



## Field and Stock.

### WHEAT GROWING IN MICHIGAN.

M. T. COLE.

"Can we decrease the wheat acreage in Michigan permanently, and what shall we raise in its place?" You ask my views on the latter part of the question.

In the GRANGE VISITOR of August 2, Mr. Ball of Hamburg answers the above question very briefly, but right to the point. I agree with him exactly in the first portion of his article—namely—that we should decrease our acreage of wheat, and shall not disagree with him as to what we shall raise in its place, but may advise other branches of agriculture than those mentioned by him.

As he states, surroundings, conditions, markets, tastes, etc., must govern to some extent the business the farmer must pursue in lieu of the decreased acreage of wheat. While I am a great friend of clover, yet the raising of timothy hay has proved very profitable to many farmers in this county. The price remains about the same as in former years. Oats are a fair crop to raise for profit, and if we abandon a portion of our wheat growing it would be well to raise more oats, as we would need the crop for seeding purposes, also the straw for bedding in the stables and for manure. There is always a ready market for oats, and they are a nice crop to handle and require but a short time to grow.

#### DAIRYING.

Dairying is a very important industry in this county. I presume there are more dairy products sold in this county than in any other county in the state. For six or seven years we have been producing milk to ship to distant markets, and are well pleased and well paid with the business. Where there are canning factories not too many miles away, peas, beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, or squash can be raised with profit. They are not as safe a crop, though, as cereals. I have not mentioned the corn crop, but we can well raise a few more acres of corn. Corn is one of our most important crops in this locality. We like it more and more every year.

Mr. Ball mentions the poultry. There is nothing, in my opinion, that pays so good a profit on the farm as poultry if proper care is given. Winter is the time for the farmer to make money on fowls, as so many neglect them during the cold and stormy months that eggs nearly always command a good price.

#### SOME EXAMPLES.

A prominent farmer, living a few miles from here, remarked to me not long since that he had rather have one acre of raspberries than 50 acres of wheat. He sold this year 170 bushels from three acres of berries. More than half of them were sold at home. A successful farmer, living about three miles from our place, produces milk for shipping purposes, raspberries, and strawberries, besides doing a general farming. He has, I think, nearly three acres of raspberries, and perhaps one-fourth of an acre of strawberries. I presume that more than three hundred dollars were realized from the berries. He is also raising six or eight acres of tomatoes. There are many farmers owning very much larger farms than his but his sales probably are larger than any other farmer in the township. His son has started a pigeon ranch, and will probably make a pretty good thing selling squabs. There is a farmer in a neighboring town who has a pigeon ranch of 2,000 birds. He is making money out of them too.

There is hardly a locality where some new farm industry will not pay. It is useless to sit around and mourn over past prices of wheat and wool and cry hard times. The bright, intelligent farmer is ever on the alert to obtain information in reference to products not raised by himself. This is no time to abandon agricultural journals nor cease to attend farmers' institutes and other agricultural gatherings. If we are only interested we can gain useful information wherever we go. The future of agriculture seems to look somewhat cloudy, but surely the clouds have a silver lining. The fine farms and beautiful farm homes scattered all over our grand state indicate that agricultural pursuits are not only pleasant but profitable.

Palmyra.

### TREATMENT OF COWS DURING SHORT PASTURE.

I. N. COWDREY.

Almost every farmer fails to provide means to bridge over the period of short pasture that is almost sure to come during the latter part of July and the entire month of August, and quite frequently on through the month of September. Experience has taught me that there are several reasons why this thing occurs. One reason is, he thinks he hasn't the time; then he hates to spare the ground, simply because it is out of the usual order of things; then pasture being good in the spring, it seems not to enter his mind that there will be a shortage

at any time during the summer. I have been right there myself; it's more neglect than anything else. It simply requires a little extra effort; and, once a farmer acquires the habit of doing so, he will always provide for such emergencies.

Today pasture in the fields is nothing but a crisp. Hundreds of cattle are actually suffering from the flies and nothing to eat; getting poorer every day, scarcely giving enough milk for family use, when they ought to give an abundance and to spare. The milk is not so good; children, chickens, pigs, and in fact nothing is so good as when you have plenty of good sweet milk, a lack of which affects the pocket book and the machinery all the way through.

