

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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## The Grange Visitor

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## Agricultural Department.

### IN THE CORNFIELD

They go, in the April morning,  
The father and son, afield,  
And plowing the greenward under,  
Prepare for the harvest's yield.  
The father is thoughtful, sober,  
The son is blithe and gay;  
And thus the hours fly swiftly  
Of this glad, hopeful day.

They go again in the Maytime  
And "tickle the earth with a hoe,"  
They drop the tiny kernels  
Of corn in the ground below.  
The father tells his stories  
Of the primitive olden time,  
And the son, mayhap is dreaming  
Of odors of rose and thyme.

Anon corn-blades are springing  
Out from the earth's dark mould:  
Unto the air and sunshine  
Their leaves they now unfold.  
The slender blades grow stronger  
Under the dew and sun,  
And the hue grows clearer, deeper,  
Of the green stalks every one.

There's a rustle of leaves in the cornfield,  
As the August breeze goes by,  
Mid the stalks are the children playing,  
And they look to the bending sky;  
They ask whence come the voices  
Of the winds in their mild, sweet mood,  
And wonder if it's from Heaven,  
If it is the whisper of God.

The field becomes a forest  
Of stalks, and tassels, and grain,  
When skies are grown more sober  
And falls September rain,  
Then the reapers with their sickles  
Garner the ripened ears,  
Symbols of life's ripe harvest  
For the granary of the years.

### The New Cattle Disease—Pleuro-Pneumonia.

To the *Breeders' Gazette* more than to all other stock papers combined, and to it almost entirely, is due the arousing of the public to the danger of this contagious disease and the precautions necessary to its spread.

From the *Gazette* of Sept. 11, is condensed the following essential facts from the report of State Veterinarian N. H. Paaren.

In from three weeks to three months after exposure to this disease the animal afflicted will voluntarily isolate itself from the remainder of the herd, a listlessness, unequal temperature of the body, irregularity in appetite and rumination, falling off in milk and slight shivering, a slight, dry, short, single cough, gradually increasing as the disease develops into more frequent and painful efforts, accompanied by arching of the body and extending the neck and head. The animal appears cold and emits a sticky discharge from the nose.

These symptoms may continue several weeks when the second stage begins. This is indicated by an intensification of the symptoms mentioned in the first stage accompanied by a very labored breathing amounting to grunting.

The animal shows no disposition to move and is stiff. There is a constant moaning and saliva exudes from the mouth. Extremities are cold and dropsical swellings appear under the jaws and chest.

Death ensues in from one to three weeks after the appearance of the second stage.

Autopsy of animals killed or dead show that one or both lungs have grown fast to the ribs, and were deep red in color, solidified, and increased from two to five times their normal weight, (about four pounds).

The disease has long been prevalent in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and District Columbia, and has been scattered by spring combination sales of cattle, being largely confined at present to Jersey cattle, not that they are more subject to the disease than other breeds, but because individual animals were sold afflicted with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and were shipped from infected farms not strictly quarantined. Of course it is understood there is no remedy and the disease is incurable, because of its exceedingly contagious nature, no effort should be made to save animals.

E. W. S.

Among the sheep at the Illinois State Fair that attracted attention, were the Lincolns exhibited by Mr. A. M. Newton, of Pontiac, Michigan. Mr. Newton showed a fine lot of wethers at the last Fat Stock Show. These were a lot of 11 two-year-old wethers, which averaged 263 pounds, and sold for 8 cents a pound. The low prices of wool can not take off the profit of raising such sheep as these. —*Farmers' Review.*

### Rules For Marketing.

1. When you get to town ask the merchant what he will give; he knows more about the market than you do.
2. This getting up at four o'clock to go to market is an imposition. Never submit to an imposition.
3. Don't be in a hurry to sell, you will have more time after a little, and if the price is down it can't be helped.
4. Never deal with your neighbors. It might get you into trouble. You can avoid it by giving away your stuff or charging so much that they can buy cheaper in town.
5. Don't peddle, it isn't dignified.
6. Put the best always on top. Other people do.
7. It's bad for others to be in debt; don't trust. But if you do trust don't discriminate, it might give offense.
8. Don't trouble to make things look nice, they are just as good without it, besides isn't it a little dishonest?
9. Never let anyone know what you are raising. The boys might steal it and your acquaintances try to buy it. Advertising belongs to business men.

A. A. CROZIER,  
Ann Arbor, Sept. 18.

### Art in Plowing.

Allow me to say that a good farmer cannot afford to have a boy plow for him. In the first place, it is not boy's work to follow a team all day, or even half a day; then he cannot mend a balk by pulling the plow back; he cannot turn a corner properly for want of strength in his arms; and if he follows the plow, he never will have straight legs. So much for the boy.

Plowing needs to be done in the best manner to insure a crop; any after culture, of corn for instance, cannot retrieve bad plowing in the first place. I see very many fields where farmers have for years commenced plowing on the outside, and continued to do so until they have raised quite a bank, and fairly dug out the center. This should never be done. If your field is level and even and you must plow in lands, have them in even width, plowing out and back-furrowing alternately, and never cross plow. And just here I would remark that in the old countries the land is always plowed in on one and the same direction, and my own experience has taught me that it is a correct practice, always leaving the land more mellow and better disintegrated, and I think that is the object of plowing at all, while cross-plowing will cause the land to be full of lumps and clods.

We did follow this practice in Illinois some because in our loamy soil, which is naturally light and mellow and before we had such perfect plows as at present, the plows would scour better. If your lands, however, are rolling and surface drained, avoid deep furrows as much as possible. A very good way to do this I have found the following to be:

Find the center of your piece; take as many paces east and west as half the width of your land north and south; then commence to back-furrow in the center, and keep it up till your land is finished. Or, if, for instance, you have small grain, less turning, and the machine can do better work, and it is not so apt to make your team fret.

The greatest mistake in plowing is this: To make a fourteen-inch plow turn eighteen inches, or to cut and cover. Now I take a fourteen-inch plow and cut twelve inches, plowing from eight to ten inches deep. —*Tribune and Farmer.*

### Premiums Awarded Dillon Brothers at Illinois State Fair in 1884.

Norman stallion 4 years old, first premium. Norman stallion 3 years old, first premium. Norman stallion 2 years old, first premium. Norman stallion 1 year old, first premium. Sucking horse colt, first premium. Norman mare 4 years old, first premium. Norman mare 3 years old, first premium. Norman mare 2 years old, second premium. Norman mare 1 year old, first premium. Sucking mare colt, first premium. Sweepstake premium for best Norman stallion of any age, \$100. Sweepstake premium for best Norman mare of any age, \$50.

THE Department of Agriculture has just had put up about 3,000,000 paper or cloth bags of seed, two-thirds of which will be distributed by rural Congressmen to their pet constituents and the remaining third will be sent directly from the department. Large quantities of seed-grain, vegetable-seed, flower-seed, grape-vines, tubers and cuttings are thus sent all over the country, and many of the recipients comply with the request from the department that a report be made on their growth and worth.

### Two New Wheat Insects—Important Inquiries.

I have recently received specimens of an insect—larva of a moth—from Saginaw, Huron and Wexford counties, with the report that it is doing no little damage to the wheat. It is said to "hollow out" the berry, by eating the flour. I should like very much to know how general this insect is, how much damage it is doing, when and how it works, and to receive specimens from every place where it has been observed. The caterpillar is light colored, with faint stripes, and brown head, and about one-half inch long.

I have received from the eastern part of the state some larval insects—hyemopterous—which work above the joints in the wheat straw. In each straw I find from six to 12 of the larvae. They are from one half inch to two inches above the joint, and the straw where they are found, for a distance varying from one-half inch to more than an inch is solid instead of hollow. The larvae are imbedded in small oval cells in this solid mass. These cells are a little more than one eighth of an inch long. The larva, which is yellowish-white, is a little less than the length of an inch. It has a few short hairs and 12 jointed legs, the head. It has very small dark jaws. The pupa is a little longer than the larva. The legs and nine-jointed antennae show plainly, color same as larva, antennae darker. The pupae may all turn dark soon. The pupae have just appeared. I have none of the flies yet. I wish to urge the same in regard to this insect as to the other. Let all send information and specimens. By copying this our State papers can help a good cause. These insects are new, and in attacking one of our most important crops may do great harm. The fullest and most speedy investigation is very desirable.

A. J. COOK,  
Agricultural College, Sept. 18, 1884.

### Seasonable Suggestions.

During this season of relaxation from arduous duties, there are many things connected with the pursuit of the husbandman which do not require any great amount of physical effort, but those which will prove very advantageous if attended to.

The present is a good time to note the effect of underdraining, and what advantage to crops has been gained by it. The advantage or disadvantage of drilling in wheat. The difference, if any, in corn planted by hand or with the planter; covered deep or shallow, sprouted or dry.

Note the progress of scions set from cuttings made in the winter, as compared with those taken off at the time of setting; the growth of vines and trees where different mulches have been used; the effects of different liquid fertilizers applied, etc.

Note the result of feeding whey to milk cows, and the profits as compared to giving the same to hogs; of frequent salting of stock and the opposite; of soiling milk cows with different kinds of feed; of keeping swine in clover fields, etc., etc.

Note the growth of different kinds of crops now in the ground, and the effect of the several kinds of manures used. It is a well-known fact, that different kinds of soil require different kinds of fertilizers; and also that the various kinds of grains and vegetables, seek in part different elements to make up their growth, and by noting now the effects from certain treatments, knowledge will be gained of value for future use.

