmers Ought to Know.

Marketing the produce of the farm is half the battle.

Botanists include in the grass family barley, wheat, oats, corn, rice, timothy, redtop, blue grass, sugar cane, sorghum, etc. Clover, the most valuable of forage plants, is not a grass, but a legume.

It is stated by one who claims to know that the farmers in the northwest who are making money are by no means confined to the "bonanza class." There are many instances in which a few acres, well tilled, give far better results than a larger farm receiving less attention and care.

An earthen floor is the best for poultry houses.

It is a great mistake to overlook the neighboring home market and trust to the large towns only.

It is poor policy to use green ash tubs to pack butter in.

More attention than heretofore is being paid the clover crop in the southern states.

Good heavy farm horses sell well.

More cheese is being made this season than last year.

Ammonia is considered the best of all remedies for bee stings by Professor A. J. Cook.

Packing Eggs for Shipment.

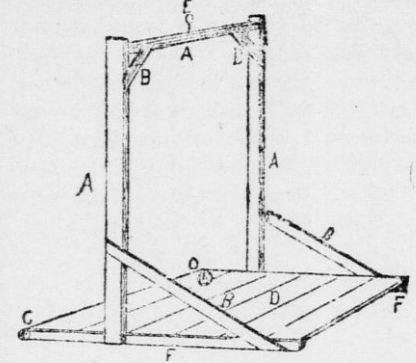
Considerable experience has taught us, says Orange County Farmer, that excelsior (the fine, soft shavings used by upholsterers in packing furniture) is the best material in which to wrap eggs for shipment, and that a light basket is the best package in which to ship them. Twenty-six eggs weighing four pounds, can be packed in a cubical cedar basket holding but a little over a peck, and after a heavy canvas cover is sewed on the whole affair need not, should not, weigh over seven pounds, and with reasonable care will go from Maine to California without breaking.

From Germany comes the report that a decided preference is given in that country to American hickory for forest culture.

HOW TO MAKE A COMBINATION HEDGE AND BARB WIRE FENCE.

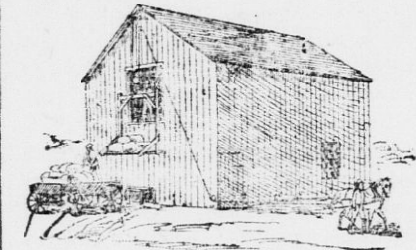
A Flowering Plant Recommended by Vick for Everybody—A Grain Elevator Useful for Hoisting Various Products with Small Labor and Expense.

Progressive farmers are learning the wisdom of letting the brain lead the hand; in a word, they find there are some forces greater than brute force, and that it does not pay to make three motions where one will answer. To save every useless expenditure of muscular strength, as well as every minute of time, these men investigate each labor saving device as it appears, and especially when it proves simple and practicable.



GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Exceedingly tiresome work in the busy days of threshing is that of hoisting grain in the granary, and help in this direction is therefore welcome. The first figure here given represents an elevator which a Rural New Yorker correspondent claims is simple to construct and effective in its operations. The diagram is explained as follows: AAA, 3x4 inch scantling; BBBB, 1x6 or 8 inch; CC, small wooden friction wheels to run against the side of building; D, inch flooring; E, screw hook; FF, sills, 2x4 or 6 inches.



UNLOADING THE GRAIN.

The second sketch shows the elevator in operation. The loaded wagon has been backed up to the elevator, which rested on a platform level with the wagon. The bags are placed on the elevator and the horse instantly raises it to the second floor, where men receive them and empty them into the bins. One hundred bushels can be quickly unloaded by this device, and without any straining or unnecessary lifting. This elevator may be made with saw, hammer and nails, or it may be mortised together.

A Plant for Everybody.

The freesia, a bulbous plant, is one that, according to the well known florist, Vick, will bloom in any window with the least care, and is therefore a plant for everybody. The flowers are pure white, with the exception of an orange yellow spot at the base of each of the lower divisions. These are very graceful in form, and with a rich and abundant foliage. The cut represents the flowers at about half size, the bulb at the left being about natural size.



FRESIA—A PLANT FOR ALL.

By potting the bulbs about the middle of September they can be brought into bloom for the Christmas holidays. A continuous supply of the flowers can be kept up through the winter by potting a few at intervals of two weeks all through the autumn.

The bulbs increase more than double every year. During the resting stage there is no better way to keep them than to leave them in the pots where they have bloomed, keeping them quite dry, for if they are moistened they will commence to grow.

The following directions are given in Vick's Magazine: A soil composed of loam, leaf mold and well decayed manure and a little sand, such as is commonly used in potting, is suitable; half a dozen bulbs can be set in a four inch pot, filling the soil about them to their tips, or just to cover them. Give water and set them in a cool place in the greenhouse, conservatory or window. They do not need much heat, a temperature of 55 degrees being plenty. They should be near the glass, and not be kept too close, but having air given frequently in favorable weather. About ten degrees more of heat can be allowed as the blossoming season approaches.

A Foot Disease in the Horse.

In the disease called laminitis, a foot founder in the horse. Professor E. A.

A. Grange of the Agricultural college of Michigan, in a bulletin on the subject, compares the pain endured by the animal to that of an individual from the toothache, both arising from the same cause. In toothache we have a highly sensitive structure called the pulp enclosed in an unyielding case of bone, the root or fang. Now when from any cause swelling occurs from inflammation of the pulp, the nerve is pressed upon, but being imprisoned in the fang it can gain no more room for relief by expansion than it has in its normal condition of health. In the case of the horse the seat of the disease is in the delicate and highly sensitive little plates called laminae surrounding the inside of the hoof, which being also an unyielding substance, it necessarily follows that when these sensitive little plates become inflamed and swollen within the unyielding hoof intense pain to the animal is the result. The disease is commonly found in the forefeet only, and when both are affected, as they usually are, the animal when standing will be generally found with its back arched and hind feet drawn forward toward the center of the body, causing many to think it is strained across the loins. The animal thus affected, when required to move, does so in an unwilling, stumbling way. The pulse has a full, throbbing feeling and is somewhat quickened and can be felt on the outside of the leg, near the fetlock, and the breathing is accelerated. The principal causes of the disease are immoderate drinking of cold water when the animal is overheated; overfeeding of grain, especially of corn, and overdriving on a hard road.

In cases where the disease is caused by spontaneous diarrhoea or excessive use of purgative medicines, as it is sometimes, the professor found benefit from the use of tincture of aconite in doses of ten to fifteen drops in a little water, every two hours until four or five doses have been taken, to be followed by two drachm doses of nitrate of potash dissolved in half a pint of water and given once in four hours for from two to four days as may be required. On the other hand, if the disease arises from a surfeit of grain, the bowels should be unloaded by laxatives, say twenty-five fluid ounces of raw linseed oil, and no solid food for twenty-four hours afterward. When laxatives have done acting, nitrate of potash may follow as before. Where it is the result of overdriving on hot days, great benefit has been found from nitrate of potash. Local treatment is of great importance, and consists in the application of water to the feet in a manner the most convenient. Standing in water or in a puddle of blue clay and water are stated as having been useful. Exercise should be given from the first, from ten minutes to half an hour at a time.

Hedges in a New Position.

The introduction of barb wire fences has placed the business of planting hedges in a new position. It has rendered these less necessary, and at the same time more easily constructed and made more perfect. It was formerly necessary to select some low, thick growing tree or shrub, well armed with thorns to make them effectual barriers, and for a time the most commonly planted kinds were the osage orange and the honey locust. The osage orange was too tender in many of the northern states, and the honey locust, while hardy, is straggling in growth, and requires continual cutting back to thicken it.

Now, with the use of barb wires, it is not necessary to select thorny plants. One of the best is the buckhorn, which formerly was not stout enough for a trustworthy barrier against cattle.



BARB WIRE AND HEDGE FENCE.

It is perfectly hardy, thick and hedge-like in growth, easily raised from seed, transplanted with facility, and, having an offensive taste, is not browsed by cattle. It is made into a strong barrier by stretching a barb wire along the top of the line of plants when they are a foot or two high, and when they have grown up and inclosed the wire, by stretching another a foot or more above the first. If necessary, a third wire may be used still higher; and as the hedge incloses these wires they are more securely held in their place than could be done by using a line of stakes, the temporary stakes having performed their service. For durability, the wire should be galvanized, not painted.

The privet would make an excellent hedge treated in this way were it not for the fact that it is occasionally winter killed in patches. The barberry is another plant which may be employed, and the seed if properly treated will grow as freely as apple seed.

The illustration shows how a line of young Norway spruces are treated. They are represented about two feet in height, the first or lowest wire being already inclosed by them and the second one placed just above the tips. The third one will be reached in a year or two more. The hedge will need cutting back afterward to keep it within bounds—not sheared like a wall, but cut with a knife to give it a more uneven and natural surface.—Country Gentleman.

Feeding for Milking Tests.

High priced cows that are fed for milking tests are induced to eat and drink all they will of sound, wholesome food and clean, pure water. Silage and roots are largely fed as supplemental food, the idea being that these keep the animal's system in good, healthy condition. Sliced carrots form one of the favorite foods for milch cows. In addition to rations of roots are given generous quantities of clover, hay and grain.

It is said that there is in Howard county, Ark., a large deposit of iron ore so pure that it can be forged by a blacksmith into horseshoe nails without any smelting, and that this was often done during the war. The outcrop measures two miles from east to west, is from fifteen to thirty feet wide, and of unknown depth.

A monument is to be raised to Jennie Wade, the only resident of Gettysburg killed during the battle.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

TO FARMERS AND USERS OF Rubber and Leather BELTING.

We are the Michigan agents for the New York Belting and Packing Co., the oldest and largest manufacturers (in the United States) of Rubber Belting and Hose, and manufacture the very best goods in the market, and it will pay you to call on us when in want of any such goods. We manufacture from Hoyt's stock the very best pure oak tanned, short lap leather belt, and to farmers as well as all users of such goods, we would say that it does not pay to buy poor goods; the best is always the cheapest. We carry in stock a full line of endless belts for threshers, both in standard and extra standard, and our standard is fully guaranteed as good as most makes of what is called extra standard. We solicit correspondence, and to prove our assertion, try our goods.

E. G. Studley & Co., No. 4 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

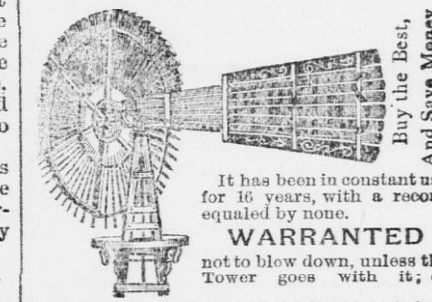
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Mill and Fire Department Supplies; agents for A. G. Spaulding & Bro., sporting goods, and for Columbia and Victor Bicycles and Tricycles. July 15/87

Current Rates on Chicago Market.

Table listing current rates for various commodities like Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Apples, etc. with prices per bushel or ton.

On produce not named write for prices. If you have anything to sell or ship write for information to THOMAS MASON, General Grange Agency, 163 South Water St., Chicago.