#### SWEET CORN SALVATION.

I would recommend sweet corn as the very best green feed to help through the period of short pasture. Then I would say, take your cows off pasture entirely, and keep them in the stable, away from the flies, with plenty of good fresh water. Feed them all they will eat up clean, three times a day. Have your corn patch close to the barn. Cut enough after supper each day to last through the next. Don't be stingy and pull any of the ears off except what you wish for table use. Remember you raised this for the cows, and give them all of it. This is four times cheaper than pasture, not counting the great gain in milk, which will make the pigs' tails curl tighter.

A half acre is plenty to plant for each cow. Don't sow it, but plant it so you can cultivate, and assure an abundance of good ears. Sowed corn, if it becomes dry weather will wilt badly, and often not amount to anything, besides not being nearly so sweet. It may be the easier to sow it, but it is not so good and cheap in the end.

#### A SUCCESSION.

I would plant a succession, but plant it all at the same time, by planting the earliest to the latest. Plant about one-fourth of the patch to Cory's early, one-third to early Minnesota, and the rest to Stowel's Evergreen. This is more business like, and you will have it off your hands at the same time, and not be bothered by so many different plantings.

I would plant only one way by drilling, but if you are a little slack in cultivating, or think you have too much else to do, you had better plant in rows both ways so it can be kept clean easier. Plant the Cory two and a half feet apart each way, if planted both ways; early Minnesota, two and a half by three feet; and the Evergreen two and a half by three and a half feet. Arrange it so one two and a half foot row will extend the same way through the entire patch. This will enable you to cultivate both ways while the corn is small, keeping all the weeds out of the rows.

If your corn is planted early, and in the above manner, it will give you green corn for the table from the last of July till the frost kills it. And cows treated in this way will give four times the amount of richer milk than if left in the dry pasture fields. It would be well to give a small quantity of clover hay to each cow once a day.

#### IN THE STABLE.

I tie with a rope. Have a feed rack built from the ceiling down, instead of from the floor up. Let the slats for the rack be three inches wide, and be placed about four inches apart, and be nailed to the wall in front of the cow, about two feet from the floor, and extending out over the cow at an angle of forty-five degrees, and then nailed to the ceiling above. While the cow is standing in a natural position, feeding at the rack, place a four inch square piece of timber directly in front of her hind feet, extending across the stall, and nail to the floor. The floor may be level. Put in the bedding, and it will last till it is worn into dust, and your cow will keep as clean as if in a pasture field. The cow in lying down will soon learn to step forward to avoid the 4x4.

Try it. I do just as this paper says.

Ithaca.

### DOES SWINE GROWING PAY?

A. H. WARREN.

There is no domestic stock kept on the farm that is so often in favor, out of favor, up and down, as swine. Every farmer will stick to his horses, his cattle, and his sheep, year in and year out; but this year they will try the red hog, next year the black, and the year after the white breed, and then for a change will drop them altogether for a year or two. Swine diseases scare one out of the business, high priced corn and low priced pork disgust another, and so it goes. Farmers who crib their corn in forty dollar horses and one dollar sheep, grumble that hogs don't pay. It is no wonder that hogs don't pay those who make them the scapegoat of the farm. As a rule nothing else pays on a farm where hogs don't pay. And again, as a rule, when nothing pays the hog is held responsible. I hold, and experience has proved my claim, that hogs handled intelligently one year with another are the best paying live stock on the farm. With the same care as to breeding, feeding, and marketing, they will yield a better

profit than horses, cattle, or sheep. A promising gilt, purchased in the fall for \$20, ought at the least to raise six good pigs the spring following. The pigs when eight months old, together with the dam, at a very low estimate should weigh 1,500 pounds, and at \$5 per hundred give you \$75 for care and feed, less the purchase price and interest on the same for one year. Will any other \$20 investment in live stock yield as well? Each one must answer for himself.

Care and breeding are as essential to great success with hogs as with horses. Their needs should be as closely studied, their wants as fully supplied. But the man who goes into swine raising when hogs are high, and goes out of the business when prices are low, and changes breeds with the changes of the seasons, will always have ample reason to complain that hogs do not pay.

Finally, to be a successful swine raiser, the first qualification is to have a liking for the business. Then you should know to a certain degree the care and management they should receive, and with experience you will learn much which you cannot learn by any other way. Then in selecting a breed attend the fairs, look each breed over carefully, note the good points and the bad ones, if there are any, ask questions as to their age, prolificness, etc. Then choose the breed that suits you best, all things being considered, give them proper care and management, stick to them through thick and thin, and you will never regret your investment.