Glancing over the country, we see many farms on which there are rows of bushes, brakes and weeds, lining the walls, fences and roadsides. This ought not to be far by year, these now useless, unprofitable things, encroach more and more upon the cultivated portions of the field, driving out the grasses, shading the crops, and yielding no return for the damage they do. Eradicate them; burn those unfit for bedding or the compost heap, and exercise vigilance in their utter extermination in future.

Let no opportunity to get hay, fodder or bedding pass unimproved. Too little effort expended in this direction. An excellent time to apply top dressing to grass lands, and perhaps the very best, is directly after haying. Whether it be old, well decomposed manure, ashes, superphosphate, lime or other fertilizing agent, it forms a protection to the shaven field, from the rays of a burning sun; the fall rains carry it away for the roots; also it is a protection to the grass from ice and frost.

Making notes of observations as we have suggested, and others similar, will amount to more in real profit to the farmer than he would suppose, if care in this particular direction has never been exercised. It is a noticeable fact, that our wealthy and prospering farmers are those who keep their eyes wide open, and are continually watching the result of different farm experiments and profiting thereby. —*Tribune and Farmer.*

THE sugar crop, or the supply of the world, is estimated at 5,000,000 tons. Nearly half the sugar of the civilized world is made from beets.

During the winter a colony of French agriculturists will be brought over to instruct the French Canadians in the culture of the beet for the manufacture of sugar.

### Saving Seed Corn.

There is no one matter of greater importance to the farmer just now than that of securing in the best condition a liberal supply of seed corn for next spring's planting. The loss to the country in 1883 from planting poor seed or seed of varieties requiring a longer growing season than that afforded by the locality where planted, amounted to very nearly one-half of the crop. This year more care has been taken to plant seed of proper varieties. But not a few farmers now find themselves with their corn far from maturity and needing exceptionally good weather throughout September to make sound corn, all in consequence of buying and planting seed of too large and too late varieties. The fact is that for all that portion of the west lying north of a line drawn from east to west through the center of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, no varieties should be tolerated which in a fairly good corn season, if planted by the middle of May, will not be past all danger of frost by September 10. South of such line, where a longer season can be relied upon, larger and later varieties may be safely planted. There is no lack of varieties, first-class in character, from which to select for such northern planting, from which as large yields can be realized as from the larger and later varieties. In fact, some of the largest yields of shelled corn per acre on record have been produced by New England farmers with their small eight or twelve-rowed flint corn. The best time to select seed corn is when it is on the hill and is just fairly hard. One can then select the earliest and best ears from stalks of medium size, which are rather low down. These should be traced up in strings, and hung where they can be quickly and thoroughly dried. The more thoroughly this is done without exposing the corn to the heat that will destroy its germinating power the better. The injury to seed corn by extreme cold weather comes from the moisture contained in the corn and cob. If this can be completely expelled the lowest temperature we are likely to experience will not injure it.

If the corn can be hung behind the kitchen stove, or suspended from the kitchen ceiling, or in a loft over the kitchen, with the windows open to allow a free circulation of air, it will cure perfectly. Next to this hanging is an open shed or empty corn crib is a good locality. But seed corn should never be left hanging in a corn crib after the new corn goes in, nor in a loft over hay or grain, as it is liable to injury from the moisture and gases arising from them. For the large corn growers who plant by the hundreds of acres, requiring large quantities of seed this method of hanging up to dry would hardly be practicable. They can, however, build a narrow, open, but well roofed crib, especially for seed corn, and should do so. Where the crop grows this year is of the proper variety this saving of seed from it should receive early attention. Where the farmer has unfortunately a too late variety, it is for his interest to make arrangements with some one who has such as he needs, for the seed which he will require for planting next spring securing and caring for it himself. Without any disparagement of the seed dealers, it is safe to say that it is impossible for them, in the way they are obliged to handle large quantities of seed, to have it in as good condition as the farmer can save it for himself. With the best care they can give there will be a larger percentage of kernels which will fail to germinate than in seed carefully saved by the farmer. There is more difference between the crop from a good and a poor stand than is often realized. A failure of ten per cent of the seed to germinate will yet give what would be regarded as a pretty good stand, yet such failure is equivalent to a loss of nearly 300 hills in each acre; with fifty bushels of corn to the acre for a perfect stand, the loss would be five bushels per acre. On a forty acre field the loss would be 200 bushels, which at 40 cents per bushel, represent \$80. With a failure of 25 per cent of seed, the loss would be 125 bushels per acre, and on a forty acre field, 500 bushels, which at 40 cents per bushel, is equal to \$200, enough to pay the wages of a good farm hand throughout the year, yet every farmer who plants seed of which he is not absolutely sure is liable to such a percentage of loss in stand any year. All such risk can be avoided by each farmer's saving his own seed at the proper time, of the proper variety, and seeing that it is thoroughly cured before the setting in of cold weather. —*Farmers' Review.*

A prominent poultry-raiser says, that 3,000 hens cared for in the proper manner will show an annual profit of \$2,000.

The discovery of petroleum in India has caused quite a sensation there, and boring operations on a large scale will be begun next autumn near Sibi and Hurnai.

For Fertilizing Salt, address Larkin & Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.

### Preserving Eggs.

For years past we have been regularly importuned every spring for information concerning the preservation of eggs. Recently we requested Fanny Field to tell all about it, and she does so in the poultry department of this issue. It is perhaps the most carefully prepared paper on the subject that has been published, and furnishes information that has probably cost the people of this country a million dollars. That seems like a big sum, but if the reader will reflect a little he will see that it is not exaggerated. Thousands of "receipts" at two dollars up to ten dollars each are sold every year. The "Havana" method, the "German" method, the "French" method, and many other constitute the stock-in-trade of an army of agents, and some poultry papers make one of these receipts the grand inducement for subscribers. We have known ten dollars to be paid for one of the recipes Fanny gives in her paper. She shows how these "receipts" are changed by the addition of one or more harmless substances, and launched forth as new and infallible. Some years ago a young man in a country town of this state changed one of these recipes as Fanny describes, and advertised it as a new and positively sure method, and it was reported that he took in ten thousand dollars in two years.

The method of preserving eggs perfectly for any length of time has not yet been discovered. Exclusion of the air is the main point, and this is secured by coating the eggs with some substance. The shell of an egg is very porous, allowing a free introduction of air, and the evaporation of water from the egg. By keeping an egg constantly in the vacuum, air taking the place of the water evaporated. The specific gravity of a newly-laid egg is about 1.08, so that it has only to lose a trifle to make it swim in water, when it is usually unsound. A coat of varnish, melted wax, gum arabic, or even grease, on a newly-laid egg, fills up the pores, and largely prevents the evaporation and introduction of air, and if it is then put in a cool place, where the temperature is even, it will keep a long time. But there is air enough inside of the egg to spoil it eventually, whatever the process employed.

Some years ago a gentleman in this city invented a machine that punched the eggs, extracted the air, filled up the vacuum in what is termed the "air bubble" with melted paraffine, and coated the eggs with their merits, all at the same time. We saw this machine in operation and thought at the time that the secret had been discovered. We have never heard of the invention since, however, and hence conclude it must have been a failure for some reason, for Darwin's great law of the "survival of the fittest" governs these things as well as animal organisms.

We hope that many of our readers will test the various methods of preserving eggs given in this issue, and report the result next winter. In this way we can get at their merits, all in no other way. Put down a dozen or half dozen eggs by each method, or by each of several methods, and if some of them fail the loss will be trifling. It will be worth a good deal to the ordinary farmer to know the best way to preserve eggs for winter use at home saying nothing about the profit to be made in saving for winter sales. —*Ohio Farmer.*

An Iowa man says in the *Country Gentleman*: "I have for two years raised all the young calves I could get in the Fall at a low price. I take them away from the cow at once, teach them to drink, then scald one part of oil meal, one part of corn meal and eight parts of bran, wet enough to drink at first, but as soon as possible feed them the same day, as they are apt to sour on mash in cold weather. I have yearlings taken from the cow at three days old, which never tasted milk again. They weigh 750 lbs. each, and are worth \$20 apiece. I consider that they cost me \$6. This is an old way of raising calves. The father of the compiler of this, fifty years ago raised calves that were never allowed to suck their dams, and on the same feed, except that instead of oil meal, ground oats, in equal parts with corn, were used.

THERE is a good deal said by business men about hard times, and farmers are too apt to join in the senseless clamor as though relief could be had from constant iteration of a fault that exists mainly because it is alleged to exist; that is to say, the stress that rests upon business of every kind is due almost entirely to a feeling that is unreal. Hard times never exist with persons who have abundance of good food and apparel, comfortable homes and who are out of debt. Now there is plenty of food in the country, clothing is cheap, shelter abundant, but somehow the opinion prevails that distress exists, and that makes distress. Why not take things as they are without magnifying troubles that will vanish whenever people cease to dwell upon them? —*Husbandman, N. Y.*

Geologists assert that if the continents and the bottom of the ocean were graded down to a uniform level, the whole world would be covered with water a mile deep.

The Grange Visitor

SCHOOLCRAFT, - OCTOBER 1

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Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

READERS TAKE NOTICE!

10 Cents pays for THE VISITOR from the date of subscribing until January 1st., 1885. We make this offer to new subscribers because we believe if THE VISITOR can obtain an entrance to hundreds of homes where it does not go at present, it will soon make itself a necessity. It will be considered a favor if our readers will make an effort to inform their neighbors of this offer and aid in extending our circulation.

TO SECRETARIES AND OTHER REMITTERS.

We don't get any more money than we like to see, either for fees and dues, for supplies, or for the VISITOR. But we sometimes get it in a way that we don't like. Aug. 30th we received an envelope containing a money order for \$24.40 with nothing to show who sent it or for what.

We once carried a memorandum account of \$10.00, with a money order, for two years before we found out who sent it and it gave us a good deal of trouble.