The PERKINS WINDMILL



It has been in constant use for 16 years, with a record equaled by none. WARRANTED not to blow down, unless the Tower goes with it; or against any wind that does not disable substantial farm buildings; to be perfect; to outlast and do better work than any other mill made. We manufacture both Patent and Gear Mill and carry a full line of Wind Mill Supplies.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for Catalogue, Circular and Prices. Address PERKINS WIND MILL & AX CO., 215 1/2 Michigan, Indiana.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, and sent out Post-paid, on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Table listing prices for various supplies like Porcelain ballot boxes, Blank book, ledger ruled, etc.

Dr. William Rose, Resident Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada. Will professionally attend to all diseases of Horses and Cattle. Telephone No. 515. 1218 East Fulton St., Gd. Rapids, Mich. July 15/87

The Grange Visitor.

Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,

AT 50 CTS. PER ANNUM.
Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager,
SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

Entered at the Post Office at Coldwater, Mich., as Second Class matter.

To Subscribers and Correspondents.

All subscriptions to the GRANGE VISITOR, and all correspondence, excepting for advertising, should be addressed to

J. T. COBB, Editor,
Schoolcraft, Mich.

To Advertisers.

All persons desiring to advertise in the GRANGE VISITOR, should address A. J. ALDRICH & Co., Coldwater, Mich., as they have assumed complete charge of that department. Prices will be furnished upon application. Average circulation for 1886 has been over 6,800 copies. Regular edition 6,000 copies. The paper circulates in nearly every county in the lower peninsular of Michigan and into families of as intelligent a class of people as can be found in any state in the union. The VISITOR, also has a good circulation among the Patrons of Iowa.

A. J. ALDRICH & Co.,
Printers of the GRANGE VISITOR.

We have arranged with Bro. I. B. Hamilton, of Grandville, Mich., to solicit subscriptions and advertising for the VISITOR. We hope some of our friends who have neglected to renew will have a call.

To Subscribers.

Remittances may be made to us in postage stamps, or by postal note, money order, or registered letter. If you receive copies of the paper beyond your time of subscription it is our loss not yours. We aim to send every number of the paper for the time paid for, then strike out the name if not renewed. Renewals made promptly are a matter of much convenience, and we respectfully solicit such that no numbers be lost to you. Advise this office at once of a change in our address, or if numbers fail to reach you.

National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1887.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—

In accordance with the provisions of its Constitution and the resolution adopted at the Session of 1886, the Twenty-first Session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in the city of Lansing, Michigan, commencing on "the first Wednesday after the second Monday in November," 16th, (see note,) at eleven o'clock A. M.

The Sessions of the Grange will be held in Representative Hall, in the State House, which has been kindly tendered by the Board of Control for the use of the National Grange.

Accommodations for the National Grange have been secured at the Lansing House, at the rate of \$1.75 per day each, where two occupy the same room, or \$2 where there is only one occupant, including the heating of rooms.

By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN TRIMBLE,
Secretary National Grange.

Note.—An error was made on the cover of the Journal of Proceedings of 1886. "Beginning November 9" should read "Beginning November 16."

We are in receipt of a small contribution to the defense fund from a Grange Secretary who writes, "The collector of royalty in this county says he is about done throwing clods and is going to throw something that will bring the boy down."

This agent evidently has in mind Webster's old spelling book of 50 years ago and we think there are so many old boys up that tree that don't intend to be bulldozed by his talk that he will do a more money-making business by invading some territory where there are fewer Granges. We say again, don't come down and pay, but tell this agent and his fellows to throw all the shot in their locker. We want some amusement, have but little corn to husk, and intend to thresh that with a machine and shall probably never have more time to have a tilt with a royalty robber than now.

There are important questions coming up in the VISITOR that your neighbors need to know about. Will you not ask them to subscribe?

State Fair Notes.

JACKSON, TUESDAY, Sept. 20, '87.

Reaching the grounds at 3 P. M. we repaired at once to the office of the Secretary of State. Found Bro. Hewett in charge with all preliminary work disposed of and ready to meet crop correspondents and other friends. N. B. Conger, of the U. S. Signal Service, was quartered with him with instruments and disposition all in order to explain to all enquirers the methods of determining the velocity of the wind, measuring rain fall, extremes of temperatures, humidity of the atmosphere, and other conditions of weather indications that go to make up "Old Probabilities." We found him a communicative gentleman ready to give information to all listeners, and we are sure hundreds of farmers and others will go from the State Fair with enlarged views and a better opinion of the value of the signal service.

We make no attempt at explanation of methods employed to reach conclusions with regard to the weather, but hope to have something to say on this subject later.

Meeting our old friend Allis, of Adrian, we were invited to first visit Horticultural Hall. Here the Agricultural College has 172 varieties of tomatoes on exhibition; little and big, mostly red, some yellow, and other colors were not wanting. The difference to an unprofessional between many kinds is the difference "twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee," and so of the 37 varieties of peppers, short and long, red, green and variegated, from the same vegetable garden.

The show of fruits was more largely than ever before from county horticultural societies. We make note of the following: Ingham, Lenawee, Oceana, Lapeer, Eaton, Wexford, Lake, Charlevoix, Benzie and Washtenaw, also Wayland Horticultural Society in Allegan County.

In addition to the exhibits by horticultural societies we found a fine show of pears, grapes, peaches and apples from Berrien Co., forwarded by W. A. Brown, an expert in the business of fruit raising. "Fruit as shipped by South Haven Growers" was a display in the packages as sent to market and guaranteed by the grower. There is a determined effort on the part of these growers to establish such a character for their fruit that a man's name on a package shall be sufficient to sell it for all the best fruit is worth. In this collection we sampled a new variety, of grape, the "Kalamazoo," similar to the Crawford in quality but much harder.

A fine pyramid of peaches, grapes and other fruit attracted much attention. Midland County sent two dozen plates of fine apples, and we noticed a few plates of Russian apples from Wisconsin.

E. H. Scott, of Washtenaw County, made a fine exhibit of grapes and peaches, as did J. C. Sharp, of Jackson County, but, as we said before, the larger part of the fruit was exhibited by agricultural societies. That some were better goes without saying. That the whole exhibit was really very creditable for a bad year we think no one will deny.

C. Engle, a fruit raiser of Lawton, exhibited 16 varieties of seedling grapes, which we were invited to sample. We returned a verdict that some were superb in quality as well as in appearance and worthy a place in future catalogues.

There were over 1000 entries in the fruit department.

Nearly all the space in Agricultural Hall was well filled. We were particularly interested in the vegetable exhibit of Charles Miller, of Mason, on account of the land where grown. He assured us that it was a tamarack swamp less than five years ago. With good drainage conditions he had, at a cost of some \$15 per acre for tile draining, brought this swamp from a condition of worthlessness to a state of fertility, and had this year produced abundant crops of everything planted. He found this swamp a bed of muck 6 feet deep, saturated with water, resting on a strata of clay. Among his other exhibits were 20 varieties of potatoes all grown on this marsh, and some very fine ones. The Agricultural College, with its 54 kinds of onions, had in Mr. Miller a worthy competitor.

From the display of Mr. D. B. Harrington we think Mason, Ingham County; must be famous for potatoes. This gentleman had 700 varieties, all nicely arranged, although all were not attractive in appearance, and proba-

bly 675 kinds had no real value beyond advertising Mr. Herrington's business as a potato farmer, and while we are ready to concede that his is a shrewd and successful advertising scheme, we must remind him that it does not pay the printer. But we make no complaint for he kindly turned aside from the throng of enquirers who were firing questions at him in passing, and explained to us his theory and practice in this his special field of agricultural work. For seed he rejects the seed end and cuts the potato on the scientific theory we once fully explained in the VISITOR. There is no moon in the theory or practice but as we think we clearly see some science and sense. After rejecting the seed end cut the rest of the tuber in pieces of equal size, two eyes to the piece, and on land well prepared, furrowed with a shovel plow three feet each way, plant two pieces to the hill, and cover lightly with a hoe, and the foundation is laid for a good crop. When the sprouts are out of the ground an inch or so, harrow across the last marking. This will effectually kill all the first growth of weeds and cover the potatoes sufficiently. In the first cultivation throw the dirt from the row. When a second cultivation is necessary the plants are large enough so the dirt can be thrown to the row. Afterward cultivate not too close but often enough to destroy weeds and maintain that best condition of moisture that always attends frequent cultivation. If the season is very wet the last work should be with a shovel plow once between the rows in such direction as will best drain the land of surplus water. Mr. Herrington's bug treatment is a level teaspoon of Paris green to two gallons of water, to which is added a table spoonful of salt to prevent scab on the tubers, applied with sprinkler. Specimens of scabby potatoes were on exhibition, also the yields from the planting of one, two, three and four eyes in a hill. Green manure makes scabby potatoes. Results of the application of several kinds of fertilizers were shown. We were very much interested in Mr. Herrington's exhibit and his explanation of methods and results and have notes for an article that we shall write at a more seasonable time. Of one thing our readers may be assured, Mr. H. is authority on potato culture, and every farmer who will profit by his careful experience and by what he is willing to impart can safely order seed potatoes of him with reasonable expectation of profit in so doing.

There was a large exhibit of domestic butter in the dairy department of good quality. Less of creamery, but the goods were prime. Of cheese—not one at this 37th annual State Fair. A large space was occupied with dairy implements of various makes that attracted the attention of those interested in dairy products. And we here with off to remark that the eaters of this country pay more money for butter than for flour. In the

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

there were 410 entries, and while we do not know, from the assortment of big and little, old and young, pretty and homely, made up in such variety of colors, we somehow came to think most all sorts were there. In the

BEE DEPARTMENT

we found W. Z. Hutchinson, of Rogersville, surrounded with honey put up in all styles and all the modern devices that belong to beekeeping of various makes. We talked with him five minutes and of the wise things he said we only cared to remember this as confirming what we have often said. The improvements of the last quarter of a century have brought us to an era of specialties and success can only be expected by regarding that fact. The average farmer will not succeed in beekeeping. He has no taste for it and will not give it attention at the time when attention is absolutely necessary. If he has a boy or girl that takes to it as a duck to water by all means give that boy or girl a chance. Subscribe for a Bee journal, purchase a plant and go ahead, but don't for a moment think that ANYBODY CAN KEEP BEES. To succeed in the business requires an education and that education must be built on a liking for the business. Other gentlemen were present in this department, but we had no time to make their acquaintance or learn the how and the why of their methods and management.

The sheep-pens were well filled with fine specimens of the different breeds. Much wool to the weight of carcass, and much mutton to the sheep, could

be found in many pens. Farmers are giving more attention than formerly to breeding for mutton, and what has been learned by experiment and observation is just what it is important to know. So far we believe the greatest success has been attained by crossing the Shropshire with the Merino. The product, half and half, gives a lamb of early maturity, good quality of wool, large size, with a predisposition to take on fat and get ready for market when young. To cross again, producing three-quarter blood stock, has not proved a success; and another thing stock men have learned that should not be forgotten, Merino ewes once crossed with Shropshires cannot be relied on afterward to raise first class Merino lambs.

We remember meeting Mr. Richard Conley, of Marshall, an importer and breeder of Shropshires, at the State Fair in Kalamazoo some years ago, and we found him at Jackson with pens of his favorite sheep. He will talk sheep to you by the hour, and, what is best, he seems to talk good sense as well as show good stock.

Of the fine wool sheep that we noticed, B. W. Mills, of Saline, had a three-year-old ewe that to all appearances had sheepskin enough on her carcass for two sheep of her size. Her owner claimed that her first fleece at eleven months weighed 12½ pounds, the next, a full year, 22½ pounds, the third, a little less than a year, 26½ pounds. This was a blue ribbon sheep, and her owner had several more with the same brand of excellence.