Ovid.

### POULTRY NOTES.

The poultry is now beginning to moult. Feed them a little richer food and get them over their moult before cold weather comes this fall. Hens that moult early make good winter layers.

Keep the males away from the females until the hens moult. The hens are weak when moulting and will moult better if not annoyed by the attention of the males.

Now is the time to gather up dust for dust baths for the fowls this winter. Gather a couple of barrels full. It will keep your chickens free from lice this winter and add 25 per cent to your egg production. It is the best thing to preserve the droppings. Scatter it under the roosts and it takes up the ammonia from the droppings, and makes a first class fertilizer. You can keep the droppings thus preserved in barrels or in any dry place. It loses its strength if it gets wet.

As your chicks grow larger and crowd together in the small coops, see that they do not get too crowded, and move the coops around in fresh places. Plenty of room and clean quarters is what they want.

Keep the late chicks by themselves so that the older ones can't get their food from them. If the late chicks are not given the best of care they won't amount to much. When the cold weather comes they will stop growing, and if not in full feather, will catch cold and be a source of annoyance all winter.

Begin to make preparations for the poultry exhibit at the county fairs. Pick out your best cockerel and pullet and get them tame, so you can handle them. Feed them a little extra, and show them at your county fair. That is the way to learn who has the best chicks. You will learn much and help the industry. If you have some that you think are extra nice, and the best in the state, send them down to the State Fair at Detroit in September and find out how much better chicks somebody else has.

Don't overlook the poultry exhibit at any of the fairs. If you raise poultry you will always find something there to interest you.

POULTRYMAN.

### DISPOSING OF THE SURPLUS CROP.

GEO. E. HILTON.

The time is now at hand when we should begin to arrange for our exhibit at the county fairs. And I hope every county fair in the state will have a honey exhibit this fall. Space can be secured by applying to the managers now. And although there may be no premiums offered, if you make a good exhibit this fall you will have no trouble in getting premiums for another year. I urge this course because there is no better way to advertise and sell your honey. You can probably get permission to sell the last day, and perhaps all through the fair, providing you do not sell your exhibit until the last. To sell successfully at fairs you should have hundreds of small packages that you can sell for five cents each and upward. The Canadians have little tin receptacles, holding an ounce, that they give away, and it invariably sells from one to ten pounds of extracted honey. Then to introduce their

comb honey they have plates and a one pound section of honey on each, cut from corner to corner, leaving  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the comb sticking to each side of the section, these they sell for five cents each, thus realizing 20 cents a pound for their comb honey besides sending out the best advertising medium in the world. "Their cry is, 'Honey on a stick, five cents a lick.'" I don't know that it has ever been tried in the states but we see no reason why it will not work. In fact I know it will, and it makes a much more healthful sweet for the children than the poisonous candies offered at such places.

#### A BUSINESS TRIP.

Now perhaps there are localities where fairs will not be held. In that case, in the fall it is an excellent plan to take a horse and wagon and a load of honey, and go right through the country. Get acquainted with your neighbors who live outside your immediate circle, and you will be surprised at the amount of honey you will sell, and the amount of pleasure you will realize. I like to get all the pleasure I can out of my work. It shortens the days and lessens the burden very materially.

Perhaps some of you will object to this latter plan because it savors so much of peddling, but after trying it once you will find it a real pleasure and a rest from the usual routine of work, and you are doing a good at the same time, and disposing of your honey at home at remunerative prices.

#### PREPARING FOR AUTUMN.

By the time this number of the VISITOR reaches its readers, the main honey flow will be over and you should begin to crowd the bees down by removing all the finished sections of comb honey from the two supers now on the hives, and putting all the unfinished ones into one super with a view of getting them finished up and avoid carrying over so many unfinished sections. This, too, has a tendency to make the bees store honey in the brood nest for their consumption during the coming winter. This may seem a little early to prepare for winter, but it is the safer way. There are those who recommend and practice extracting the honey and feeding sugar syrup for winter stores. I cannot recommend this plan. By feeding nothing but honey you will hear less about adulterated honey.

Fremont.

### EATING FRUIT.

R. M. KELLOGG.

The question is, are both city and country people eating more fruit than formerly, and is the consumption keeping pace with production? Unquestionably the consumption of fruit is many times as much as it was ten or fifteen years ago, and in future will occupy a larger place in the dietary list of the family. There is no question that the diet of "hog and hominy" of the past must give way to the more palatable and cooling fruit ration, especially during the summer months. The present improvements in evaporating and canning fruits must make it the year round necessity.