This is a careless, unbusiness-like way of doing business and we hope farmers will all quit such practices.

T. W. Munson, Secretary of the Livingston County Agricultural Society, favored us with a Fair ticket, backed by a friendly invitation to "Come and get acquainted." We should certainly accept it if it took no time from office work, which just now won't bear any farther neglect to attend fairs. But we are just as thankful for being remembered, as though we had attended and went home with Secretary Munson and slept in his bed.

The courtesy of an admission ticket to the Indiana State Fair which commenced on the 29th of September, and continues to the 4th inst., in the city of Indianapolis has been extended to us by its officers. We take pleasure in making mention of this recognition of the Grange Press by Agricultural societies, and particularly by those of a neighboring state. We recognize the good these societies are doing, and they all have our best wishes for that success they so much deserve.

A VISIT TO LENAWEE COUNTY.

The names of many patrons of Lenawee county were as familiar as household words, and we had long anticipated the pleasure of greeting at least a few of them at their own homes. But every day for all these years has seemed to have had its duties and its work, and we have found it easier to postpone a visit than to pick up our satchel and start.

But the week of the county fair found us in Lenawee county, and a good county it is, whether we refer to its patron farmers or to its patrons' farms.

We were unexpectedly met down toward the small hours of the night at the depot by Bro. Allis, and an hour later were enjoying the hospitality of the "best bed" three miles away from the city of Adrian. This enjoyment was continued on the following day by an acquaintance with the father and mother of Bro. E. W. Allis. These people have arrived at an age that excuses most patrons from grange attendance, when the meetings hold so late that the return home is likely to invade the following day. But this drawback had not prevented attendance at the hall of Madison Grange the evening before with a very late return home. With a good farm, good surroundings, good society, and an ambition to reap all the advantages which the Grange offers the farmer class, his family are apparently contented and happy, as well as useful members of the community in which they live.

No patron of the county has evinced more interest in the VISITOR or in an unselfish way given more time to advance its interests, than has Bro. E. W. Allis, of Madison Grange.

Those who attended the State Grange session of 1882 will remember Miss Mary Allis, who, as an elocutionist, entertained us so well. Her work for the Order was everywhere in sight at the Grange exhibit of Madison Grange on the fair grounds.

On the streets of Adrian we met Bro. Thos. F. Moore in his carriage, bound for home. We accepted his invitation, took a seat at his side, and were soon at his very pleasant home.

Bro. Moore has a large and most excellent farm, the cares and labors of which he has turned over to Bro. Beals, his son-in-law. Barring a domestic affliction he is remarkably well fixed to enjoy life, and all things considered, we think his philosophy is equal to his circumstances, and he really gets more out of life than most men would in his situation. We spent the afternoon with Bro. Moore, the last third of it on the road to Bro. Chas. E. Mickley's, a few miles distant, reaching there in the twilight.

We were very glad to find Bro. Mickley in a much better mental condition than we had expected, and we commenced at once to have a right good visit with him. We had not seen him since he attended the State Grange session in December, 1882, since which time he has done little or no Grange work. The loss to the Order by his absence from the field of labor has been known and felt in every place where his eloquence had been heard and his influence for good had been felt.

The next morning Bro. Mickley took us in his carriage and drove over to Bro. Horton's, about a mile away. As President of the Lenawee County Agricultural Society, Bro. Horton was on duty on the fair grounds. We understand he is the largest cheese manufacturer in the State, and with Bro. Mickley we first looked over his cheese factory which is convenient to the house. The big vats were not as full as usual owing to the short pastures. The needed rains had shunned this county as well as those of Southern Michigan, and the dairy business has suffered in common with all other farm interests. However the long rows of cheese in the curinghouse showed that some work had been done during the season. At its close we intend to give our readers something like a full account of Bro. Horton's business, and shall pass it by at this time. We next visited Weston Grange Hall which is reputed the finest in the State, absorbing more money from the pockets of its Patrons than has any other Hall in the State. Descriptions of Weston Grange Hall have appeared in THE VISITOR more than once, and we shall be brief, simply saying, that it seems to us complete in every part, from the lower story with the kitchen, dining room, and their necessary accompaniments to the next story with its cozy Grange Hall, with its rich carpets, frescoed walls, with fixtures and furniture to correspond. On this floor is a nicely furnished library room under the tower of the building, also a museum in which entomology, ornithology, and half a dozen otherologies have specimens in great variety and value. The members of few, if any Granges in Michigan or elsewhere, have such opportunities for improvement as are afforded by the library, cabinet, and museum of Weston Grange, often proving to the satisfaction of all concerned, the value of the educational and social features of the Order. A year or two ago an annex was added to the building for a

store. Into this Bro. Horton put a stock of such goods as farmers must have, and the amount of business done as we understand, has been satisfactorily to all concerned. Bro. Horton is having a new horse barn built, has a farm of several hundred acres to look after, two or three cheese factories to manage, besides his Grange work and outside interests that are quite a tax upon his time. When we found him on the fair grounds the next day in addition to his official duties as President, he aided by his wife, was doing more than his full share in the work of arranging and perfecting the exhibit of Weston Grange. Bro. Horton's zeal in Grange work seems to equal his industry, which is saying a good deal when we take into account the amount of business he has on his hands.

Returning with Bro. Mickley to dinner we spent the afternoon looking over his splendid farm. He has pasture that have not felt the plow for 20 years, that yield to his thriving steers an abundant supply of grass through the entire season. For many years grazing and fattening steers has been the leading branch of his farming. Turning over his fields but seldom, when he does, an abundant crop repays his labor and raises the question whether the grain farmer of Southwestern Michigan, by turning his land over nearly every year, has not adopted a bad policy, one that gives him more work than wealth, and if persisted, in means leaner fields and poorer crops for the next generation. This land was all very heavily timbered, and here, when but a grown up boy, Bro. Mickley commenced to hew out of the wilderness a farm. And right well he succeeded, not only making money, but as the year rolled on presenting to his brother farmers a model farm. Good fences, clean tillage, good buildings, with shaded spacious surroundings, without rubbish or weeds to mar its beauty, make good our statement. Twenty-five acres of nature's forest as fine as we ever saw, untouched by the woodman's axe, tells of the labor required to convert the forest, covering a large farm, into a meadow ready for the rattling reaper.

We very much enjoyed the day with Bro. Mickley and we hope, in the near future, he will give us an opportunity to devote more hours to his entertainment at our home than he devoted to us.

Hitching up his favorite horse we had a pleasant ride to the house of Bro. Beals, on whom we depended to go us to the fair ground the following day, and this dependence was not misplaced.

Bro. Beal and his good wife reached home rather late, after a hard day's work on the fair grounds, getting things in shape for the thousands who visit a county fair, and never have a well defined idea of the amount of labor required to fix things in shape for them to criticize and grumble about, as their caprice may direct.

Bro. Beals, as one of the officers of the society, has devoted a good deal of time to the work of preparation and is certainly very devoted to its best interests, and in this he has had the hearty support of every member of his family.

These patrons always have time to devote to the good of the Order. They do not wait to be elected to the State Grange, but go right along on their own hook and have a good time. Preparation for the fair was the work of all and we had only time to look about and learn that our host gave much more attention to his garden than the average farmer, as his vegetables were not only fine, but the variety was large. We had a pleasant ride over a splendid farming country to the city and fair grounds, where we spent the remainder of the day, going home with Bro. M. M. Cole Wednesday night. He, too, has forged a farm out of the heavy timbered land, of which Lenawee county must have had a large share. Situated lower than much of the surrounding country his farm could only be made productive by drainage. What and how much he has done of this kind of work on the strength of a partial promise, we expect to learn in the columns of the VISITOR a little later in the season. A stay of one night with Bro. and Sister Cole qualifies us to say, with a nice family in a nice home, they are well fixed to enjoy life and we are quite sure they do in a reasonable rational manner.

They have given in times past abundant proof they were good patrons nor do they yet weaken either in faith or work.

But we have drawn out our story much longer than we intended. In closing we must add that a most cordial greeting everywhere met us from earnest, working patrons, and we retain a grateful recollection of our first visit to Lenawee county. It is a county having much larger dairy interests, and better adapted to those than any of our western counties. Saying this, is equivalent to saying that her farmers have not impoverished their farms as have many of the grain-raising farmers of the state. That her farmers live as well, and are as rich as can be found elsewhere, you can tell as I did by visiting them at their homes.

THE DETROIT POST.

Not having been brought up in a printing office or reached the editorial sanctum either by apprenticeship or through any line of regular service or experience, but on the contrary having been forced into the editorial business by the peremptory order of an Executive Board after we were 50 years of age, it cannot be expected that we are fully up to all the courtesies and obligations that attach to the position of editor of a city newspaper. But applying the little common sense with which we are blessed (and we have somehow come to think that it is one's best stock in trade) to the action and determination of the editor of the Detroit Post, we think we have been treated very shabbily, and we submit the following facts and ask the judgment of our readers upon them.

On our own motion, without let or hindrance from anyone, soon after the Detroit convention, we wrote an article for the VISITOR headed "The Barrel Campaign." To our criticisms in this article of the course pursued by Mr. Ball of Hamburg, he took offense and gave vent to his anger in language more forcible than genteel in an "Open Letter" addressed to us by name. In our judgment this letter was couched in language unbecoming a gentleman. But this is simply a matter of opinion which we entertain, and about which those who have read the "Open Letter" may differ. The editor of the Post gave place to this attack of Mr. Ball upon us and when requested to print an answer made the following reply:

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF THE DETROIT POST, DETROIT, Sept. 16, 1884.