The stock men were on hand with their favorite breeds of cattle, in variety, quality and numbers sufficient to establish the fact that we have progressive farmers in Michigan—men of enterprise; and those farmers who don't have good thrifty stock have only themselves to blame. All our farmers have seen at fairs the difference between first class stock and the scrubs of former times. And it has been shown over and over again that with the present low prices a farmer cannot afford to keep fourth-rate stock.

We did not give much time to the noble animal—the horse. Many of our farmers have a large experience talking horse, and we could not write wisely or well on that subject, and prefer leaving it to those who can. But it seemed to our business understanding that \$800 was a big sum to pay for the exhibition of a trained horse and the chariot races with lady drivers. We don't believe playing that card brought 1600 more people on to the grounds, and if it did they paid liberally for what they got.

There was an immense display of farm machinery and implements, of which we cannot write particularly. Their merits were proclaimed by agents who seemed disposed to earn their wages. The changes made from year to year in farm machinery, known as improvements, have reached that stage of complication that only an expert can judge of their value, and then it must be by actual trial. New or improved machines are crowding others to the wall. The feasibility of running corn right from the shock through a threshing machine has been established, and that is equivalent to an order to stop manufacturing large power cutters, as they will not be wanted except for hay and straw. Their use for corn fodder is superseded by the threshing machine, which does the work better and cheaper.

A marked feature of this State Fair was the good order everywhere. No liquor selling, no wheels of fortune, no shooting stands to capture the dimes of the boys, and none of those most objectionable features that a few years ago were so annoying to all the better class of patrons of the Fair. It took a resolute fight to overcome the temptation to sell licenses to saloon men, but the management recognized the growth of temperance sentiment, and were equal to the occasion. We have had two State Fairs without beer selling on the grounds, and this year the precaution was taken to instruct gate-keepers to refuse admittance to any person or thing that had the appearance of smuggling the contraband goods. A few years ago drunken men were hauled off from the grounds on a dray. This year we did not see or hear of a drunken man on the grounds. The world moves!

The "father of the House of Representatives," William D. Kelley, will in the Forum for October offer a plan for preventing the accretion of a surplus in the national treasury.

The West Michigan Fair.

Monday opened clear and fair and before the sun was many hours high a scene of bustle and confusion filled the Fair Grounds. Exhibitors were constantly arriving with their goods and other exhibits and everyone seemed bent upon doing a great amount of work in the least possible time.

Tuesday found the representatives of the VISITOR snugly installed in their quarters near the main entrance of the grounds and ready to begin business in earnest.

COMPTON BROS.,

furniture dealers from the city, kindly furnished the tent with a goodly number of elegantly upholstered chairs and other furniture, and many tired Patrons found them agreeable resting places. This firm handle the best of furniture and sell it at the very lowest prices and Patrons will find it to their advantage to visit their salesroom and secure some of their many bargains.

MILLS, LACY & DICKINSON,

that old, reliable firm of druggists, treated our tent to a box of excellent cigars which were duly appreciated by visitors who use the weed. If the representatives of the VISITOR and the many Patrons who made the tent their headquarters were not comfortable and able to have an enjoyable time it was not the fault of these two firms.

All exhibits were on the ground and in their proper place long before night, and the cawing, quacking and squawking of the prize fowls, the lowing of the many herds, the grunts from the peaceful thoroughbred hogs, the smiling countenance of the man who peeled potatoes with his patent peeler, the large array of farm machinery of all kinds, each article of which according to the agent's tell was the best of its kind in existence, and above all the wild gyrations of superintendents of departments who were endeavoring to be in three different places at the same time, betokened the fact that the West Michigan Fair was in full running order. All visitors voted it the best exhibition that had ever occupied the grounds.

Art Hall was occupied by Grand Rapids firms exclusively and the richness of the displays and the taste evinced in their arrangement has never been equaled at any previous Fair. The central square was occupied by the firm of

H. LEONARD'S SONS & CO.,

crockery dealers, and their display of lamps, fine crockery and glassware, and bric-a-brac of all kinds was simply dazzling from its richness, beauty and variety.

SPRING & CO., AND VOIGT, HERPULSHEIMER & CO.,

wholesale and retail dry goods merchants, spared no pains in decorating the spaces allotted to their exhibits with appropriate goods of the richest patterns, the latter firm having on exhibition a miniature Mississippi River steamboat, a very ingenious affair. It was composed of so many different kinds of goods that to be appreciated it must be seen.

BROWN, HALL & CO.

had a large exhibit of robes, blankets, and other horse furnishing goods.

DREDERICK BROS. AND THE CHASE PIANO CO. were not behindhand as far as musical instruments were concerned.

Ladies' fancy work occupied a very prominent position, as of course it ought to, and judging from the large amount on exhibition, the ladies have by no means been idle during the past year.

The art annex was well filled with exhibits of photographs, paintings and curiosities.

Pomological Hall was sweet with the perfume of fruits and flowers, and while the exhibit was not the largest ever shown, for quality and excellence of individual varieties, it has never been beaten.

Manufacturers' Hall was full to overflowing. The display of sporting goods by

HILL & CO.

was enough to make any sportsman's mouth water. There were stoves till you felt both warm and hungry, and the merry hum of sewing machines was heard on all sides, as was the baking-powder man with his biscuits. Berkey & Co., furniture dealers, the Heap Earth Closet and Piano Stool Co., of Muskegon, and the Story & Clark Organ Co. all occupied prominent places.

THE GREENE HARDWARE CO.

also occupied a portion of this hall and attracted special attention. This firm always have something attractive on exhibition and spare no pains to advertise their immense stock of goods kept in their wholesale and retail departments in the city. This year Mr. Greene gave away ten thousand tin pails at his stand in the hall. The rush to get one of these pails was simply terrific and at last the crowd became so dense that the handing out of pails had to be stopped to prevent people from being seriously injured. This firm have the reputation of being the leading hardware merchants of Western Michigan and deserve the attention of every one wishing articles in that line of goods.

Poultry Hall was more than full. Two firms alone had on exhibition 360 coops, comprising standard breeds of fowls of all sorts. Then there were rabbits, doves, guinea pigs, and pets of all sorts.

Occupying a prominent place in Poultry Hall was a new departure in its line—The Patent Union Egg Preserver, shown by O. W. Horton, of Grand Rapids. This machine attracted attention because it preserves eggs for any length of time without the use of any liming, pickling, packing, or cold storage process. The eggs are placed upon rollers and by means of a crank the rollers are made to revolve so as to turn the eggs half way over. This done three times a week

prevents the yolk from settling to one side and adhering to the shell, and the eggs are kept perfectly fresh, as was shown by Mr. Horton, who showed specimens that had been on the machine for four months and which could not be distinguished when cooked from freshly laid eggs. Each machine is capable of holding 20 dozen eggs and costs only \$1.50. County and township rights are for sale by Mr. Horton.

The hall for farm products was well filled considering the season with fine specimens. The exhibit that attracted the most attention this year, as in previous years, was that of grains and grasses shown by Bro. David Woodman, of Paw Paw. He has added largely to his collection during the past year and it is undoubtedly the finest in the State. He occupied 45 feet on one side of the hall from floor to ceiling. He has in all 428 single exhibits, comprising 50 varieties of wheat, 45 of oats, 50 of grasses, 20 of millet, 10 of barley, and 6 of rye. This exhibit was grown on the farm of Bro. Woodman and the work of putting it up and arranging it was done entirely by himself. Bro. Woodman deserves the highest praise for the tasteful and beautiful arrangement of his exhibit.

The advancement made in the line of labor-saving machinery for the farmers' use is truly wonderful. The exhibits were very numerous and comprised all the standard machines with the latest improvements. There was no lack of agents and others interested to explain their workings and many good points. If any man could run the gauntlet and tell which was really the best, he deserved a new hat.

Foremost among the local exhibitors was W. C. DENNISON, whose line of agricultural implements comprises everything a farmer can stand in need of. He handles none but leading and tried machines and the farmers of Western Michigan appreciate the fact that whatever comes from the salesroom of Mr. Dennison is just what it is represented to be. The writer has dealt with Mr. Dennison for a number of years and can testify to the fact that he is a very pleasant man to deal with, that he handles none but the very best machines, and that all who deal with him go away well pleased. He also has the largest and best show of carriages and other running gear on the grounds. Everything is warranted and purchasers cannot but be pleased both as to price and quality of goods. Everyone looked for Dennison's display and had no difficulty in finding it.

Another firm from the city that occupied by no means a back seat in this line was

BOYNTON & HANES, who exhibited from their stock of implements, windmills, pumps, etc. They have the only windmill on exhibition that is put up on a derrick and actually pumping water from the ground. The Strait mill is a full wheel, has double bearings, and is hung on a double set of anti-friction rollers. They handle the celebrated Meyers pump which has a double-acting cylinder and is capable of throwing water 100 feet. These pumps were in actual operation in wells on the grounds and visitors could see that it was a good thing. The Empire Steel Harvester and Folding Binder is one of their specialties and it is the only perfect folding machine yet placed on the market. It has a new binder head and several new features that commend it to the careful attention of farmers. The firm also handle a full line of wagons, carriages and sleighs, also Nichols, Shepard & Co.'s celebrated threshers and engines, and are bound to please all purchasers.

THE BIG INJUN, the name of a sulky plow manufactured by the GALE MANUFACTURING CO.,

of Albion, Mich., attracted the most attention of any single tool exhibited on the grounds. The farmers of to-day are beginning to realize that there is an easier and better way of plowing than by means of the old hand, walking plows. In the Big Injun the Gale Manufacturing Company have put on the market a plow that stands pre-eminently at the head of this class of implements. Carried evenly on three wheels, it can be adjusted to run perfectly level on any kind of ground without raising or lowering the whole wheel and axle. The team is hitched directly to the steel beam, while the pole is attached to the right front caster wheel, thus insuring light draft and the greatest ease of handling. The automatic, self operating lock for the rear caster wheel, which unlocks as the pole swings around the corner and locks again when the plow straightens in the furrow, insures the turning of a perfectly square corner and no handling of levers is required. Anyone wishing to buy a sulky plow will regret it if he does not first carefully examine the Big Injun and see the many points in which it excels all others. Having used this plow, along with others, the writer of this article has no hesitancy in saying that the Big Injun is the best sulky plow on the market. The Gale Manufacturing Co.'s plows are known all over the United States and farmers appreciate the fact that whatever this company put on the market is first class in every particular.

A harvester that attracted a great deal of attention is the MINNEAPOLIS STEEL BINDER AND HARVESTER. It has the simplified knoter and all of the latest improvements and it is the opinion of the agent of the VISITOR and many prominent farmers in this vicinity that it is the lightest draft and best binder in use. Their patrons all over the United States agree that it is second to none. Taken all together the

Minneapolis Binder has made a record of which it may well be proud. The Minneapolis Mower is a leader in its class and any farmer buying one will get a first class machine. Agents wanted. Address A. T. Himes, General Agent, Jackson, Mich.

Another plow that attracted attention was exhibited by the

ST. JOHN FLOW CO., of Kalamazoo, shown by W. Davenport. The agent was kept busy answering questions put to him regarding this new sort of plow. It is either a riding or walking plow, simple in construction, and everywhere purchasers are well pleased with it. The price is so low that the plow is within the reach of all.