Farmers are fast learning that they do not need a large plot of ground to grow all the berries they can eat. Properly fit a piece ten by thirty feet and stock it with strawberries free from exhaustion, and give it just a little care, and a family of six or eight cannot eat all the fruit during the season. Twice the ground will furnish the raspberries, and the same with blackberries and grapes. It only requires a little common sense and a trifle of exertion to secure these luxuries, and people are fast catching on to this idea; and as an evidence of this we need only cite that all agricultural journals, as well as many county papers now have a regular department, and frequently the first page devoted to the fruit interests with elaborate and carefully written practical articles by experts. Whereas ten years ago scarcely any of them gave it more than "a passing remark."

#### FRUIT AS MEDICINE.

Not only is this true, but all our medical colleges are impressing students with the idea of prescribing a fruit diet as a cure for many of the ills the human family are heir to. Prof. Vaughan, now dean of the medical faculty of the Michigan University, in an elaborate paper read before the state horticultural society, pointed out a long list of diseases that would succumb to a diet of fruit acids and sugars more readily than to any other mode of treatment.

A few years ago all ships leaving port, especially for the Arctic seas, regarded scurvy as the terror of the voyage, but now no such thing is known. The ship carries a bounteous supply of canned and preserved fruits, which forms a large part of the rations for the crew. Prof. Vaughan asserted there were many families constantly attended by physicians, who, if put on a fruit diet, would scarcely know themselves in a few weeks, and the doctor would lose his job.

We may cite the large increase of nurseries for the propagation of plants and trees. Fifty years ago the number of nurseries in the United States was very meagre

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Revised List of Grange Supplies

Kept in the office of Sec'y of the

Michigan State Grange

And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Order, or the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

- Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred, \$0.75
Secretary's ledger, 85
Secretary's record, 85

THE NEW REGULATION BADGE

Adopted by the National Grange Nov. 24, 1893, is manufactured by THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO., Newark, N. J.

Farms in Isabella County

AVERAGE ABOUT SEVENTY ACRES EACH. Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards, neat country school houses and churches...

ARE YOU OPPOSED TO TRUSTS?

Will you Back those that Fight them? Every Farmer says Yes. Then buy your

Harrows and Cultivators! of the manufacturer that has spent thousands of dollars fighting combines. THE WHIPPLE HARROW CO., St. Johns, Mich.

GRAIN FEEDING LAMBS FOR MARKET.

Continued from page 6.

the shoulder fibre in the grain fed lot was five inches as against 3.76 in the other; in the second trial four inches as against 4.2 inches, and in the third it was 3.3 inches against 2.9 inches.

FAIRPORT, N. Y.

I think we all like to get away from home occasionally to visit our sister states, and compare them with our own beloved Michigan, but few of us care to remain away permanently.

August 7th, ere the morning star grew dim, I boarded a fast train at Charlotte, Michigan, for the east, and some time after the evening star had disappeared from view I landed safely at this place, coming by way of the Grand Trunk to Suspension Bridge, and then by the West Shore, via Buffalo.

All through central and eastern Michigan crops were suffering for a good heavy rain, and the most of the way through Ontario it was the same. In Eaton county oats were all harvested before I left.

All crops are looking fine except a few fields of onions. A good many fields of late potatoes are in blossom at this writing and the tops are green and luxuriant. A great many potatoes are grown here, also cabbage and onions, and one misses the broad fields of wheat, oat, and corn that are so common in the southern and central parts of our own state.

One who is only familiar with the branch lines of the great railroads can scarcely have any conception of the amount of traffic over the main lines. The N. Y. Central, with its four tracks, and long, heavy trains passing every ten or fifteen minutes—trains half a mile long—gives one a new idea of what a strike and tie up for a few days means for a great railroad centre like Chicago.

While the trains quickly transport the perishable products to market, the lazy canal boats creep along at snail pace with their loads of freight. One looking upon the amount of traffic between the east and west is led to speculate on how long it will be ere the 8 feet in depth of the Erie canal will be changed to 20 or 24, and great ocean liners sail from Chicago across southern Michigan, to Buffalo and through the enlarged Erie canal to the Atlantic.