Mr. J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich.: DEAR SIR:—Your memorandum enclosing extract from the Grange Visitor is received. In reply to your request that I will please give it in the same edition of the Post that I gave his letter, giving credit to the VISITOR, I have only to say that I see no reason why the Post should conduct a personal controversy between you and Mr. Ball in its columns. Yours truly, J. L. STICKNEY, Editor.

Now this may be strictly in accordance with the theory and practice of journalism, but we don't believe it. We know that partizanship in the field of journalism has little regard for fairness, but we have a better opinion of the class of gentlemen who edit newspapers, than we should have, if we accepted this narrow, one-sided action of Editor Stickney as representing the editorial fairness of Michigan editors. Any man could see that sort of a letter would be answered, and without the Post took pay of Mr. Ball for printing his letter and refused our answer because we did not buy space, we are utterly at a loss to understand the ground of refusal, except we associate its editor with the politicians of our metropolitan city. It is well understood that these gentlemen have no sense of fairness and are loth to recognize any claims from the country, however reasonable and right.

Cities, with them, are to furnish the candidates for office and the rural districts the votes to elect them. And we now find that the Post is conducted on the same general principles. This may do for a few weeks or months, but that arbitrary disposition of the rights of the party of the second part we think will not be sustained. As the case is too plain and simple for argument, we leave the whole matter to the verdict of our 20,000 readers in the rural districts.

RENEW! RENEW!

In looking over our mailing list we find a long column of subscribers that expire with this number. Not only see to it that your's is renewed but others in your locality. Many a good Patron allows his paper to stop perhaps never to renew, out of sheer neglect. The many will lean on a few and unless the few earnest workers in each neighborhood secure renewals and trial subscribers any newspaper enterprise will go by default and result in failure. Renew at once.

JOHNSON'S NEW UNIVERSAL CYCLOPEDIA

We are informed this work has been pronounced the "best" by the highest authority in the State University at Ann Arbor, in the State Normal School and in other schools and Universities. It is stated there are more sets of Johnson's Cyclopaedia in use in Ann Arbor than all other kinds combined. There is no doubt of its being a work of great merit. It only needs to be examined to be appreciated. A good cyclopaedia is a library within itself, and the question of getting one is important, like that of the education of our children. It is the great home teacher. It stands ever ready to answer all sorts of questions accurately, quickly, and "to the point."

This book in the hands of any person or family who will refer to it often, will prove a valuable educator, taking the place to some extent of a library to those who have none. To those who can afford any investment in books, a good work of this kind covers a larger field than can elsewhere be obtained.

This is undoubtedly of such late date that it is fully abreast of the times. Its cost being much less than some of the more bulky cyclopedias, brings it within the reach of a much larger number of people.

LENAWEE COUNTY FAIR AND ITS PATRONS.

We have had a standing invitation for several years from many of the good patrons of Lenawee county to visit them at their homes, at their Grange halls and their Grange picnics. But much as we desired to comply, work or duty somewhere has postponed the promised visit for these many years.

In response to a special call we attended the annual Fair of the Lenawee county Agricultural Society last week and met for the first time many of the patrons of the county. Although we had seen some at the State Grange, there were many others equally earnest that we had not seen. This society having one of the finest counties in the State to sustain it, by bad management somewhere finds itself just at this time in the condition of ambitious young folks who start out in life relying more on their industry and pluck than on their wealth.

With new grounds, a new track, new buildings, (but not enough of them) with little or no money in its treasury, the gates were opened to the public on Wednesday morning the 24th of September. A rain in the morning with a threatening aspect through the forenoon and a real genuine wet afternoon made the outlook rather a sorry one for the society. But about sundown the horizon westward brightened and gave promise of a good day on the morrow (Thursday) which with Michigan fairs is the day. Despite the rain, stock of all kinds had been coming in all day and we heard it said that in some departments the exhibit had never been surpassed in the county.

The society had offered four premiums for Grange exhibits of agricultural products, and four Granges were on hand to compete.

We wish to say at the outset that our report will entirely fail to give the reader any correct idea of the extent and excellence of the exhibits. The arrangement and construction of buildings for the purpose required, was new to us and might be styled the cottage plan, and two of these buildings about 24x30 each were, allotted to the four Granges for their respective displays. This floored space each side of a ten foot passage through the building was used as the taste or caprice of the members engaged in the work of arrangement might dictate. We took up our pencil with the intention of giving as near as we could remember something of a description of the exhibits of each Grange. But we soon found ourselves unequal to the task and we turned from such a purpose in despair.

It was a matter of surprise to us that such painstaking labor had been bestowed on some part of the work of preparation before leaving home, by so many members of the Order. The explorations for material had extended to the orchards for fruits, to the gardens for vegetables, to the fields for grains and grasses, the woods for wild vines and fruits, lichens, mosses and ferns, to marshes for flags, to yards for evergreens, to the conservatory for flowers in pots, in wreaths, festoons, pyramids and cushions of fragrant beauty. Parlors had yielded their pictures, cabinets of collections their relics gathered from all quarters of the earth. With this mass of material, from the mammoth pumpkin that obtruded its huge form upon your gaze where every inch of space seemed needed for display of fruits of smaller size and finer grain, to the smallest seeds or finest plant and flower; among boxes and barrels, cases and cans, pots and pictures, jars and jugs, pans and pails, baskets and bottles, the faithful Patrons were bringing order out of confusion by driving nails, placing shelves, suspending novelties and taxing their ingenuity to make up the greatest variety in form, feature and finish of the products of their labor and skill.

Each Grange had its name and number in conspicuous place—not a dab of paint on eight cent cotton, but a work of art made by deft fingers for creditable display. "Adrian Grange" set in letters of small grain on a dark curved ground ornamented the wall. In the center was the inevitable floral horse shoe giving its number in beautiful colors while below potted plants in brilliant bloom filled up with fragrant finish the space from top to bottom. Long lines of canned fruits of every kind and color, with jellies of luscious look were marshalled like soldiers on dress parade. Bunches in varied lengths of golden grain with long full heads, and feathery grasses neatly tied with ribbons of red white and blue were fastened to the walls as the tastes of the willing workers dictated. From the museum of Weston Grange over 140 kinds of grasses were seen behind glass placed between the rafters and thus every inch of space was utilized.

Long, large ears of bright yellow corn found a place high on the walls or rafters, while varieties of smaller size were neatly sandwiched in between.

All the Granges had hundreds of

things in common while each had some novelties of its own.

In the Madison Grange exhibit was a case of insects that prey upon our fruits and grain with their parasites (our friends) from the entomological collection of Bro. Allis, who by the way has become somewhat famous in that part of the country for his devotion to and knowledge of entomology. Through the glass cover visitors could see the "horrid things," but so general is ignorance that few comments went beyond, "them's insects."

Here our attention was first called to some fine specimens of etching on litchens and later we saw smaller specimens in another exhibit. Some blackberries on the vine or case fresh from the woods seemed out of season but they were as good as June could furnish.

And here a cage of Banta chickens came in as agricultural productions. Over each department were the wondrous Ceres, Pomona, and Flora, made of grain, fruit and flowers to which was added a fourth "miscellaneous" the letters of which composed of insects, seeds, flowers, small vegetables, and nuts made up a beautiful variety.

In the Adrian Grange exhibit under glass were two specimens of butter fac-similes of the pine apple in shape, but of rich golden color.

Here too, was the festive goat in evergreen, we suppose put on exhibition for the benefit of the general public as all good Patrons know him well. Two vegetable pyramids surmounted by toy flags stuck in inverted parsnips was one of the novel features of this exhibit and near by the skill of the taxidermist was seen in a cage of stuffed birds.

The expressive motto, "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity," gave significant expression to the spirit that animated and encouraged these patrons in their work.

Weston Grange had its Altar embellished on all sides with grains adhering to its surface in flowers and forms of beauty by skill that we know not of. This altar surmounted with a bed of flowers, rich if not rare was a thing of beauty indeed. The national colors covering much of back ground and interior of the roof was a marked feature of this exhibit.

Its floor was carpeted with moss, fresh from the forest—and "Weston Grange," in letters a foot long made of grass and grain trimmed with immortelle was a feature none could overlook.

Its motto "By Industry we thrive," was everywhere illustrated and "Faith, Hope, Charity" proclaimed its principles.

"Palmyra Grange" was conspicuous in central department and underneath a floral pyramid 4 feet high flanked on either side and all around with blossomed beauties rich in fragrance and complete in arrangement.

Here as elsewhere the great law that we have heard so much about all our life was violated. The relation of supply to demand was disregarded and the fact was clearly established that each Grange needed all the space allotted to two. In this abundant display there may have been the "corn, wine and oil" that we read of, but here we can only certify to the "corn and vegetables that found a place, a d hardly that for want of room.

In every department of every Grange evidence was not wanting of refined taste, of patient industry, of culture and skill that did honor to individuals and to the Patrons of Lenawee county.

The prizes offered \$35, \$25 \$15 and \$10 were certainly meager and all out of proportion to the value of the material and the labor involved in the exhibit. A brother whose judgment commands our confidence, estimated the labor bestowed at not less than 200 days and this tax fell not on all but like other Grange work on the earnest, faithful few.

We very much enjoyed the time spent on the fair grounds with so many Patron friends, and shall long remember the Lenawee county Fair of 1884.

NOTES OF ADVICE.

If P. S. Chappell will send us his Post Office address we may be able to help him in finding the supplies which he ordered sometime since and claims not to have received. His order had the name of no P. O. found in the postal guide and his card of complaint none whatever.

Correspondents need not look for their productions, even in the postal column when sent unaccompanied by their whole name.

From the Secretary, B. B. Baker, of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society, we have a "Complimentary" to "admit" to its Fair, which opened at Lansing on the 29, of Sept. We appreciate the courtesy though unable to attend.