The crowning exhibition of the Fair was the show of live stock, all visitors voting it by far the best that had ever appeared on the grounds, between 500 and 600 head being shown. All the standard breeds were represented by herds from this and other states. Among the many exhibitors some deserve special mention for the excellent showing of their herds. Foremost among these was the firm of

STONE & BIGGS, of Hastings, Mich., breeders of Holstein-Friesians, who succeeded in carrying off five first premiums, two second and one third. If the rest of their herd of 18 head are as good accordingly as the nine head they had on exhibition, they are in the front rank of breeders of this class. The firm spare no pains in making selections from the very best stock for breeding purposes. These gentlemen make reasonable prices, keep a good supply constantly on hand to select from, and will correspond with pleasure with any who desire information. Those who intend purchasing will do well to give their herd careful attention before buying elsewhere.

A splendid herd of Herefords was exhibited by

SOTHAM & STICKNEY, of Pontiac, Mich. They entered 17 head that carried away many blue and red ribbons. These animals were selected from their herd of 75 head and made the finest showing of Herefords on the grounds. The firm make it a specialty to develop the fine points of all animals under their care and are constantly making additions to their herd both by careful breeding and by importations. They will keep none but the very best animals and purchasers may depend upon the representations of this firm. Its reputation for fair dealing is well established. A large importation will arrive in this country soon. The firm invite correspondence.

J. T. & E. M. ENGLISH, of Saranac, Mich., showed some very fine specimens of Red Polled cattle. They had 12 head on exhibition and but few were left in their stalls when the premium stock was called out. Polled cattle are attracting a great deal of attention among stock men at present, not the least of their many good points being their gentle disposition. The firm could convince any one in a 10-minute talk that they were the very best cattle to keep. Write them and find out about it.

Everybody was looking for Shropshire sheep and everybody found them. If they did not it was not the fault of

TURNER & CROSBY, of Lansing, who had eight very fine specimens entered. These sheep were taken from a herd of 102 head that were imported in August and were the best to be found in all England. This firm are aiming to secure a fine wool fleece on a mutton sheep and the specimens they were showing proved that their efforts in that direction have been successful. They also breed Short Horn and Hereford cattle and Percheron horses. This firm is well known throughout this and other states and when any one wants a good animal they are sure of getting it from Turner & Crosby.

HORACE H. CHILDS, of Rockford, Mich., succeeded in carrying away a number of premiums on Shropshires as is proved by the following list: 2d on buck four years old, 1st and 2d on buck lambs, 1st and 2d on ewe lambs, 3d on yearling, and 1st and 2d on two-year-olds and over. His flock made a fine showing and reflects credit on Mr. Childs as a breeder of this noted mutton sheep. His sheep are either directly imported or bred from imported stock, his flock at present numbering 50 head. He also breeds Short Horn cattle and Norman horses. Write for prices.

Ayrshire cattle were very ably represented by T. E. WRIGHT, of Middlebury, O., who exhibited 13 head and secured 12 premiums.

Jerseys were well represented although no very large herds were entered. Short Horns exceeded all other breeds as far as numbers were concerned.

Hogs seemed to enjoy being looked at. Suffolk and Yorkshire hogs predominated as to numbers shown although there were good showings of both Poland China and Essex.

Among the general exhibits that deserve special mention was a group of monuments manufactured by the

AMERICAN WHITE BRONZE CO. and shown by H. W. Green, of Grand Rapids. The best monuments of all nations are of metal and the advantages of metal over stone are apparent to anyone who will stop to consider the subject. Beautiful in design and composed of a substance which time and the action of the elements have no effect upon, the buyer of a monument can not but be pleased with white bronze. Buyers are so well pleased with these monuments that it is safe to conclude that the cemeteries of the fu-

ture will be liberally decorated with white bronze monuments.

A good caveat is something that can be appreciated by every house owner.

D. B. WEHGMAN, of Grand Rapids, makes a specialty of galvanized iron cavingtroughing. This is put together with slip joints, without the use of solder, will not rust out, costs but little more than tin, and when once up it is done with. He also puts in his patent filtering cut-off, which cleanses the rain water from all filth and foreign matter before passing into the cistern. Work in the country a specialty and all orders by mail will receive prompt attention. He also makes a specialty of iron cresting for roofs, specimens of all being on exhibition.

HOUSEMAN, DONNALLY & JONES, proprietors of the Mammoth Clothing House, of Grand Rapids, had on exhibition in Art Hall samples of ready made clothing and gents' furnishing goods taken from the immense stock they keep in their store occupying the old Rathbun House site. The firm have done business in the Valley City for the last 30 years and their stand has grown to be a noted landmark of the city. Since moving into their new quarters they have the largest room, used for retailing purposes alone, in the city. They manufacture all their own stock, employing over two hands for that purpose, and accordingly save from 20 to 25 per cent. of jobbers' profits. They are thus enabled to put prices down to the lowest figure and customers get a better made article for less money than they could possibly get it for at houses which buy their goods in the eastern market. The firm's motto is "To give every purchaser full value for his money," and they are determined to lead in all things pertaining to the clothing business in Western Michigan. That they gain the confidence and patronage of all purchasers is manifest from their steadily growing business.

Visitors at the Fair always look for the herd of Holstein-Friesians raised or imported by

MARTIN L. SWEET, of Grand Rapids. Mr. Sweet does not enter his stock for premiums, not because he is afraid they will take no prizes, but because he wishes to give stock from a distance a better show of carrying off a few. His stock farm is located near the city and he is always ready to show visitors around and answer any and all questions concerning his herd. He keeps 100 head and upward constantly on hand so that any wishing to purchase can have a large assortment to select from. He has three yearling bulls which are said to weigh 1,400 pounds each. These go to prove that Mr. Sweet keeps the very best of stock and takes care of them in the very best manner.

The weather Wednesday morning threatened rain and as the day advanced showers became quite frequent so that the crowd that was expected did not come. The vendors of "all you can eat for twenty-five cents," shout-ed themselves hoarse, trying to call the hungry ones.

Thursday opened fair and the crowd which was expected the day before began to put in an appearance at an early hour. One unbroken stream of humanity passed through the gates until late in the afternoon when the number of sight-seers exceeded 30,000. Then everyone wore a smiling countenance, the prize rooster crowed his loudest, the pea nut vender waxed eloquent, the blind hand organ grinder ground as he never ground before.

The grand cavalcade of all stock entered for premiums took place at eleven o'clock and was a grand display. The officers of the Fair being the finest specimens of blooded stock on the grounds very appropriately headed the procession in a bus drawn by a prize yoke of Devon steers harnessed as horses, with Westbrook Devine holding the ribbons.

That a man could "smile and smile and be a villain still" was proved by the fact that many lost their pocketbooks in the dense crowd. The day was taken up in awarding premiums and as the sun went down the successful ones went home with a satisfied look, while those who did not "get there" were berating the judges who, in their estimation, didn't know a good thing when they saw it.

Friday opened clear and somewhat chilly; overcoats were in order. The attendance was good although not so large as the day before. The show of premium stock took place in the afternoon on the race track, the procession passing in review before Superintendent Devine, who was mounted on an immense Durham bull. Thursday afternoon ex-Governor Alger was present and addressed a few words to the crowd and Friday afternoon Gov. Luce was present and made a few remarks.

The races during the Fair all passed off pleasantly and were well patronized by those who enjoy such things.

Take it all together, the Fair was the best and most successful ever held by the West Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Association. Visitors were pleased with the Fair and its management and returned home feeling that they had had a profitable and enjoyable time.

We suggest if a member of the Grange has attended a County, District, or State Fair, that he be invited at the next Grange meeting to tell what he saw that was either new to him or of such value as to be worth telling to those who did not go. It will be likely to bring out a discussion of real value.

Crop Correspondents

who attended the State Fair had been invited to come together at the office of the Secretary of State at 11 o'clock on Thursday for the purpose of getting better acquainted and having a sort of general conference meeting.

At the time designated some 40 or 50 were assembled at the tent of the Secretary, Bro. Robert L. Hewitt, who had charge not only of the office and business here on the ground but is the crop statistician in the Lansing office, briefly stated the object of the meeting and introduced Hon. Charles W. Garfield who he said prepared, introduced and secured the passage of the bill by the House of Representatives authorizing the system of crop reports and their monthly publication and distribution.

Mr. Garfield promptly stepped upon the starch box rostrum as soon as vacated by Mr. Hewitt and gave us a brief speech. The first point made was this: The most important product of agriculture is statistics. (This statement is a text that it would be well for Patrons to talk from at Grange meetings.)

It does not so much matter what this or that man thinks about the product of a county if not verified by statistics for there is nothing reliable about it. When we have found out what men have sowed and planted, when and how much, and what they harvested from such sowing and planting, we have some reliable data, and when this information by systematic inquiry and report is collected from a large district of country we have some facts in figures—a bed rock on which to base conclusions. Besides, this work is educational. Starting out with the local correspondent its influence favorably affects very many members of every agricultural neighborhood.

Mr. Hewitt said the objection to these crop reports was often urged, that they furnished such information to speculators and Boards of Trade as enabled them to take advantage of the farmer.

Boards of Trade will have in a general way the facts as to the average condition of crops and the yield whether we furnish it or not and the facts they will so manipulate as to subserve their interests, not ours, and this makes it necessary that we get as near as possible exact information on which we can rely.

Statistics have become a necessity, and, said he, it is a shame that our government does not send a special agent to India to ascertain not only the product of this year but also the possibilities of wheat production in that country.

A. C. Town, of Barry County, was called out, and mounting the starch box he expressed his interest and faith in the value of the system of crop correspondents and was glad to feel that the gentlemen present rendered service from their interest in the cause rather than because of "the money there was in it." He suggested that the system might be improved by having regular county meetings of crop correspondents in the several counties of the State and an annual delegate State convention. These county meetings might be made of social value. Correspondents who have wives should take them and this would add interest to the meeting. In conclusion he said the crop correspondence bureau had already accomplished much good; farmers are being educated and improved and are much better posted than they used to be.

Hon. Thomas Mars, of Berrien County, coming around about this time, was called to the starch box. As he is the man who pushed the crop report bill through the Senate, he was a hearty endorser of its good intentions and its good results. He said these crop reports are read with interest at Grange meetings and he had an abiding faith in the system as a starter for the possibilities of good that he hoped would be developed.

George Peters, of Scio, gave some figures showing the world's production of wheat and took exception to the statement so often made that there was an over production. He alleged that the world's crop was less than two bushels per capita and charged the low prices up to an enormous financial system. Referring to Boards of Trade, he did not think in the struggle between the Bulls and the Bears farmers that had their eyes open suffered loss; they should take advantage of their fight. Mr. Gard, of Cass County, gave a short talk endorsing the system of crop reports, and was followed by Mr. Waterman, of Washtenaw County,

who said he found his report gave a higher yield than any other in the State, being an average of over 17 bushels per acre. This gentleman took exception to Mr. Peters's theory and explained that the poverty and habits of people determined the amount of wheat they eat per capita. The people of this country eat seven bushels, France six bushels, Russia two bushels, and eat no more because they could not afford it; while India exports forty million bushels annually to Europe her people don't get a bushel apiece for home consumption. Mr. Waterman approved the plan of county meetings of crop correspondents and a State convention.