Members of the Grange in this state are mourning the death of the State Master, Geo. P. Cushman, which occurred at his home in Norwich, death coming to him suddenly while in the hay field, July 31. Grange Day brought together a large number at Thousand Island Park Aug 13.

with the governor in his plea for good roads. In Michigan we have mud sometimes—here sand—like the poor—they have always with them. For repairs they use gravel that is about one fourth cobble stones—the result can be imagined. I admit our roads can be improved but Michigan does not stand alone in that respect.

APOLLOS LONG. Aug. 16, 1894.

Grange News.

Correspondents, and all Patrons indeed, are requested to send us postal cards giving some news jottings,—anything of interest to you. It will interest others. Please also send short answers to some or all of the following questions.

- 1. How is your Grange prospering?
2. Have you many young people?
3. What do outsiders think of your Grange and its work?

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

I have not written anything about De Witt Grange for a long time. But I must write now and tell how we are prospering. We initiated seven in the third and fourth degree, Saturday evening July 28, and took in two members by demit.

Our Grange sent for 1,200 pounds of binding twine. It gave universal satisfaction. We have nearly 70 members in good standing. The attendance is good and we expect to have interesting meetings at every session.

Montcalm Grange, No. 318, is still alive, and although quite silent outside its hall, there has been renewed interest in its work the past six months. Our meetings consist of a sprinkling of literary work but principally of important questions that are deposited by any member of the Order who desires information on any subject, in a question box.

The forty-fifth annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will open on Monday, September 10, on the grounds of the Detroit Exposition Company, and will continue until Friday, September 21.

Wheat Experiments. The results of field experiments with wheat at this station may be briefly summarized as follows: 1. Varieties of wheat are found to differ materially in their adaptation to a particular soil or locality, and hence the farmer must determine for himself what varieties are best suited to his conditions.

Keene Grange, No. 270, held a well attended and very interesting open meeting on the evening of August 25, Sister Frank Abbot (Ceres) presiding. The following program was carried out in full. Singing—"Sowing the seed," Grange choir. Reading—"Brevity of life," W. M. Foster.

Van Buren county Pomona Grange held its last meeting with Covert Grange Aug. 16, 1894. The afternoon was an open session and well attended. Mr. Showdy of Hamilton, gave a paper on "Silver," Mrs. J. M. Fisk of Lawrence, a paper on "Woman suffrage," and Mrs. A. Stephens of Paw Paw, a paper entitled "Lightening woman's work."

Danby Grange, No. 185, is prospering the same as usual. Sister Nellie Mayo of Battle Creek, gave an elocutionary entertainment at Danby Grange hall, August 17, and it was pronounced by those competent to judge to be very fine. Her mode of delivery was clear and distinct, and showed that she had given much time and study to the work.

had but few exceptions here, the yield of wheat has steadily increased with the increase in quantity of seed up to eight pecks per acre; but the increase from thick seeding has been most marked in unfavorable years characterized by severe winters. 4. Sowing as early as the 20th of September has generally produced better yields than any later date.

5. When grown in rotation with other grain and grass crops wheat has yielded over 35 per cent more, on an average, than when grown continuously on the same soil or in alternation with another grain crop. 6. Experiments with early and late harvesting of wheat indicate that, when the grain ripens normally, there is a steady increase of grain up to full ripeness, although the weight per struck bushel may be greatest when the crop is harvested in the "dough" stage; and that the yield and weight per measured bushel are both reduced by allowing the crop to stand until "dead" ripe.

7. A net profit was realized from the use of a commercial fertilizer on the wheat crop of 1893-4; but in previous experiments such fertilizers have frequently proved unprofitable on the station farm. 8. Fair profits have been realized this year from the use of fresh horse manure upon the wheat crop, and this is in accord with the results of previous experiments in this line, although the profits have usually been less than for the present year.

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The literary passions of a literary man are always interesting and they are peculiarly so when an author of such renown as William Dean Howells tells of them. The tenth installment of Mr. Howells' literary biography under the title of "My literary Passions" appears in the September Ladies Home Journal. Next in interest to Mr. Howells' contribution comes a page devoted to "The Daughter in the Home," by Mrs. Burton Kingsland, Mrs. Hamilton Mott and the editor of the Journal. A particularly helpful article in response to the question "What Are Building Societies?" is contributed by Mr. Addison B. Burk, so widely known as an authority upon the subject. Mrs. Van Koert Schuyler writes most earnestly on the subject of women "Living Beyond Their Strength."