FROM C. A. Barnard is received a circular describing his poultry yards at Wasepi, in St Joseph county. He deals only in the Plymouth Rock fowls. Any one desiring to purchase would do well to correspond with him or call and inspect his stock.

GENERAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sept 28, 1884.

The books of this office show that the date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the County Convention, to be held on Tuesday, October 7, 1884, 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, 338, 339, 364, 390, 407, 520, 643. Antrim-1 R.p.-469, 470. Barry-2 R.p.-38, 55, 127, 145, 256, 424, 425, 472, 648. Branch-1 R.p.-88, 91, 96, 97, 137, 152, 400. Berrien-2 Rep.-14, 40, 43, 46, 80, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 188, 194. Benzie-1 R.p.-503. Calhoun-1 Rep.-65, 66, 85, 129, 130, 292. Cass-1 Rep.-42, 125, 162, 291, 427. Clinton-3 Rep.-140, 202, 225, 226, 342, 343, 358, 370, 439, 456, 459, 505, 659. Eaton-2 Rep.-67, 134, 223, 224, 260, 301, 315, 360, 361, 619. Genesee-1 R.p.-357. Grand Traverse-1 R.p.-379, 624, 638, 655. Gratiot-1 Rep.-391, 431. Hillsdale-3 Rep.-74, 78, 106, 107, 108, 133, 182, 183, 251, 269, 273, 274, 286, 568. Ingham-2 R.p.-54, 235, 262, 287, 289, 322, 347, 540. Ionia-3 R.p.-163, 168, 174, 175, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191, 192, 270, 272, 281, 325, 430, 640. Jackson-1 Rep.-28, 45, 320. Kalamazoo-2 R.p.-8, 11, 16, 18, 21, 24, 49, 61, 171. Kent-4 Rep.-19, 39, 63, 73, 110, 113, 170, 219, 220, 221, 222, 295, 337, 340, 348, 350, 353, 479, 563, 564, 634. Lapeer-1 R.p.-396, 448, 656, 246, 549, 607. Leelanau-1 Rep.-374. Lenawee-2 R.p.-167, 212, 213, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 293, 384, 660. Livingston-1 R.p.-90, 316, 336, 613. Macomb-1 Rep.-403, 623, 637, 657. Manistee-1 R.p.-557, 580, 633. Mason-1 Rep.-415. Mecosta-1 R.p.-362, 517. Monroe-1 Rep.-509. Montcalm-1 Rep.-318, 436, 437, 440, 441, 650. Muskegon-1 R.p.-372, 373, 376. Newaygo-1 R.p.-494, 511, 544, 545. Oceana-1 R.p.-390, 406, 495, 600, 658. Oakland-3 Rep.-141, 245, 253, 257, 259, 267, 275, 283, 323, 328, 335, 377, 395, 443. Ottawa-2 R.p.-30, 112, 313, 421, 639, 645, 647, 652. Oshtemo-1 R.p.-620, 628, 651. St. Clair-1 Rep.-491, 528. St. Joseph-2 R.p.-22, 76, 173, 199, 215, 236, 237, 266, 291, 303, 304, 333. Saginaw-1 Rep.-574. Sanilac-1 R.p.-417, 566, 641, 654. Shiawassee-1 Rep.-151, 160, 180, 228, 229, 252. Tuscola-1 Rep.-526, 548, 582, 661. Van Buren-2 R.p.-10, 23, 32, 60, 89, 158, 159, 172, 346, 355, 610. Washtenaw-2 R.p.-52, 56, 68, 92, 351, 399, 476, 631. Wayne-2 Rep.-268, 298, 367, 368, 389, 618, 622, 636. Wexford-1 Rep.-632, 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 last moment practicable, and delegates duly elected who at the convention show a receipt for dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1883, on which is endorsed, "entitled to representation" should be allowed to participate in the work of the Convention.

In the last Visitor we give so much of Article 4, h. By-laws of State Grange as relates to the make-up of the legislative body of the State Grange.

The following Granges have sent in neither the reports for December or for March: Nos. 83, 114, 115, 239, 265, 276, 285, 310, 321, 504, 606, 625, 649. Those not having reported for March, but for previous quarters, are: 2, 7, 36, 39, 57, 59, 114, 115, 83, 157, 176, 200, 230, 239, 241, 255, 265, 285, 310, 321, 325, 331, 332, 361, 380, 396, 461, 464, 480, 513, 530, 580, 606, 607, 625, 635, 638, 648.

By the courtesy of the President, Hon. Paolo Parsons, we received a complimentary admission to the Fair grounds of the State Agricultural Society, at its last annual meeting in Kalamazoo, which we used, we hope, to some advantage to our readers as well as to ourselves.

President Clay of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society, sent us a "Complimentary" which we wanted to use, but could not. We are, however, just as much obliged, and promise to do better next time.

A FINE, substantial library book is before us from the hands of the publisher, C. G. G. Paine, to whose advertisement we are pleased to call attention on another page. "Carleton's Treasury of Universal Knowledge" is a convenient and valuable book for reference on all subjects. The well arranged analytical index makes it better than is usually the case, and is especially adapted to general use.

THE MONTHLIES.

Among these exchanges the most attractive in size and appearance, is the new geographical magazine, which in its Michigan number has equaled its first issue devoted to Dakota. The value of this paper is not appreciated until the need is felt for a late map of our state, and a ready reference to her history and industries. Michigan, with her fair scenes, her immense forests, mining interests which cope with the world's, her educational institutions and as yet unbounded resources of enterprise and wealth, is deserving of the tributes of the pages in the August Descriptive America.

The publishers are George H. Adams & Son, 59 Beckman St., N. Y., to whom much credit is due for giving the reading people this new department in the line of magazines.

In the Atlantic are the usual number of articles of literary interest, with poems by Celia Thaxter, O. W. Holmes, and A. M. Lord. The subject of Southern Colleges and Schools, is considered at some length by C. F. Smith. The colleges of the north and south when compared numerically, are decidedly favorable to the southern states. This, however, is but the following of a too popular line of thought—namely, that a college in one place is a college in another; whereas, looking the matter fairly in the face, southern colleges are almost wholly deprived of the "backing" derived from preparatory high schools, and being compelled to admit of an intermediate class of work, the ideals which should be kept before the youth, are lowered. The term college, or university, practically means to him high school work. Nor is this true alone in the south, it holds good in the north in a lessened degree. The original dignity and high ideal of a college course can not be maintained, unless a thorough and sufficient preparatory course precede it. The Massachusetts plan is advocated by the writer of the article we are considering, and it may be said here, it has been suggested as a mode of extrication from the perplexities of our Michigan school system.

"In every town in Mass. containing 4,000 inhabitants and over, a high school is required to be kept, in which the pupils are all offered the advantage of a preparation for any of our colleges, and where the high schools are so popular that about eighty towns are now maintaining such schools, though not required to do so by law. This state of affairs in Mass., is but the legitimate result of the policy inaugurated in 1847 by the law of the colony which requires that every town of over one hundred families should maintain a school, the teacher of which should be able to instruct youths as far as they may be fitted for the university."

There is an inexplicable something in the cutting of the fresh leaves of a new magazine that savors of no other pleasure. The reading of the October North American Review in no way dispels the sensation; but as usual, it is found replete with good things. The tariff question, begun in the September number, is again dealt with from an opposite point of view by John Richards, and others. "The origin of Yellow Fever" is written about by Dr. G. Creighton; "Shall the Jury System be Abolished?" by Judge Robert Y. Haynes, and besides these, are other ably presented papers on prominent current topics.

The Woman's Century comes to our table this month. This magazine was formerly issued under the name of Women at Work. It is fresh, and in its healthy subjects, treated by not a few well known women, presents a favorable contrast to many a woman's journals that savors of sensational contents. We predict for it a welcome in every home it enters.

As a people we have become proud of a system of education that offers to the children of all grades of society like opportunities for educational advancement.

With the apparent harmony and completeness in theory of our system of free schools as a people we had become so enamored, that until quite recently the question of practical results has hardly been raised.

But the time has come for a searching examination into the system, and its value determined by results; nor can this be separated from the rights and duties of the tax payers.

We are glad to find on the part of our contributors on the subject much earnestness and ability. We have from time to time so well indicated our views upon this subject that our hearty endorsement of the communication of Mr. Frank Little in the last number will surprise no one of our regular readers. The Visitor is a good place to carry on this discussion and we shall welcome communications on this subject.

If any of our readers failed to read Mr. Little's article on the third page of the last number, don't fail to look up that copy and read it. Reform is a word full of significance and is every where used by all sorts of people. The School System of Michigan cannot escape the criticism which the word implies, when applied to our educational system.

Monopoly candidates may retain for a time their grip upon the industries of the nation, but they should beware how they tie down the safety-valve, for the pressure is all the time increasing, and an explosion will surely come unless the pressure is relieved.—Independent Record.

THE STATE FAIR AND RULE SIX AS IT WAS AND IS.

Our readers will remember that we attended the winter meeting of the executive committee of the state agricultural society, held in January last in the city of Detroit, and that we wrote up so much of what transpired as related to the tussel of the members of that committee over the rule which, up to that time, had been relied upon to protect, if not provide, for all those who desired to take their whiskey straight. The committee, by its majority, had heretofore successfully resisted all appeals, and all influences which sought to so change existing rules as to exclude beer and kindred drinks from the fair grounds. But President Parsons in his inaugural message, read at this meeting to the full board, charged that intoxicating drink was openly sold on the fair grounds in that city and that the prohibitory rule was and had been without force or effect except to bring reproach upon the society by its continued violation. He asked that action be taken and the rule so amended as to meet a very general demand from the best citizens of the state. A full discussion brought out sufficient evidence to fully establish the truth of the charges preferred and the rule was so amended as to add beer and cider to the excluded drinks.