The gentlemen present seemed well satisfied with the outcome of this the first called meeting of crop correspondents and we take it as reasonably certain that it will not be the last.

We do not refer to the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of the Chicago anarchists to give news to our readers. The case has had world-wide notoriety and every person who reads knows of the crime, the protracted trial, the appeal and the decision of the Court of last resort long months after the commission of the crime. We refer to it rather as another instance of the want of application of the business usages of the times we live in to the judicial department of the government.

If it is objected that the go-ahead spirit of the age can not be applied to judicial matters, we answer that every effort on the part of the legal profession is clearly in the direction of delay and increased expense. Our jury system, associated as it is with the established usage of the courts and the bar, has little to commend it but its age. That the professed purpose of judicial examination is to arrive at facts to the end that justice may be measured out to the parties involved, whether in civil or criminal cases, all will admit. Does the practice accord with that purpose? Seldom. On the contrary, all the schemes that ingenuity can invent are adopted to thwart this very laudable object. To our view the value of punishment, if it has any value in its influence to repress crime, lies in the promptness of application. If the sentence of the Court is inflicted, which we very much doubt, what will be its effect on the turbulent, lawless element of our large cities? That is the question, and it is the vital question. Will it intimidate the red-mouthed dynamiter? Will it cultivate and encourage a respect for the majesty of the law? Not a bit of it. On the contrary, all this dilly-dally cultivates contempt for the machinery of law and inflames more than it intimidates or educates. The common sense of the great body of the people pronounces our judicial system terribly overloaded with useless, expensive old lumber, and it is unfortunately true that the legal profession make no effort in the direction of reform.

The National Grange.

In the last number of the VISITOR we called attention to the annual meeting of the National Grange in Lansing in November next and gave the date of meeting as November 9.

We have elsewhere given official notice of the meeting and the foot note explains our error as to the date of the meeting.

NOVEMBER 16 is the corrected date. We would again urge members of the Order who can, to attend the session of the National Grange. We want you to see and get acquainted with some of the representative men of the Order. You will more fully appreciate the great value of this farmers' organization by such acquaintance. Of course, the short crops of this season will make many feel that they cannot afford the expense; but while this is true, there are very many members who can well afford the outlay if they only think so, and it is to these brothers and sisters that we are now writing, as we believe, in their own interest. We shall undoubtedly secure a reduced rate of transportation and board at a reasonable price. That those who expect to attend may have the benefit of any arrangement that may be made, we advise that their names, P. O. address and the railways over which they can best reach Lansing, be sent to this office. It may save you some money.

"For years I suffered from loss of appetite and indigestion, but failed to find relief until I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine entirely cured me. My appetite and digestion are now perfect."—Fred. G. Bower, 496 Seventh St., Boston, Mass.

Ladies' Department.

The Girls who are wanted are Ys Girls.

[Written by Mrs. E. B. Cowan, upon reading "The Kind of Girls who are Wanted," in the VISITOR.]

We abbreviate "Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union," by calling them "The Ys."

The girls who are wanted are "Ys" girls, Who dare to themselves to be true, Who would scorn to marry a tippler, Though with millions he comes to sue—

Girls abhorring a tobacco user, Saturated with nicotine, Who poisons the air all around him With the fumes of a breath unclean—

Who demand of their future husbands, That their lives shall be pure and true, When judged by the same moral standard, That is deemed from their wives to be due—

Girls truthful, and loving, and earnest, Well worthy a husband's respect, Who neither are playthings, nor servants, Who can plan, and achieve, and direct,

But prefer to be life-long spinners, Having only themselves to please, To being compelled to turn laundress, That a husband may loaf at his ease—

Yes, the girls who are needed are wise girls, In this fight for life's truest and best, Girls willing and able to conquer, Thus winning enjoyment and rest;

But who consider a dead-beat husband Misfortune's most calamitous stroke, To be guarded against and avoided As Fate's cruellest practical joke.

Yes, the girls who are needed are wise girls, Well versed in the old-fashioned lore That is taught in the ancient record Of the God we should serve and adore.

Those equipped with this wonderful knowledge Are well adorned for life's sternest fights, And overcoming, will wear victor's garlands, When they have crossed to the eternal heights.

An Open Letter.

TO THE HONORABLE HEAD OF THE GRANGE VISITOR AND HIS FAMILY OF CONTRIBUTORS:—

We have had a desire to address some of you personally through the G. V. and concluded if we could make the editor feel he is one of the principal ones addressed, we would, perhaps, find favor. Isn't that one way to drop on a poor editor in order to get an article printed?

Brother Cobb, we frequently read your appeals to the Patrons of our Order to subscribe for the G. V. It seems strange that we should have to plead or even solicit Patrons to subscribe for a paper devoted almost entirely to Grange principles and given up to a class of reading that is both instructive and entertaining, which, if read, can not fail to improve us morally and intellectually. Why, we could not be induced to give up our GRANGE VISITOR! It has been of great benefit to us in many ways, and then it brings to us such soul-cheering news from Granges all over our beloved State, and even from Maine to Oregon it brings glad tidings to greet us.

A word of thanks to J. B. for her biography of Mrs. E. Cady Stanton. We think you answered Bro. V. B. quite right on the question of "somehow or other she got the start of him." I think if ever a person earned a reputation as a scholar and speaker, it is Mrs. E. C. Stanton. I believe the world would be better and wiser to-day if we had more like her in it. The talk in your field notes was all very interesting. I am very fond of flowers, either wild or cultivated. You seem to be a sort of botanist. Did you ever examine a flower called snap-dragon? There are many of that species and they are curious flowers. I think you would be delighted to analyze it, it is so peculiar. If you do, please describe it in the next VISITOR. I have two shades of the snap-dragon, besides some of the wild.

Brother V. B., we have always read your writings with interest; we have learned many things that perhaps we should have remained in ignorance of all our life if you had not been such a faithful and wise contributor to our G. V. Accept our thanks.

I also have in mind one brother, J. W. Kelley, of Berlin Grange. I admire your poetry, especially the poem entitled "The Soul's Reproof." I shall commit it to memory. But I do not admire your criticism of Sister Mayo. We presume she did not care though. It is well if done in the right spirit and at the right time. Your tribute to Flora in the Grange is so good, why can not you set the muses to work and give us a "Tribute to the Goddesses Three,"—a something that we can make use of in presenting each with her emblem of office? Accept gratitude for past favors, but we beg for more through the VISITOR.

J. G. Parkhurst's article in August 15, on "Foreign Immigration, its History and how it affects the American Farmer," is deserving of a careful and thoughtful reading. This subject has at last come to be a serious question and a puzzle, and it is time that it be considered.

I desire to extend my thanks for the pleasure and benefits derived from all of the contributors. AUNT KATE.

Extract.

[From an essay read before Moline Grange at the close of the heated term by Mrs. S. Felton.]

We have once more, as is our annual custom, tested the eight-hour system, that is, eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon. We have tried to comfort ourselves with the assurance, "As thy day thy strength

shall be," but as we felt our strength deserting us the conviction has been forced home to us that the promise was never intended to apply to days sixteen or eighteen hours long.

With the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade, we incline to agree with one who declares against this incessant toil. I quote: "Judicious idleness is the balm of life, the calmer and cooler, the purifier and elevator, the refiner and civilizer. Do you believe," he earnestly asks, "that God meant that to earn his daily bread man should work through all the daylight of his life, Sundays excepted from the cradle to the grave?" He answers his own questions by asserting that "such labor is slavery and it is impossible to add dignity to it." But when the "honest American farmer," whose lot the Marquis of Lorne so much envies, realizes this longing for the boon of idleness, let him be warned. The enervating influence of "length of days" and insufficient sleep is upon him. Men of good sound sense commit slow suicide by devotion to the idea that rest is idleness and idleness is sin. His equally systematic and industrious wife, when overtaken by this weary and despondent mood, should remember that a portion of her time may profitably be given to rest; that the laborious life she necessarily leads should entitle her to occasional brief seasons when she should be even as "the lilies of the field, that toil not, neither do they spin," nor piece bedquilts, nor make rag carpets.

Checking off the Laundry.

It is the aim of this voracious record to speak particularly of the laundry. We put it out. Dora, with her unailing and universal confidence in human nature, would have heaped things together, thrown them in a basket and sent them anywhere, fondly trusting that there was no such thing known to any washerwoman as tare and tret, or tollgates.

In my mildest manner I ventured to suggest that it was customary, however, to keep a list of all articles thus sent out and this list could very easily be checked off when the things were returned. Dora looked at me—just looked at me—and then she looked at Rose. Rose looked blank, and Dora, with perfect self-possession, replied, "Certainly, we shall keep a list."

Well, that night Dora and Rose made up the laundry. I was present at the time and it seemed to me that the list was made out with rather an unnecessarily ostentatious display of accuracy.

The next morning when I got up to start the fire I found the list in the coal hod. I called Dora's attention to it after breakfast and for the first time in her life she seemed slightly confused and assured me that it was an accident. I have been thinking it over since and have been wondering just what Dora meant. I thought I understood her at the time, but now I wonder if she might not have meant it was an accident getting it into the coal hod instead of into the fire.

The washing did not come until Friday night. This was serious as it had been promised for Wednesday evening, and Baby had seemed to be unusually "possessed" that week. She had just reached the age of mud pies and had been doing a large and increasing business for some weeks; but this week it seemed as if she must have established a regular Standard Oil monopoly in mud pies. As a consequence her last possible garment was put on at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, and four minutes past nine it was taken off and Baby ingloriously went to bed.

Dora felt deeply but as nearly as I could judge she held the washerwoman chiefly responsible for Baby's delinquencies. She often alluded to the washerwoman during the day and failed utterly to comprehend how it could take a week (it had been four days but Dora called it a week) to do up those few clothes. I suggested that she and Rose had admitted on Monday that the washing was quite large this week, and also that the weather on Tuesday and Wednesday had been very bad for drying clothes. When Dora gave me that double-barreled look again I knew that one barrel meant that she considered me out of my sphere, and the other that she held me responsible for the bad weather of Tuesday and Wednesday.

The washing came on Friday evening. I was glad that it happened to come when I was in the house for I rather wanted to see Dora and Rose check off the list.

I pass over in silence Dora's interview with the washerwoman. As soon as she was gone Dora and Rose began to divide up the clothes and arrange them in bundles preparatory to carrying them away. When this was over and Dora was on the point of seizing the first bundle to carry it off, I suggested the list; and Dora, as if this was the moment for which she had been waiting all the week, said, "Yes, now is the time to check off." After some time spent in searching, the list was found; the clothes were re-assorted, this time according to articles instead of according to bureaus, and the work of "checking off" began.

Rose took the list, and in her most official manner called out: "Eleven baby's aprons." I don't say that Rose's manner was official, I merely say that it was Rose's most official manner. The fact is that Rose is artistic—and gentle, and does not believe in woman's suffrage or the Prohibition party. But this occasion demanded a business-like air and Rose rose just as high as she could toward the occasion.

"One, two, three, four, five, six,

seven, eight, nine,—how many did you say? Eleven? One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine. Two missing. Well, they'll doubtless turn up in one of the other bundles, so I'll check that off. All right, go on."

"Three tablecloths."

"One, two, three, four. How can that be? Here are certainly four and they are all mine. One, two, three, four—oh yes, I remember; I put one in after we made up the list. I'm glad that's all right. Go ahead."