The fourth paper of Mrs. Burton Kingsland's series, "A Daughter at Sixteen," is given. The September Atlantic is a fiction number, containing a dozen short stories of the highest merit. Anything that appears in the Atlantic is first class, and this number but proves the statement. The two most important topics editorially treated in the "Progress of the World" department of the September Review of Reviews are the new tariff law in the United States and the war between Japan and China in Corea; other matters receiving attention in this department are the proposed increase of our army and navy, the problem of speed at sea, the trend to a fixed wage scale in England, the movement for jury reform in the United States, the use of the term "Anarchist" as an epithet, the Alabama election, the latest phases of British politics, the Evicted Tenants bill, Mgr. Satolli's decision against the liquor business, the advance of science in America, and the death of George Inness, the foremost American landscape painter.

Judge Walter Clark, the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, writes in the September Arena on "The election of senators and the president by popular vote, and the veto." Judge Clark is in favor of the election of senators, by popular vote, but is opposed to the extension of the principle to presidential elections, as he believes it would imperil the republic. But he considers the powers of patronage and the veto vested in the president anomalous and dangerous, and would have them curtailed.

The complete novel in the September number of Lippincott's is "Captain Molly," by Mary A. Denison, and deals with the philanthropic work of the Salvation Army. The heroine, a banker's daughter, leaves a luxurious home to dwell for a time in Paradise Flats, and tries, not without success, to alleviate the miseries of her neighbors there, the hero follows her in disguise, and the tale comes to an orthodox end. The three short stories are of unusual merit. "Josef Helmut's Goetz," by Frederick R. Burton, is a weird tale of a too imaginative musician and of a violin which imprisoned a human soul. Will N. Harben does his very best work in "The Sale of Uncle Rastus," a slave whose devotion to his master assumed a unique form. "On Second Thoughts," by Lagale D. Morgan, is a love story with an uncommon ending, for the young lady's heart was finally controlled by her head.

STATE FAIR AT DETROIT. The Great Exhibition Opens on Monday, September 10. The forty-fifth annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will open on Monday, September 10, on the grounds of the Detroit Exposition Company, and will continue until Friday, September 21.

This is the only general fair or exposition to be held in the state this year, and every effort is being made to have it excel all previous exhibitions in the history of the Society. The premiums aggregate \$13,000, and this amount of money will undoubtedly draw together the finest display representing the agricultural, horticultural, manufacturing, mining, and household interests of Michigan that has been seen in years.

Detroit manufacturers and merchants will make large and attractive exhibits. The live stock premiums have been greatly increased, and a magnificent display is assured. The races occur on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of the first week, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the second. There are three events on each day's racing card, and the purses aggregate \$4,500. Entries close September 4. Bicycle races will take place on two days of the fair, the dates not yet having been fixed.

The art exhibit is in charge of Prof. A. H. Griffith, director of the Detroit Museum of Art, and the finest collection of paintings ever shown at a Michigan fair may be expected. There will also be special outdoor features to be announced later, and altogether, it will be the greatest exhibition Michigan people have seen in years. All the railroads will give half rates to Detroit during the fair, with still lower special excursion rates on certain days. Steamboat excursions will also be run from various lake and river points.

WHEAT EXPERIMENTS. [Bulletin Indiana Station.] SUMMARY. The results of field experiments with wheat at this station may be briefly summarized as follows: 1. Varieties of wheat are found to differ materially in their adaptation to a particular soil or locality, and hence the farmer must determine for himself what varieties are best suited to his conditions. 2. Under proper treatment wheats have maintained their yields and quality in the same soil for years. It is therefore unnecessary to change wheat every few years to prevent "running out." 3. As a general rule, which has

had but few exceptions here, the yield of wheat has steadily increased with the increase in quantity of seed up to eight pecks per acre; but the increase from thick seeding has been most marked in unfavorable years characterized by severe winters. 4. Sowing as early as the 20th of September has generally produced better yields than any later date. In very dry years it has been found better, however, to wait until the ground is sufficiently moist to insure prompt and vigorous germination.