The fight was short and sharp but the victory was then and there most complete.

The State Agricultural Society has held another Fair for 1884 within the limits of a city where saloon keepers abound and the public not only tolerate their business within the law but its violation as well.

After the years of experience under a rule of the society which covertly protected the dispenser of spirituous liquors, it was with no small degree of satisfaction that we noticed how easily the new regulation was enforced.

A resolute executive officer backed by an advancing public sentiment was fully sustained, and the State Fair of 1884 at the new city of Kalamazoo, will be remembered as the first where the saloon keeper had no standing or recognition by the State Society, and Hon. Philo Parsons of Detroit is entitled to the honor of leading in this reform movement when he pronounced in favor of amending the rule at the winter meeting of the committee. This step and his firm adherence to the course marked out down to the last hour of his administration was all that was wanting to relieve the State Society from the odium which had attached to it because a majority of the committee intentionally on the revenue derived from permits, had not kept up with a growing public sentiment which demanded immunity for the public from the disgusting, damaging results of the sale of liquor at fairs. We know that Mr. Parsons had earnest and able support by members of the committee.

That the GRANGE VISITOR and its correspondents from all parts of the state heartily endorsed the reform movement at the time is also well understood. And we think the entire management at the close of this first experiment are well satisfied with the result and would be unwilling to restore a rule that invites violation, because it applies to a class of men who live and thrive by a traffic that is heartless and unrelenting towards the best interests of the individual man and of society. The world moves, although there are men and plenty of them, who recognize the fact only as they are compelled to.

Prof. Langley's interesting paper on "Spots on the Sun," in the Sept. CENTURY, will be followed by another on "The Sun's Surroundings," in the Oct. number of the magazine. The remaining article of this brief series, also profusely illustrated, the last two of which will treat of the moon and stars, will appear in early numbers in the coming volume.

The opening article in the Oct. CENTURY will be "Lights and Shadows of Army Life," an anecdotal and ruminant paper, by George F. Williams the well-known war correspondent during the Rebellion, and author of "Bullet and Shell." The illustrations will be reproductions, now engraved for the first time, of the well-known etchings by Edwin Forbes, the pictorial war correspondent.

COMPLAINTS have been received to the effect that the Sept. VISITOR has not been received at several offices. So far as we have been notified the papers have been sent from the office and in this way the recipients may find themselves possessed of duplicate copies, but this is better than not anything. The fault lies with the printing office, which, in the hurry of the State Fair work, neglected to send all, or blundered in the sending.

The independent newspaper, like the independent voter is the true patriot. It requires no brains or patriotism to follow the machine and extol its workings.—Carthage (Mo.) Press.

In West Virginia the Greenbackers and Republicans have united on a State ticket.

We have certainly not less than 15,000 readers, and yet out of this number there are only three or four who can, with any degree of assurance, be depended upon for Jottings.

The remaining 14,996, although they have been repeatedly invited, "Nay, even entreated," seldom respond with the petty postals we like so well and which are an actual requirement, made so by the hearty endorsement this column has received. The fairs are nearly over, the fall work well along, the drought is replaced by refreshing showers, and now we long for a deluge of Jottings. Shall we have them? Or shall we come around another day and admonish you of your duty as we do now?

We do not believe it is for lack of ideas—we hope not at least, nor is it the desire to see this department fail, that makes it every two weeks come two, three or four columns short of the space that is allowed if the material were forth coming.

Will you respond? Will you make the October 15 VISITOR brimring over with your best thoughts jotted down for us?

TELEGRAPHING, shorthand, and type writing, are taught at the Kalamazoo Business College by an experienced operator.

The Farmers' Calling and Protection.

A few days ago while attending the State Fair at Kalamazoo, I examined as carefully as circumstances would allow the large number and good quality of the different breeds of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, poultry, etc.; I was also, very much interested in the various kinds, excellent quality and fine specimens of grain, fruit and vegetables that were on exhibition there.

These were all the products of the farm. All who examined them seemed pleased and interested. Every person, no matter what his business is, directly or indirectly interested in good stock, good grain, good fruit, good vegetables etc. The people could not be prosperous and happy without these necessities. They are of daily use, and human beings would suffer and be miserable without them.

Again, as I passed around among the hundreds of machines, of various kinds, which covered acres of land, I noticed, that nearly all was farm machinery, intended to assist the farmer, in different ways in producing some of the necessities of life.

The thought occurred to me, that nearly all I had yet seen was the product of the farm, or intended for the farm, and if these products and machinery were taken away, there would not be enough left on the grounds to interest people to visit the grounds of Michigan would be called a failure.

I was reminded more forcibly than ever before of the great importance and value of the farmers' calling. That it is truly the greatest of all interests on earth. That it is the basis of all prosperity. That every other business could be dispensed with and the loss felt less than the business of the farmer.

Let agriculture be stricken out of existence, and business generally must cease, and misery and starvation would be the result.

If the business of the farmer is the most important and necessary of all occupations, ought it not to follow as a natural consequence that the farmers who perform such a great amount of hard labor in tilling their farms, should be the most wealthy and prosperous, should be in circumstances to enable them to enjoy life as well as any other class of people? But is such the case? Where are the millionaires among the farmers. But few are worth one-tenth of a million, while hundreds of men of other professions in our large cities are worth more than a million of dollars.

Where are the farmers, (take the sober, industrious class) who can afford to spend the hot summer months at the fashionable and expensive resorts and watering places? Where are the farmers and their families, who ride in the palace cars, who can afford to spend pleasant afternoons and evenings riding out for pleasure in splendid carriages, as do the wealthy in the large towns and cities? Ought not the class of people whose business is the most important of all others, who work hard from morning until evening have the best of everything this earth affords? Are not they entitled to as much enjoyment and pleasure as any other class?

Why cannot the industrious and economical farmer become as wealthy as hundreds and thousands of people of other occupations do, whose services are not as valuable, and who do not perform one-half of the labor that the farmer does, because farmers as a class do not receive as much of the profits of the labor performed, and money invested as they are entitled to. The profits of their business is not near as large in proportion to the capital invested as many other occupations, and at the same time they pay two or three times as much tax in proportion to their income and capital invested as perhaps any other class of men. A price is set on everything the farmer buys, and people of other business set a price on what he has produced, and has to sell, and notwith-

standing what he raises on his farm is absolutely necessary to sustain life, and people cannot live without it, yet he does not have the privilege of setting a price on his own labor and products, so that he will receive a fair profit, and be sure he will get it.

Whitemen of other occupations control the price of their services so they often receive very large profits.

If farmers ever expect to protect their rights and interests and realize greater profits for their capital invested, and labor, they must first advance and improve the condition of their farms, stock, etc., and become better farmers in many respects. Next they must unite and defend themselves against the unprincipled gang of monopolies, corporations and political demagogues that infest this country at the present time.

The most dangerous and hurtful men to-day to the prosperity and happiness of the laboring people are the men who control political parties.

If farmers want to change many of the unjust laws and abuses and free themselves from exorbitant taxation, they must put aside that unwise partisan spirit, and unite and elect men to office who are true and honest, such men can be found in the different political parties, if the people will but select them and vote them into office.

If the farmers of this country will but do their duty and use the power they possess they can better their condition a great deal in many respects.

A. FANCKBONER.

Reminiscences of the Fair.

At the Michigan State Fair held at Kalamazoo, Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17, nothing attracted greater attention than the traction engines or dummies as they went slow or fast, turned short corners and backed into their positions as they stood close together side by side. A gentleman who raises large quantities of grain said to the writer a few days ago, "If I could hire team work done when and as I wanted it done, it would pay me to do so for my teams eat their heads off every winter."

Why is not that traction engine a solution of the problem for grain growers. A small engine of three to five horse power would do away with all horses but one, would haul hay or grain to the barn or market, having previously cut the same, attached before the mower or reaper, would plow, drag, grub trees, haul stones and would be eating nothing when idle.

The 800 head of stock was the attraction among the sterner sex, and the gentler sex were attracted especially by the Jerseys.

H. R. Kibben had had some of the specimens from his Crystal Spring herd. Senator Palmer and Levi Arnold each had herds there.

Shorthorns will attract admiration—they are standard goods.

Ion. Wm. Ball had a fine herd which took first premium as best there, headed by a fine Barrington bull.

William Alex McPherson, of Howell Michigan, was on the grounds with his herd; the bull Waterloo Duke attracted much admiration, being a fine specimen five years old, weighing 2500 pounds. A two year old Rose of Sharon heifer was one of the finest individual specimens on the grounds; she was bred by the Hamiltons of the most noted Flat Creek herd; had elegant shape, size, and bone, and gave indications of being a noted milker.

By the by, Messrs William McPherson are breeding shorthorns with a view to general usefulness as milk and butter as well as beef cattle. They are pleasant men to deal with.

J. M. Knapp was on hand with Red Polled cattle. He says if we ever hear of his owning horned cattle again, he wants some one to quietly lead them off his premises, for he will not own them while he knows his own heart.

W. O. Jackson and Son of South Bend, Ind., had Holsteins and fine ones too. That Yanika of Lawnside 2434 H. H. B. R., was a beautiful specimen of a three year old heifer. She gave 8 1/2 pounds of milk per day when fresh on grass alone. Other fine specimens completed as good a collection as was on the grounds. H. McNary & Son, West Leroy, Michigan, deserve me credit than we shall be able to give space to mention as breeders of Holstein cattle. They have laid the foundation for a herd which will be hard to beat, and when they have sufficient to warrant a sale there will be no slow market for them. And we must not overlook the fine herd of H. K. Sexton, of Howell, of Howell a breeder of no mean rank, who is enterprising and worthy of special mention.