"Here is something I can't possibly make out," said Rose, "whether it is sheets or shirts or skirts."

Dora looked and said she couldn't make it out either, and so they would check it as all right and go on.

The next thing was either four or nine washcloths, but as Dora has a way of making her 4s and 9s a good deal alike, it was impossible to tell which was the correct number. Dora counted up the washcloths and found seven. This she said was a fair average between four and nine and so they went on in the best of spirits to the next item.

This was thirteen towels and came out exactly right, which of itself was suspicious. The next thing was Baby's dresses which came out one dress short, but Dora said that that would most naturally be found in the pile of skirts and so they needn't delay. Everything was checked off as correct up to this point.

I presume I need not itemize the account much farther. I finally and unconditionally surrendered when it came to handkerchiefs.

"Forty-eight handkerchiefs," called off Rose.

"Forty-eight," responded Dora. "Look at that pile; there must be at least forty-eight in it. All right, go on."

Then I went on—or rather I went off—but not until I had commended the ladies for their wise precaution and business-like instincts in making out a list and in carefully verifying it item by item.—"A Householder," in Good Housekeeping.

Believes in Printers' Ink.

As a Bee was walking up Summit street this morning, his eye was attracted by a dashing pair of gray horses attached to an elegant single-seated buggy. The horses were a pair that would attract attention anywhere for their stylish, well-bred appearance and size.

On approaching nearer, it was discovered that this dashing turnout was the property of the J. C. Ayer Medical Company, of Lowell, Mass. The Bee engaged the driver in conversation and found him to be Mr. W. A. Lewis, the representative of this company in this state. "Do you have a turnout like this in every city?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no, indeed," laughed Mr. Lewis. "This is one of the seventeen rigs owned by the Ayer Company, all located in different states. I drive all over the state of Ohio with this turnout for the purpose of advertising Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Hair Vigor, Pills, etc. This company spends more money advertising than any similar firm in the world."

"How much do they spend in advertising every day?"

"Over \$1,000. Their annual bills run from \$365,000 to \$450,000, just for advertising."

"They must put on a quantity of advertising at that price?"

"Well, if you can find a single drug store in this country that has not some of our paper or goods, I'll make you a present."

The Ayer Company keep these rigs on the road all the time, visiting every town in the state at least once in two years, doing nothing but advertising their well-known remedies.

Aug. 25, 1887. "BEE," Toledo, O.

W. H. Wheeler, of Cedar Springs, yanks the bun on trout fishing. His record is taking a temporary halt at 448.

Is This What Ails You?

Do you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acid, at others, thick, tenacious, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, watery, and inflamed; ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; voice changed and nasal twang; breath offensive, smell and taste impaired; is there a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility? If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, a reward of \$500 for a case of this disease which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.

Throw flour or a woollen rug over a fire caused by a broken kerosene lamp. Never use water.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures when every other so-called remedy fails.

Killed by Tobacco.

I called on a family, not long since, who were said to be much in need of help. They had not any oil to burn, but the man kept up a steady spit, spit, spit, as long as I stayed. It was, perhaps, the poorest home I was ever in, but not so poor but there is money for tobacco. I know another poor man about sixty years old. He has always been a faithful, hard-working man; but from boyhood he has drunk and used tobacco steadily. He is not a drunkard, but a steady drinker. He has quite a family; a nice wife; but the house or shelter they have lived in for twenty years is but little better than out doors. He told me, himself, that on very cold nights one of them had to sit up and keep putting wood in the stove while the others slept, and that with their beds close to the fire. I think they usually get enough to eat, and that is all. The rest goes to the saloon. I carefully figured up the other day, from statements made by the man himself, and found that the money he had paid for liquor and tobacco, saved and put at interest, would to-day buy him my home and farm. Now, it's a question how much charity we owe such men. I saved my money and bought a home; they squandered theirs and have nothing.

Not long since I was walking in the city with a noted physician. As we passed a house surrounded by every evidence of wealth and refinement, he spoke: "I have a patient in there, an idolized wife, who is dying and beyond all help, and none of them know what is the matter with her, and still her husband has killed her." "Why, doctor," said I, "what do you mean?" "I mean just this," he said. "Her husband is just literally steeped in tobacco until the insensible perspiration from his body has become a deadly poison, and his wife has absorbed enough of this, and had before I was called, so that she will die." "Have you told them?" "No; what good? I would only add to their misery now." "But, doctor, are you sure?" "Yes; I have seen such things before. Some constitutions can bear poison and some cannot. Why, just to give you an idea, I saw this experiment tried, among others, at an establishment where they treat patients for the cure of the tobacco habit. A man just brought in was washed as clean as soap and water could make him, and then some flies were allowed to light on him. In five minutes by the watch they were dead. There was poison enough in the perspiration that came out of the man, washed as clean as possible, to kill them. You can imagine what it would be when he wasn't washed, perhaps, to spend hours each day in a warm bed with him."

This was all new to me, and I was completely dumfounded. I don't use tobacco, thank God, and never did; but if I had, that physician's statement would have stopped me as surely and as quickly as a bullet. Run any risk of killing my dear wife by my filthy habit? Not much! I would have slept in the stable; no, in the pigpen; no, out doors under a tree, far from any living animal, until the poison was all out of my system.—T. B. Terry in Gleanings in Bee Culture.

The Rings of Trees.

Mr. R. W. Furras, an agent of the United States forestry department, who has given much attention to the age of a tree as indicated by rings, as well as the period at which trees of different species stop growing and that at which the wood is at its best, has reached some conclusions of general interest. He says: Concentric or annual rings, which were once accepted as good legal evidence, fail, except where climate, soil, temperature, humidity and all other surroundings are regular and well balanced. Otherwise they are mere guesswork. The only region within my knowledge where either rings or measurements were reliable indications is in the secluded even and regularly tempered valleys of the southern Pacific coast. Annual measurements of white elm, catalpa, soft maple, sycamore, pig hickory, cottonwood, chestnut, box elder, honey locust, coffee tree, burr and white oak, black walnut, osage orange, white pine, red cedar, mulberry and yellow (19 species), made in southeastern Nebraska, show that "annual growth is very irregular, sometimes scarcely perceptible and again quite large," and this he attributes to the difference in seasons. As trees increase in age, inner rings decrease in size, sometimes almost disappearing. Diminished rate of growth after a certain age is a rule. Of four great beeches mentioned by London there were three, each about 17 feet in girth, whose ages were respectively 60, 102 and 200 years. Mr. Furras found 12 rings in a black locust 5 years old, 21 rings in a shell-bark hickory of 12 years, 10 rings in a pig-hickory of 7 years, 11 rings in a wild crabapple of 5 years, and only 20 rings in a chestnut oak of 24 years. An American chestnut oak of only 4 years had 9 rings, while a peach tree of 8 years had only 5 rings.

On the Pacific coast of North America trees do not reach the point where they stop growing nearly as early as those of the Atlantic coast. Two hundred years is nearly the greatest age attained on the eastern side of the continent by trees that retain their vigor, while 500 years is the case of several species on the western coast, and one writer is confident that a sequoia which was measured was not less than 2,376 years old. At Wrangle, latitude 36 degrees 60 minutes, a western hemlock, 6 feet in diameter at the stump, was 2 feet in diameter 132 feet

farther up the trunk, and its rings showed 432 years. But in the old Bartram garden, near Philadelphia, not more than 150 years old, almost all the trees are on the down grade. The Quercus Robur, England's pride, which at home is said to live 1,000 years, has grown to full size and died in this garden, and the foreign spruce are following suit. Silver firs planted in 1800 are decaying. This great difference in the longevity of trees upon the western and eastern coasts of continents in the northern hemisphere seems to be due to warm, moist air carried by strong and permanent ocean currents from the tropics northeasterly, in both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, which make the climate both moist and equable in high latitudes. In Sitka, latitude 57 degrees, as much as 100 inches of rain have fallen in a year, and the harbor is rarely frozen enough to hinder the passage of boats. In some winters scarcely any ice is seen.

Bad Citizens vs. My Son.

It is when we count the boys that are paid for the privilege of running a saloon, that we begin to learn what high license is; no amount paid is high, any amount is low.

When money is put into the scales with a boy, it ceases to possess value. Ask the mother whose boy has lost his manhood in the saloon which the town has licensed for a thousand dollars, if the license is "high"; and her broken heart will treat the thought with contempt, when she thinks of her ruined son which that license cost. There is many a wife and mother who can point to her wretched home and ruined husband, and say,—"That is the cost of license."

A rumrunner in a Western city has paid five hundred and one thousand dollars for his license a half dozen years and more. Were this all that he has paid, his license could be called "high" in no sense. But his traffic has made a drunkard of his son. His license cost him his boy, ruined body and soul a shattered wreck of early manhood, paid for the privilege of selling rum.

We know a moderate drinker, a very moderate one, who has voted for license ten years in succession; and he has been in favor of "high license," five hundred dollars for each saloon in town. In the meantime his son has become a drunkard, lost beyond hope of reformation. And now the deluded father's eyes are opened to see that license has cost him more than it cost the rumrunner. Five hundred dollars looks low to him now when he thinks of the price he himself paid to support the saloon. Another father living in Norfolk county, Mass., voted for license four years in succession, as did his intemperate son. At the expiration of that time he was taking his son to task for his vicious habits, when the latter turned upon him with the unanswerable question, "Whose sons should patronize saloons unless the sons of those who vote to license them?" The father was stunned. He has not voted for license since.

Bringing up Children Rationally.

It is as natural to a child to be happy as it is to a fish to swim. But for this they need a certain amount of letting alone. It is a great mistake for parents to hamper their children with foolish restrictions. We pity the little B's, our next-door neighbor's children, from the bottom of our heart. There is a picket fence in front of the house, and they are scarcely allowed to go near it, lest they should climb and hurt themselves. They can not climb a tree for the same reason. They may not skate, or swim, or have a gun. The consequence of this training is that their parents have made cowards of all of them, with the exception of little Bessie, who is the most daring little mischief that ever wore a sunbonnet, and she has learned to be deceitful and plays all of her mad pranks well out of sight of her parents' eyes. We caught her the other day walking the railing of a bridge that crossed the track of the railroad a hundred feet below. The railing was not a foot wide, and she triumphantly told us that she had walked it more than once while the train was passing under it. It was quite enough to make one shudder.

Don't fancy that your boy is made of glass. Grant a reasonable request, and let him feel that when you refuse it is for his own good. Between the Jellybys and the Gradgrinds of life, children have a hard time of it. The youngest child needs some sort of agreeable occupation and a certain amount of physical freedom. There is nothing more painful to young people than to feel that life is one dull routine, and that "nothing ever happens," as we once heard a disconsolate lad remark.—American Agriculturist.