5. When grown in rotation with other grain and grass crops wheat has yielded over 35 per cent more, on an average, than when grown continuously on the same soil or in alternation with another grain crop. 6. Experiments with early and late harvesting of wheat indicate that, when the grain ripens normally, there is a steady increase of grain up to full ripeness, although the weight per struck bushel may be greatest when the crop is harvested in the "dough" stage; and that the yield and weight per measured bushel are both reduced by allowing the crop to stand until "dead" ripe. 7. A net profit was realized from the use of a commercial fertilizer on the wheat crop of 1893-4; but in previous experiments such fertilizers have frequently proved unprofitable on the station farm. 8. Fair profits have been realized this year from the use of fresh horse manure upon the wheat crop, and this is in accord with the results of previous experiments in this line, although the profits have usually been less than for the present year.

**Notices of Meetings.**

**HURON POMONA.**

The next regular meeting of Huron county Pomona Grange will be held with Wadsworth Grange, September 13. Fourth degree members are invited.  
**MRS. B. NUGENT, Sec'y.**

**KENT POMONA.**

The next meeting of Kent county Grange will be held with Cascade Grange, on Sept. 12. The morning session will open at 10 o'clock and will be devoted to special work of the Grange. The afternoon session will be an open meeting with the following program.

Music by Cascade Grange.  
 Discussion of county road law (by request). Led by Brother H. C. Dennison.  
 Home training of children, Sisters H. G. Holt, and S. C. Peterson.  
 Music by the choir.  
 Strikes and strikers, S. C. Peterson, R. Dockery, and Edward Campeau.  
 Recitation, Belle Vanderhoff.  
 Solo, H. G. Holt.  
 Need of political education for farmers, Brothers Wesley Johnson, L. R. Davis and Brass.  
 Volunteer recitations.  
 Doxology by the Grange.  
 It is expected that members will carry their own lunch.  
**WM. T. ADAMS, Lecturer.**

**GRANGERS', FARMERS' AND TEACHERS' GROVE MEETING, OLINDER'S GROVE, BENONA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.**

10 A. M. Music.  
 10:05—Prayer, J. K. Fletcher.  
 10:10—Music.  
 10:15—Greeting, R. H. Taylor, Master Sylvan Grange.  
 10:40—Response, Neil McCallum, Hesperia. Recitation, Miss Tillie Schmidt.  
 12:00—Picnic dinner.  
 1:00 P. M.—Recitation, Mrs. May Robertson.  
 1:05—Address. "Farmers often lose more by negligence than they make," Judge F. J. Russell.  
 1:35—"The unwritten poetry of country life," W. F. Taylor.  
 2:00—"Conditions necessary to government by the people." This subject to be treated in the form of a round table discussion, each speaker being allowed five minutes' time. The following named ladies and gentlemen are expected to help in this discussion, D. E. McClure, J. G. Farrell, Andrew Brady, Arthur Scott, Mrs. Arthur Scott, Abel White, Wm. H. Barry, W. J. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Scott, Robert Walton.  
 3:00—Music.  
 "The spade and the book," O. F. Munson, principal Hesperia schools.  
 3:20—Recitation, H. M. Royal.  
 3:30—"The hope of the nation is in her schools." To be treated by Philip Decker, Henry Willman, Miss Vesta B. Smith, A. E. Sauter and Geo. C. Myers, in five minute addresses.  
 3:55—Music. Adjournment.  
 The Hesperia visiting friends will be entertained, while on this side of the county, by their friends here.  
**D. E. McCLURE,  
 O. F. MUNSON,  
 Committee on Program.**

**ST. CLAIR AND SANILAC.**

The St. Clair and Sanilac Pomona Grange will meet with Rural Grange, Forester, road on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at

10 o'clock a. m. Opening address by Worthy Master M. Kerr. After dinner, reports of subordinate Granges, and then the following

**PROGRAM:**

"Co-operation," by S. A. Terpenning.  
 "Dairying," by D. Wooley.  
 Essay, by M. F. Carlton.  
 Recitation, by Mrs. A. Maynard.  
 "Grape culture," by Samuel Martin.  
 "Grange work," by S. A. Coon.  
 "County roads," by Jonathan Maynard.  
 "Small fruits," by Wm. Sanderson.  
 Recitation, by Libbie Terpenning.  
 "Benefits of organization," by H. B. Little, and H. Campbell.  
 Recitations, by John Kerr, Edith Templeton, May McLean, Willie Little.  
 "Horticulture," by F. W. Templeton.  
**BY COMMITTEE.**

Opening a watch case with a knife or fingernail is needless in our day. The Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., furnishes free a handsome watch case opener which makes, besides, a pretty charm for the watch chain. If you can't get one from your jeweler, send to Philadelphia. This Company is the largest of its kind in the world, and makes all kind of cases. Its specialty is the Boss filled case. Jas. Boss invented and made the first filled case in 1859, and many of the cases then made and worn since are still intact. Later the Boss patents passed into the hands of the Keystone Company, which has the sole right to make these cases. It has also the sole right to use on its cases the patent Non-pull-out bow or ring, which prevents loss of the watch by theft or injury to it by accident. The Keystone Company does not retail, but all jewelers sell the Boss and other Keystone cases.