E. T. Doney is a gentleman of Jackson whom we were glad to meet, not only because he was a pleasant gentleman but is doing a good work by showing how much can be raised on a small farm. He has only 10 acres, says it is enough and yet had at the fair six head of Devons, eleven Essex hogs, and four Hambletonian horses. He told how many of each he had at home but "he forgot" to give an instance of how every rod of ground counts with him. He said he covered his fence corners with cut potatoes, covered them with straw, and dug 100 bushels before he left home. May his tribe increase.

E. W. S.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

I am glad you batted that Ball.

Oxford Sept. 20, '84. J. N.

The next meeting of St. Joseph County Granges will be held at Parkville Grange Hall, on Thursday, Oct. 9th, 1884. The afternoon session will be public. All are invited to attend.

MAKY A. YANNEY, Secy.

In reply to Mr. A. S. Prout's inquiry in regard to the cabbage worm, I notice by experimenting, that salt is a great preventative. I thought I should try tanzy water and salt, and found it a perfect success. I have watered my cabbage with it from the time the worm commenced, once a week. Mr. Prout asked for this advice in THE VISITOR of August 15th. Put the tanzy in an iron kettle and the salt in when applied to the cabbage.

MRS. E. C. McLAIN.

If Jos. Lanning, delegate, will read my jotting in the VISITOR of Aug. 15th with a little care he will discover that I make no such charges as complained of. I charged that the political machine had ground out a full list of Burrows delegates, and that all manner of trickery was resorted to to secure that result. I made no charges against the 79 gentlemen, delegates, who nominated Mr. Burrows. They only carried out their instructions. The trickery complained of was resorted to mostly in the township caucuses, of which there is abundant proof, which will be promptly furnished Mr. L. if desired. It is not likely "pottage" would be offered Mr. L., or that he would ever get a smell of it. But others did, and the savory morsel was too tempting to be resisted by them. I wrote that jotting not in haste, as Mr. L. suggested. I made no misrepresentations nor used terms not warranted under the circumstances. I regret that we cannot maintain our political differences without misrepresentations, calling hard names, cheating, stuffing ballot-boxes and the use of money as much as anyone, and hope the time may come when such means will not be resorted to, in trusting upon us your professional politician we do not want.

D. W.

The editorial in the VISITOR of September 1st, commending the action of the Republican State Convention, meets the approval of good men of different political parties. Had Mr. Luce received the nomination as he should have done, he would have been elected by a large majority. I would have voted for him, because he is a good man. But I will not vote for Gen. Alger. I will not vote for a man for any office who uses money or whiskey to secure his nomination and election against the wishes and choice of the people. The Republican and also other political parties must learn that they must respect the wishes and choice of the people, if they want the people to respect them. The people must rule this country and not a few rich men. Your criticisms Bro. Cobb were severe but they were true and you were right; stand by the position you have taken and we, the people, will stand by you. O. K.

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Western Pomona Grange No 19 will hold its next meeting at the Hall of Ravenna Grange, Thursday 9th and Friday 10th, Oct. 9th and 10th. The following questions will be discussed: Political Duties of Patrons, led by N. Whitney and John Mc Nitt.

How can we best improve our livestock?—Joseph Minnich, and Samuel Stauffer.

How can we best educate our children agriculturally—that is, so as to appreciate the advantages of farm life—led by Mrs. Thos. W. Wilde, and H. E. Hupson.

Yours Fraternally, CHAS. W. WILDE, Lecturer.

The next regular meeting of Oakland County Pomona Grange, No. 5 will be held at Milford, October 14th, 1884.

Program is as follows: Opening the meeting. Music by Pomona Grange choir. Address of Welcome by Master of Milford Grange. Response by Master of Pomona Grange. Question drawer conducted by Lecturer of Pomona Grange. E. say by Mrs. E. Wager. Music. Dinner. Toasts.

Our Order Superior to other Secret Societies. Response by Lyman Cater. "Our Mothers," Response by E. M. Landon. "Our Fathers," Response by Miss E. Brondige.

Our Table. Response by J. E. Whiting. Public meeting at 2 o'clock sharp. Music by Tenny Plains choir. Reading of Pomona Scrap bag by Miss Edie Kinney. Music by Milford Glee club. Discussion.

Can co-operation in farming be made to yield as great advantages as manufacturing and traffic. Opened by M. V. B. Hosmer and Wm. Carpenter. Music. Recitation by C. N. Landon. Select reading by Sarah Newman. Song by Mr. Waite. The "Farmer feeds them all".

Adjournment. FREDLY CALKINS, Secy.

Can co-operation in farming be made to yield as great advantages as manufacturing and traffic. Opened by M. V. B. Hosmer and Wm. Carpenter. Music. Recitation by C. N. Landon. Select reading by Sarah Newman. Song by Mr. Waite. The "Farmer feeds them all".

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Adjournment. FREDLY CALKINS, Secy.

Horticultural Department.

THE IMPOSSIBLE.

Man cannot draw water from an empty well, Or trace the stories that gossips tell, Or gather the sounds of a pealing bell. Man never can stop the billow's roar, Nor change the winds till they blow no more, Nor drive true love from a maiden's door, Man cannot o'ertake a fleeing lie, Change his wheat to a field of rye, Or call back years that have long gone by. Man never can bribe old Father Time, Gain the height of a peak that he cannot climb, Or trust the hand that hath done a crime, Man cannot a cruel word recall, Fetter a thought, be it great or small, Or extract honey from a drop of gall. Man can never backward turn the tide, Or count the stars that are scattered wide, Or find a fool a trusy guide. Man cannot reap fruit from worthless seed, Rely for strength on a broken reed, Or gain a heart he hath caused to bleed.

LIFE IS BRIEF.

"Is not for man to trifle; life is brief, And sin is here; Ours is but the falling of a leaf, A dropping tear. Not many lives, but only one have we— One, only one; How sacred should that one life ever be— That narrow span."

Pear Blight.

We copy the following from Saunders' "Injurious to Fruits." During the heat of midsummer, twigs of the pear tree sometime become suddenly blighted; the leaves and fruit wither, and a discoloration of the bark takes place, followed by a speedy death on the part affected. More frequently these effects are the result of fire blight, a mysterious disease, probably of the fungoid character, but occasionally they are due to the agency of the pear blight beetle. In this latter instance there will be found small perforations like pin holes in the base of the buds, and from these issue small cylindrical beetles, about a tenth of an inch long, of a deep brown or black color. The beetle deposits its eggs in the base of the bud, and when hatched the young larva follows the eye of the bud toward the pith, around which it passes consuming the tissue in its course, thus interfering with the circulation and causing the twig to wither. The larva changes to a pupa and subsequently to a beetle in the bottom of its burrow, and makes its escape from the bud in the latter part of June or the beginning of July, depositing its eggs before August has passed. The only remedy that has been suggested is to cut off the blighted limbs below the injured part, and burn them before the beetle has escaped. The damage caused by this insect must not be confounded with the well-known fire blight, since that, as already remarked, is a disease of the fungoid character, and is entirely independent of the insect agency. In this vicinity shows that both of these destructive agencies are at work the beetles being found as above described, and the work plainly seen, while in other places, and often on the same tree, the bark on the main branches is entirely dead and brown in large spots, and some limbs as large as a man's finger were withered and faded all through, bark and wood. So inadequately is this subject of pear blight understood, that we are able to give fruit growers little aid or encouragement, beyond the consoling thought, that it is something which, in view of the present lack of knowledge upon the subject, they cannot prevent, or as a rule, successfully cope with.

Care of Geraniums.

It is altogether useless to expect that geranium plants, which have flowered all summer in the open air, will, if taken up and potted, continue to bloom equally well during the winter season also. If geraniums are wanted for winter flowering, they must be specially grown during the summer, although it is not yet too late to prepare a few plants for that purpose. If plants have not been specially reserved, a few should be taken up immediately and potted, care being taken to select the most compact and perfectly formed specimens. In potting, select porous or soft-baked pots, proportionate to the size of each plant, and place in the bottom of each at least an inch of broken pots in order to insure perfect drainage. Keep the plants in the center of the pots, and firm the soil well around their roots. When the plants are potted water thoroughly, and place in a shady situation for a week or ten days, after which time they should be exposed to the sun. Have them well supplied with water and remove all flower-buds until it is time to bring them inside, which will be on the approach of cold weather. Give them a light airy situation, and an average temperature of 55°. Do not crowd the plants, and turn them occasionally, so as to develop an even symmetrical shape. The most suitable compost for geraniums is a compost of two-thirds well rotted sods from an old pasture, one-third well decayed manure, and a fair sprinkling of bone-dust, thoroughly mixed and pulverized before using. Water should be given as often as necessary, care being taken to give an ample supply, and when the pots become filled with roots, liquid manure water should be given twice a week. One ounce of guano dissolved in two gallons of water, will be a proper proportion for this purpose. When large specimens are desired the plants should be repotted as often as the pots become filled with the roots, or until they have reached the desired size, when they can be treated as above advised. There are so many good varieties in cultivation, that most amateurs find it quite difficult to make a selection of the most distinct, so for their benefit I enumerate twelve double and twelve single flowering varieties, all of which may be relied upon as first-class.

Double—Jas. Y. Murkland, Heroine, Mrs. E. G. Hill, Mary Geering, Pocatontas, Jas. Vick, J. H. Clippart, J. P. Kirtland, Richard Brett, Bishop Wood, Asa Gray, and Golden Dawn. Single—Clement Boutard, Master Christine, Jean Sisley, W. C. Bryant, Mary H. Foote, New Life, Evening Star, Mrs. Winder, Mrs. Gordon, Progress, Cygnets, and Aurora.—Cor. American Garden.