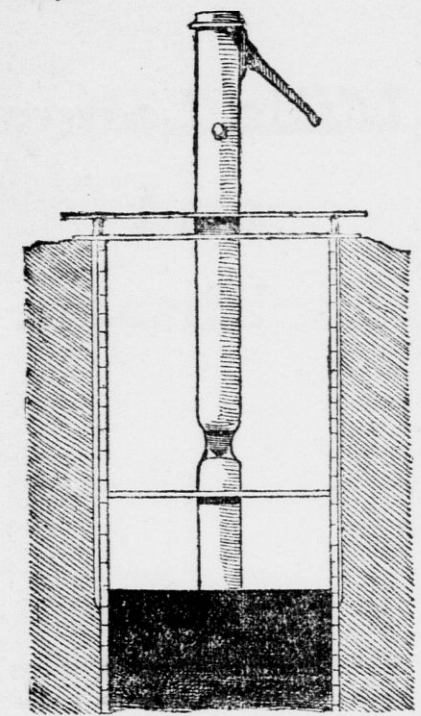
"A woman" thus writes to the Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette. "My homeless friend, you say you have for years longed for the free, independent life of the farmer, but have never been able to get enough money together to buy a farm. But that is just where you are mistaken. For several years you have been drinking a good improved farm at the rate of 100 square feet a day. Figure it out yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. Estimating land at \$43.56 per acre, you will see that it is just one mill per square foot, and one cent for ten square feet. Now, pour down the fiery dose and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends and have them help you gulp down a five-hundred-foot garden. Get on a prolonged spree, and see how long it requires to swallow a pasture large enough to feed a cow—twenty cows."

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE CHAMPION SHEEP AND CATTLE DOGS OF THE WORLD.

A Very Convenient Little Implement. Interesting Items About the Trotting Wonders of the Country—How to Make A Vermin Proof Well.

The use of impure water is the cause of much sickness among farmers as well as among city folk. Generally speaking, farmers flatter themselves that the water in their wells is pure as is a dew drop, while in point of fact it often occurs that said water is absolutely polluted, in a word unhealthful.



A VERMIN PROOF WELL.

These worm and bug invasions are liable to be in every well, and are, moreover, difficult to provide against. The pests cannot be excluded by an ordinary wall because the brick or stone cannot be laid sufficiently close to make it worm proof.

The finishing of the top is an important matter. It should be laid perfectly even and smooth, and covered with a close fitting platform of two inch plank. Near each end of this platform a two by four scantling is fastened, upon which a second platform of two inch plank is spiked.

Old wells, says the authority quoted from, may readily be rendered worm proof by having ten feet of the well taken out and backed with cement as related.

A Very Convenient Implement.

The simple implement shown in the cut is an exceedingly convenient affair, and will pay for itself many times over in one season, by greatly facilitating the insertion of vine stakes, bean poles and other long slender supports, otherwise difficult to set in the ground.



A CONVENIENT IMPLEMENT.

To a round rod of iron, one inch in diameter, weld on a sharp round point one foot long and two and one-half inches in diameter at the top of the point. Any blacksmith can furnish one at small cost when he gets the idea from the cut.

The Scotch Collie.

The employment of the sagacious Scotch collie has largely increased in the United States during the past few years. It is as a sheep dog that the collie is best known in this country, but he is equally valuable as a careful watcher over herds of cattle.



BEN NEVIS, THE CHAMPION COLLIE.

The cut represents Ben Nevis, the well known collie of the Sans Souci kennels in Philadelphia. He was bred in England, and has taken a number of prizes in this country, among which was the champion prize, won in Philadelphia in 1885.

An Experiment in Cutting Wheat.

Experiments at the Ohio State university grounds made it appear that the practice of cutting wheat before it hardens reduces the quality. It is explained that the gluten is two or three days slower in forming than the starch, and when cut in the milk stage, the amount of gluten is materially diminished.

The Country's Clover Crop.

The acreage of clover, both for hay and seed, seems to be steadily increasing in almost every portion of the country. The area shows a marked advance in many states this season, especially west of the Mississippi river and in the south.

Locating Walks and Drives.

When walks and drives are to be located these ought to be placed only where they will be required for every day use, and as direct from one place to another as practicable—not necessarily straight, but on graceful sweeps and curves, which are much more pleasing to the eye.

Squashes as a Second Crop.

Squashes are excellent as a second crop after spinach, onion sets, radishes, kale or lettuce. They are sometimes grown between the rows of early beans, peas, cabbages and potatoes. Every fourth row in the early corn is left vacant and the squash seed planted in these rows, and the early crop cleared away in July before the squashes begin to run.

Peach Trees.

A paragraph from an exchange says: Peach trees growing near the house where dish and wash water are thrown out, are long lived, free from worms, disease, etc. A hint can be had from this, showing that salt and alkali are what gives the result.

On the Country Road.

A Saratoga, N. Y., farmer reports that he keeps crows from pulling the corn by scattering a few quarts over the field for them to pick up, and repeating it if necessary. The crows eat enough grubs and cut worms to pay for the corn.

Five hundred and sixty-five acres of corn have been engaged of the Androscoggin county, Me., farmers by the two Auburn corn canning factories.

Prof. Robertson, of Canada, claims that cream raised by the deep cold process produces a butter that is less highly flavored when first made, and is, in fact, often insipid at that time, but its flavor increases with age, and is at its best when several weeks old.

New England farmers attribute the disease known as weak loins in hogs to lying in hot house manure. It is a rheumatic trouble which may be cured by active and continued rubbing. It may also be cured by exercise and fresh air.

The farmers of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana propose building cotton, cotton seed oil and flour mills at different centers in those states, the farmers to own said mills in common.

Potato growers in California are elated over the success of the plan of shipping potatoes to Chicago.

It is said that the government still owns 39,000,000 acres of unsurveyed land in Nevada.

Pyrethrum is not poisonous to vertebrate animals, but a little of the dust blown upon an insect of almost any kind is sure and speedy death.

Rural New Yorker recommends buhach or pyrethrum, in water, one tablespoonful to two gallons, as an excellent wash to keep flies from worrying work horses.

The freshest eggs are heaviest. Placed in a pan of water they sink; older eggs partly sink, and stale ones float on the top.

Raw onions, chopped fine and mixed with the food twice a week, are said to be a preventive of chicken cholera.

The cultivation of the bamboo for fencing material has been begun in California. It is said that an acre will produce pickets enough each year to make six miles of fence.

The establishment of mills by the Southern Cotton Oil company is an assured fact; they are now erecting eight mills between Texas and North Carolina.

A Thrifty Summering.

There is a millionaire at Coney Island who perhaps lives less expensively than any other person on the island. He is known as a miser and recluse who of late has been suffering from rheumatism. He first appeared at Coney Island two weeks ago, and rented an attic room in a down-town tenement on Baltic avenue, arranging for the use of the kitchen stove for cooking purposes.

Arkansas has organized a state agricultural society.

Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor—the only dressing you require for the hair—and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hair-restorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

Ayer's Hair Vigor, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pimples and Blotches,

So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever discovered.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists; \$1: six bottles for \$5.

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for Station, N.Y. & C.N.Y. & B. Express, Ex & M, Way, Ft. Rows include Grand Rapids, Allegan, Kalamazoo, Schoolcraft, Three Rivers, White Pigeon, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo.

GOING NORTH.

Table with columns for Station, N.Y. & C.N.Y. & B. Express, Ex & M, Way, Ft. Rows include Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, White Pigeon, Three Rivers, Schoolcraft, Allegan, Grand Rapids.

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line. M. E. WATKINS, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

Table with columns for Train Name, A.M., P.M., M. Rows include Accommodation leaves, Express arrives, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail, Day Express, Night Express, Accommodation leaves, Express arrives, Day Express, Atlantic Express.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays.

German Horse and Cow POWDERS!

This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The recipe is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. Oberholzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work with less food while using it.

Allen Durfee, FURNISHING FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

No. 103 Ottawa Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Residence, 193 Jefferson Ave. July 15th

PATENTS.

LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes, Trade marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, Mechanical and Patent Drawings. Circulars free. 105 E. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich. Branch office, London, Eng. Notary Public. apr17

AGENTS WANTED for one of the LARGEST, Oldest Established, and BEST KNOWN NURSERIES IN THE COUNTRY. Most liberal terms. Unparalleled facilities. Established 1846. Mention this paper. GENEVA NURSERY W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, New York. Aug 15 4

THE Patrons' Grocery House

Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvania and New York State Granges and recognized by the State Granges of Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware to furnish Granges with all kinds of Groceries. We carry a large and complete stock of all Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Spices, etc. We fill all orders from Patrons when the order is under Seal of Grange and signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange, and upon receipt of goods and found satisfactory payment to be made within 30 days from date of bills.

THORNTON BARNES,

Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, 241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

THE GUIDE.

We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 350 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 inches in size, 32,351 square inches of information for the consumers. It describes, illustrates and gives the price of nearly all the necessities and luxuries in daily use by all classes of people, and is sent free to any address by mail or express, at our option, upon receipt of 10 cents to pay the cost of carriage. We charge nothing for the book.

All of the goods quoted in the Guide we carry in stock, which enables us to make shipments promptly and as ordered.

We are the original Grange Supply House, organized in 1872 to supply the consumer direct at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are the only house in existence who make this their exclusive business, and no other house in the world carries as great a variety of goods as ourselves. Visitors are invited to call and verify our statement.

We are the authorized agents of the Illinois State Grange. Send for the Guide and see what it contains. If it is not worth 10 cents, let us know, and we will refund the amount paid without question.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

227 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

N. B.—After September 1st, 1887, we will occupy our NEW STORE, 111, 112, 113 & 114 Michigan Ave., 2 blocks north of Exposition Building. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE, JUNE 4, 1887.

Table with columns for Trains Westward and Eastward, No. 18, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

*Way Freight carrying passengers going East, 3:30 P. M.; going west, 10:05 A. M. *Stop for passengers on signal only. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 run daily. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all parts of Canada and United States. For through rates and time apply to G. W. WATSON, Local Agent, Schoolcraft; W. E. DAVIS, Assistant Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago; W. J. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit.

GRANGE COMMISSION HOUSE.

THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant, 163 South Water St., Chicago, Respectfully Solicits Consignments of

Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c

BONDED AGENT of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Association, Chartered Feb. 13, 1878.

All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

TRAVEL VIA Burlington Route. Through Trains with Dining Cars, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Modern Coaches. Sure connections in Union Depots at its terminal points, with trains from and to the East, West, North and South. Cheapest, Best and Quickest Route from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis to DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, CITY OF MEXICO. ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, PORTLAND, ORE. ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON.

Make Your Money Easy!

FARMERS and Farmers' Sons can make more money by engaging with us than at anything else they can do. Why? 1st. Because we publish only books which anyone can sell and which everyone buys. 2d. We guarantee a salary larger than can be earned at anything else. \$5.00 outfit free. Write for particulars.

Standard Publishing House, FLINT, MICH. Newton's improved COW TIE thousands in use. Pushes them back when standing, draws them forward when lying down, and keeps them clean. Circular free, if you mention this paper. E. C. NEWTON, Batavia, Ill. July 1, 1886

The Sorghum Outlook.

We clip from the Husbandman of late date the following sharp editorial criticism on the course pursued by Commissioner Colman in his official relation to Prof. Wiley, chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and their relation to the sorghum industry.

Peter Collier, who shows up "Wiley versus Colman," probably enjoys the defeat of Wiley and the embarrassment of Colman more than any other man. It will be remembered that he was the chemist of the department before the days of Dr. Loring.

Hon. Norman J. Colman has seen a great light. It fell upon his vision at Fort Scott, Kansas, in the present month—shall we say with blinding effect? Hardly, for in some matters the honorable Commissioner is not like him of old, although there is verisimilitude in the conversion; Paul and Colman both obstinate and unyielding until arrested in their mad career.