**MAGAZINE NOTICES.**

An article gathering together "World-wide Echoes of the Parliament of Religions," by the Rev. John Henry Barrows of Chicago, who was chairman of the Parliament, will appear in the September Forum. The books, articles, lectures, and addresses that have been published and delivered about the Parliament during the year since it was held in almost every civilized language, would fill many volumes. Perhaps no previous meeting of men anywhere on earth was ever so much discussed within the first year that followed it. Dr. Barrows sums up the results of this year of "echoes."

**THE HISTORY OF THE Patrons of Husbandry.**

BY O. H. KELLEY.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange has placed a limited supply of the above work, in this office, for sale. The book contains 441 pages, is printed on good paper, well bound, and has several illustrations. It is a history of the Order from 1866 to 1873.

Price per Copy, 75 Cents.

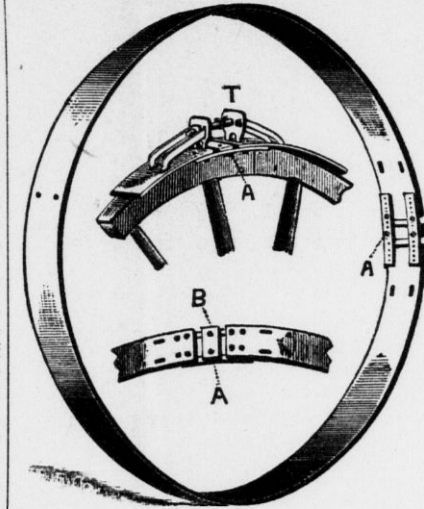
On receipt of the above price, a copy will be sent by mail to the party ordering. Address

**JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary,  
 512 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.**

**IONIA DISTRICT FAIR**

Will be held October 2-5. Open to Ionia, Montcalm, Kent, Eaton, Barry, Ingham, Clinton and Gratiot counties. Competition in live stock department open to the state.

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**The Grange Visitor**

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**EVEN LARGER THAN WAS ANTICIPATED!**

**THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR FOR 1894**

will be much more extensive than had been hoped for. The grounds of the Detroit Exposition Company are by far the largest in the state, yet the officials of the fair have been at their wits' end to find room for the anxious exhibitors. You can count on seeing the biggest fair ever held in this state. It begins next week, on

**Monday, September 10, and continues ten full days, Closing Friday, September 21.**

Exhibits will be in place promptly and you will be sure to see everything whenever you come. Plan to come at as early a date as possible. Don't wait until the last day. It may rain!

**A Few of the Best Exhibits will be**

- THE STOCK EXHIBIT;** the stockmen are turning out in liberal numbers with their best stock.
- FRUITS AND VEGETABLES;** will be well represented.
- CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES;** can't find room to show all they want to.
- IMPLEMENTS;** are fairly packed into the grounds. This exhibit is simply immense.
- THE ART EXHIBIT;** a loan exhibit, and itself worth going purposely to see.

**Some of the Novelties:**

- THE FISH EXHIBIT;** The Michigan Fish Commission will have a representative exhibit.
- THE INDIAN VILLAGE;** really a most interesting and instructive scene.
- A ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION;** made by the same man whose collections at the World's Fair attracted so much attention.
- MISS LILLIAN CODY;** the famous female sharpshooter and rider of unbroken and "bucking" horses. She will ride any horse brought to the grounds.
- PARKS OF ELK AND DEER.**

**The Races** will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the first week, and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the second week. The dates of races are Sept. 12, 13 and 14, and 17, 18 and 19.

**REMEMBER THE DATES OF THE FAIR, SEPTEMBER 10 to 21.** Half fare on all roads. Special excursion rates on various dates. Watch the announcements.

If you want to know any thing more write the

**SECRETARY, Exposition Grounds, Detroit, Mich.**