Very good so far: but in a letter three days later—September 5th—he has this: "We are succeeding beyond anything I ever dreamed of. We have already made over 50,000 pounds of sugar and not a single strike has yielded less than 100 pounds of sugar per ton of cane."

Our machinery works splendidly and the problem of cutting and cleaning the chips is solved beyond a peradventure. He laughs best who laughs last. I expect the Commissioner here in a day or two.

Well the Commissioner was there, as expected, and here is what our informant says about the visit and what followed, the account is dated September 7th.

From the Husbandman. Wiley Versus Colman.

On the 9th of August, Professor Wiley gave an address upon sorghum as a sugar producing plant, in New York, which was reported in the Tribune on the 10th.

The many readers of the HUSBANDMAN will be interested to learn the views of these gentlemen; although it must be confessed that there are, to say the least, certain discrepancies in their statements, which will appear the more clearly by placing the utterances of these two officials of the Department of Agriculture side by side.

I quote from the Tribune and the Monitor. Wiley:—"Sorghum cane is not rich enough in sugar to guarantee profitable production."

Colman:—"I know of no industry in which men can invest capital with more certain assurance of profit."

Wiley:—"The average yield per acre is not over eight tons of sorghum cane, and twenty pounds of sugar to the ton."

Colman:—"Sorghum will pay for cultivation with the price of the seed. An acre will produce twelve tons of cane and a ton will yield two bushels of seed. The works (at Fort Scott) are making 100 pounds of fine sugar per ton of cane from the first run, and it is certain that twenty pounds of sugar can be got from the second run, besides tea gallons of molasses. Still there is something further to be done: there is 200 pounds of sugar in a ton of cane; so it has not reached the maximum of possibility."

Wiley:—"Sorghum juice might be rich in sugar in the morning and poor at night, so that while it might be at a given moment of great value it was practically worthless because no one knew when that moment had arrived, and no one could secure the crop on the instant even if the time were determined. It is this which makes sorghum an untrustworthy and useless plant for sugar."

Colman:—"The sorghum industry has come to stay, no flouring mill is more surely turning out flour from wheat than is this factory (Parkinson Sugar Works) turning out sugar from sorghum cane."

Wiley:—"Until a variety of sorghum which is reasonably constant in its percentage of sugar is obtained, it is of little value for the production of sugar."

Colman:—"There is no plant to compete with sorghum in making sugar. Those gentlemen who have contributed to the success of this industry deserve as highly of their country as did Eli Whitney when he invented the cotton gin. Credit and honor are deserved by those who were its friends when it needed friends."

Such words from his successor in office must fill the remaining days of poor old Loring with gall and bitterness as he considers that during his official life his attitude towards this struggling industry was such that it was most truthfully characterized by the Tribune as being throughout "unreasonable, obstructive and apparently malevolent."

PETER COLLIER Washington, D. C., Sept. 12th, 1887.

GENERAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sept. 1, 1887.

The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held on Tuesday, October 4, 1887, by virtue of Section 3, Article 2, By-Laws of Michigan State Grange:

- Allegan—3 Representatives. Nos. 37, 53, 154, 238, 247, 248, 271, 296, 339, 364, 392, 407, 520, 643, 669. Antrim—1 Rep. Nos. 470, 676. Barry—2 Rep. Nos. 38, 48, 55, 127, 128, 145, 256, 424, 425, 472, 648. Branch—2 Rep. Nos. 88, 91, 95, 96, 97, 136, 137, 152, 400. Berrien—2 Rep. Nos. 14, 40, 43, 80, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 123, 188, 194. Benzie—1 Rep. No. 503. Calhoun—1 Rep. Nos. 65, 66, 83, 85, 129, 292. Cass—1 Rep. No. 162, 427. Crawford—1 Rep. No. 673. Clinton—2 Rep. Nos. 202, 225, 226, 358, 370, 439, 456, 459, 505, 659, 677. Emmett—1 Rep. No. 605. Eaton—1 Rep. Nos. 134, 224, 260, 301, 315, 360, 619. Genesee—1 Rep. No. 387, 565. Grand Traverse—1 Rep. Nos. 379, 469, 624, 655, 663, 672. Gratiot—1 Rep. Nos. 307, 391, 431, 521. Hillsdale—2 Rep. Nos. 74, 78, 107, 108, 133, 182, 269, 273, 274, 288. Huron—1 Rep. Nos. 662, 666, 667, 668, 678, 680. Ingham—2 Rep. Nos. 115, 235, 262, 265, 289, 322, 347, 540. Ionia—2 Rep. Nos. 158, 163, 174, 175, 185, 186, 190, 192, 270, 272, 640. Jackson—1 Rep. No. 45. Kalamazoo—1 Rep. Nos. 8, 11, 21, 24, 49. Kalkaska—1 Rep. Nos. 664, 674. Kent—3 Rep. Nos. 19, 39, 63, 110, 113, 170, 219, 221, 222, 337, 440, 348, 350, 353, 503, 564, 634. LaPeer—1 Rep. Nos. 246, 346, 448, 549, 607. Leelenaw—1 Rep. Nos. 667, 668. Lenawee—2 Rep. Nos. 167, 212, 213, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 293, 384, 660, 509. Livingston—1 Rep. Nos. 90, 613, 336, 631. Macomb—1 Rep. Nos. 403, 657. Manistee—1 Rep. No. 557, 663. Mecosta—1 Rep. No. 362. Montcalm—1 Rep. Nos. 318, 354, 440, 441, 650. Muskegon—1 Rep. Nos. 372, 373, 633. Newaygo—1 Rep. Nos. 494, 495, 511, 544, 545. Oceana—1 Rep. No. 406. Oakland—3 Rep. Nos. 141, 245, 257, 259, 267, 275, 283, 323, 328, 335, 377, 395, 443. Ottawa—2 Rep. Nos. 30, 112, 313, 421, 458, 639. St. Clair—1 Rep. Nos. 491, 528. St. Joseph—3 Rep. Nos. 22, 76, 178, 199, 215, 236, 237, 266, 291, 303, 332, 333. Saginaw—1 Rep. No. 574. Sanilac—1 Rep. Nos. 417, 566, 641, 654, 670. Shiawassee—1 Rep. Nos. 160, 180, 228, 229, 252. Tuscola—1 Rep. Nos. 513, 523, 548, 582, 661. Van Buren—2 Rep. Nos. 10, 23, 32, 36, 60, 89, 158, 159, 230, 346, 355, 610. Washtenaw—1 Rep. Nos. 52, 56, 68, 92, 351, 476. Wayne—2 Rep. Nos. 268, 298, 367, 368, 389, 618, 636.

Wexford—1 Rep. Nos. 632, 633, 644. By the neglect of some secretaries, quite a number of Granges stand now upon our books disfranchised.

For the purpose of securing representatives to all delinquent Granges we shall add to the list all that may report up to the latest moment practicable, and delegates duly elected who at the Convention show a receipt for dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1887, on which is endorsed "entitled to representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the Convention.

We give elsewhere so much of Article 4th, By Laws of State Grange, as relates to the make up of the legislative body of the State Grange.

The following Granges have not reported for the quarter ending March 31, 1887, and that report must be made to entitle to representation.

Nos. 7, 16, 18, 28, 67, 106, 114, 125, 130, 223, 229, 246, 251, 295, 325, 342, 361, 374, 399, 436, 437, 479, 539, 542, 568, 623, 671, 679.

Reports covering March 31, from some Granges will entitle the county to an additional representative. We hope secretaries whose duty it is to attend to this matter will not neglect cut off representation to the State Grange. There is time to get in line if improved. And we suggest that Masters may very properly look after this matter and know that their Grange is entitled to representation.

In the last VISITOR we printed a resolution adopted by the State Grange and construed as authorizing the payment of mileage and per diem by the State Grange to representatives from Pomona Granges. This construction was erroneous. The By Laws of the State Grange were not amended by the adoption of the resolution.

Thief Arrested.

The news was received with the utmost satisfaction by the community that he had terrorized; but the arrest of a disease that is stealing away a loved and valued life, is an achievement that should inspire heart-felt gratitude. Chilliness, cold extremities, depressed spirits, and extremely miserable sensations, with pale, wan features, are the results of disordered kidneys and liver. Arrest the cause at once by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a purely vegetable detective, that will ferret out and capture the most subtle lung or blood disorder. Druggists.

Chicago coal shippers have raised prices 50 and 75 cents per ton.

When fragile woman sighs, deploring The charms that quickly fade away, What power, the bloom of health restoring, Can check the progress of decay? The only aid that's worth attention, For pains and ills of such description, Thousands of women gladly mention— 'Tis "Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but one dollar. Specific for all those chronic ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. The only medicine for such maladies, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles \$1. Six for \$5.

It costs Jackson \$42,192 per year for official salaries.

"I have taken, within the past year, several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and find it admirably adapted to the needs of an impoverished system. I am convinced that this preparation, as a blood purifier, is unequalled."—C. C. Dame, Pastor Congregational church, Andover, Me.

8 Years Old and Looks Well!

OAK GROVE, MICH., Aug., 1887. MR. EDITOR:—It has been 8 years and looks better now than some of my neighbors' houses that were painted two years ago with other paint. It's Grange Paint. Fraternally, A. M. WELLS.

[See advertisement Patrons' Paint Works.—Ed.]

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their organs, the fact that all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

PIANOS.

Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stricker was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in pianos in half a century."

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant. Pianos and Organs sold on cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.

154 Tremont St., Boston, 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N. Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

ShotGuns & Revolvers.

3 MEN of good character wanted in your vicinity for Special Assignments now. Don't delay. Salary from start. BROWN BROS., Nurserymen, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED, LADIEE! for our Fair and Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. \$1 to \$3 per day can be quickly made. Work sent by mail any distance. Particulars free. No charge. Address at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 117 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Box 510. SEPT. 1, 1887

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1887.

Table with columns for various sugar products and prices. Includes items like Cut loaf, Pulverized, Standard granulated, Standard A white, Best white soft A, Good white soft A, Extra C white, Standard B, Extra C yellow, Brown, New Orleans extra light, SYRUP AND MOLASSES, Amber drips, Fancy white maple, Extra golden pure sugar, Fancy New Orleans, White honey drip, Green Maracabo, Green Laguayra, Green Java, Roasted Rio, Roasted Laguayra, Roasted Java, Barnes' Golden Rio.

COFFEES—GREEN AND ROASTED.

Table with columns for coffee products and prices. Includes items like Fancy Rio, Green Rio extra choice, Green Rio prime, Green Rio good, Green Rio common, Green Maracabo, Green Laguayra, Green Java, Roasted Rio No. 1, Roasted Rio No. 2, Roasted Laguayra best, Roasted Java best, Barnes' Golden Rio.

TEAS.

Table with columns for tea products and prices. Includes items like Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong, Japan, Gunpowder.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

Table with columns for dried fruit products and prices. Includes items like Raisins, Prunes, Currants.

WHOLE SPICES.

Table with columns for whole spices and prices. Includes items like Black pepper, White, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs.

PURE GROUND SPICES.

Table with columns for pure ground spices and prices. Includes items like Pure pepper, African cayenne, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Allspice.

GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

Table with columns for grocery sundries and prices. Includes items like Sal Soda, Flour sulphur, Bi-carb soda, Duryea's, Corn starch, Starch, Corn starch, new process.

Mills, Lacey & Dickinson's Pharmacy N. E. Cor. Monroe and Div. Sts., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1887.

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