Orchard Pruning.

A late English Horticulturist says that after trying all sorts of plans, he is thoroughly convinced that there is nothing equal to the little-and-often system of pruning or rather pinching. The soft young shoots can be readily removed by the finger and thumb, which is the easiest way. To which we may add, that any owner which is really interested in his garden will be likely to pass among his trees and shrubs quite often, and if he sees any want or defect, he will at once supply or remove it. With this view, a well-known cultivator recently remarked, that his season for pruning was all the year through.

Making Sorghum Syrup.

The idea so generally entertained a few years ago, encouraged by the rose-tinted reports published by the department of agriculture, that every farmer with his patch of sorghum, a two horse mill and Cook evaporator would be able to make a good article of sugar, has some time since been exploded. It has been found that sugar making from juice of sorghum, as well as from the true sugar beet, is a process requiring for its success extensive machinery and the application of thorough scientific knowledge. Syrup making is a simple process; a syrup can be made by simply boiling down—the more rapidly the better—the juice as it comes from the mill. But such syrup, though light in color, has the rank, disagreeable sorghum flavor and is liable to ferment in warm weather. Its quality can be greatly improved by two simple processes which any sorghum manufacturer can use. These are defecation and the use of lime. The former to get rid of much of the impurities that are found in the juice of the cane, the latter to neutralize the acid contained in the juice. Defecation simply requires a tank in which the juice as it comes from the mill can be heated to the boiling point but not allowed to boil. This brings to the top a thick blanket of scum, while a dirty slimy sediment settles to the bottom, leaving the clear liquid between the two. The lime for neutralizing the acid can be used at any time while the juice is in the defecator, and it is well, though not essential, to use it as soon as it is added. It is prepared by stirring finely slaked lime with water till it is of the consistency of cream; a considerable quantity can be prepared at one time, so as to be always ready to use as needed. In using it, it should be stirred into the juice a little at a time, testing the juice with the blue litmus paper (which can be procured at any drug store) to ascertain when there is enough in. The raw juice turns the litmus paper a bright red, but when a sufficient amount of lime is added to the juice it is a weak purple. The scum, and the syrup itself will be greatly improved by the use of sulphur, by the man who makes for his own use, is hardly worth while, and those who manufacture for market are generally familiar with the process of its preparation, and it hardly needs to be described in this connection. By the process of defecation described above, and the use of lime, a really good wholesome and palatable syrup can be made, furnishing a valuable sweetening material in the household. But sugar-making outfit with which no one works on a scale of less than five hundred acres can afford to supply himself. Where the syrup granulates in part, as it frequently does, the sugar can be drained out for family use in the manner described in the Farmers' Review some time since. Make a box with a V-shaped bottom and bore 1/2-inch holes in the extreme bottom. In these fit plugs reaching above the top of the box. Dump the mush sugar in and loosen the plugs sufficiently to allow the molasses to flow. It will drip through, leaving the sugar in a compact mass, which can be further dried by putting in bags and hanging up to drain.—Farmers' Review.

Surshire in Stables.

The majority of the stables and barns of the country and of towns, and villages also, are not what they should be. Pioneer settlers not having the means to erect proper outbuildings, contented themselves with mere make shift structures, hoping to soon replace these temporary buildings with better ones. But this was never realized. Instead of new barns and stables suitable to shelter his stock, his house grain and implements, the old buildings were repaired, added to, and remodeled, without any well defined plan as to the occupants. If the roof was watertight, it was considered good enough by most of the settlers. Some, more advanced, made their barns warm, but entirely ignored another important point—that of admitting light and sunshine. This is a serious defect that is far too prevalent. It attaches to the well built costly structure as well as to the tumble down rookery that has been patched up, piled around with coarse litter, and covered with straw. Light and sunshine are powerful tonics. The absence of these enfeebles, unnerves, and prepares the system for disease and decline. They are tonics which the animal and vegetable kingdom must have—and have in abundance. The importance of this is forcibly illustrated by the following from the National Live Stock Journal: "We tried an experiment, some years since, to test the effect of absence of light upon a calf. We had two deep

red calves of the same age (sixty days) one weighing 180 pounds and the other 182 pounds. The latter was placed in a dark room, with a trough that could be filled by a spout through a partition. The other was confined in the same amount of space, but in full light, and both were fed exactly alike for the next three months. The object was to test the effect of light upon such a growing animal. At the end of the time the one in the light weighed 430 pounds and the other in the dark 360 pounds, and its color had faded to a very pale, dirty red. Its eyes were so much affected when admitted to the light, that it kept them closed most of the time for the first week or two. The two calves were kept together, but the one from the dark never fully recovered from this three months of darkness. It never regained its bright red color, although the color improved. Any one who noted these two calves during this experiment, would never after doubt the impolicy of a dark stable. Sunlight is indispensable to healthy vegetable and animal life. Every farmer sees his cat and dog select a belt of sunshine on the floor to lie and bask in; and if he will watch his cattle when turned out, he will find them at once seeking the sunny side of the barn yard. And with all these indications before his eyes, still the farmer keeps his animals in a dark stable much to their discomfort and his pecuniary loss.

"We do not, of course, include all farmers in this statement, for a small minority fully understand the importance of sunlight in stables, and make ample provision for its introduction."

Stolen Public Lands.

The report issued from the General Land Office at Washington a few days ago concerning the fraudulent methods adopted by the cattle companies of the Northwest in possessing themselves of the public lands of that section calls for prompt and energetic action on the part of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General Brewster.

From this report it appears that in Colorado alone it has been proved on investigation that the big cattle raising corporations have fraudulently closed 2,600,000 acres of the best land in the Northwest, and it is the opinion of the agents who are now prosecuting the inquiry that it will be established that about 6,000,000 acres have been stolen in that State. One company composed entirely of foreigners who have no intention of becoming American citizens, has gobbled 336 square miles of Colorado lands without any warrant. In New Mexico 1,500,000 acres have been stolen from the public domain; in Kansas 600,000 acres have been stolen; in Wyoming 250,000 acres this statement is officially made that in Dakota 75 per cent of the entries. The lands thus seized without warrant or justification of any kind are the most fertile in the Northwest-Territories. The entries, we are told, are made along the streams.

The methods pursued in obtaining a colorable title are peculiar to greedy corporations. They employ a number of men, ostensibly to herd cattle, but really to make entries on the land. After the entry is made and the employee has secured his patent the corporation buys the pretended interest in the tract for a mere trifle and then monopolists, not content with grasping the unoccupied lands, compel settlers in their neighborhood to sell to them, threatening loss of employment and ruinous competition if they refuse to do so. They adopt the law of the plunderer not only towards the United States, but also towards the individual citizens.

One peculiarity about these corporations which will not escape notice is that a large percentage of the members are foreign capitalists. Many of the companies are composed entirely of foreigners, who spend the entire profits arising from the use of American lands in Great Britain. These men have not the least sympathy with America; they not only will do nothing to advance American interests, but do all they can to injure them. It was only the other day that one of the leading men among the monopolists, Mr. Morten Frewen, the English resident in charge of Wyoming, tried to divert the entire cattle traffic of Wyoming, Montana, and Dakota into Canadian channels with the avowed purpose of benefiting Canadian commerce at the expense of America. Mr. Frewen is a type of the whole class.

It is high time under the circumstances that these foreign monopolists and their American allies were obliged to disgorge. The system of plunder introduced during Mr. Schurz's free-and-easy administration of the Interior Department has been permitted to go too long unchecked. If it is permitted to proceed the monopolists will have squatted over all the unoccupied lands of the country, to the exclusion of intending settlers, and it will be as difficult to dispossess them as the rail road corporations of the lands which they illegally retain. \* \* \* Let the public lands be reserved for actual settlers. The alien monopolists must go.—Chicago Times.

Grange Thought.

The time is now at hand when Granges will resume their regular meetings, the labors of the season being so nearly completed that relief will soon come and time will be allowed for Grange work that by necessity has been deferred while other labors of timely need pressed. What shall be the rule in taking up the regular work of the Grange? First and foremost the observance of principles in which the order is founded. If ill-feeling has been engendered in the past, or bickering has marred the harmony of the Grange, drop all; start anew with animosities buried and with full determination to accomplish all that may be done in the work designed by the order. There are months to come when a great deal can be done to strengthen the Grange, and it rests upon the membership to see that this achievement is made. There is no special advantage in meeting unless real work is attempted and pressed to execution. Let those who can, devise plans to promote the welfare of all within the order, not forgetting that its beneficence extends to all with whom we have association in any of the affairs of life.

Incubators.

Considerable interest has been excited in the last two or three years on the subject of incubators, and those interested have been feeling around in the dark, as it were, in trying to strike some method by which chickens could be hatched surely and without trouble. This is somewhat like the "royal road to wealth." The royal road to wealth has not been as yet found without encountering some trouble on the road. The same is true in regard to hatching chickens. Even if the most perfect incubator was procured, it will be found necessary to attend to it every day, and what with turning of eggs and keeping an even temperature, the incubators have not made so many friends as was first thought they would.

The best incubator we ever found was the hen herself. She has been bred to the business, and after she once makes up her mind to go at it, she has no other business on hand. The difficulty generally experienced is that two hens or more wish to go into the same business on the same spot, and in their struggle for the masters the stock is generally ruined. It is, to say the least, annoying after two hens have squandered three weeks, to see them bring off one chicken between them. The question then arises, "How can you prevent more than one hen sitting on a nest at a time?" We remember fifteen years ago or so, of seeing a patent nest with a door in front like a triangle, which, when the hen went onto the nest, closed after her, preventing others coming in, and still leaving her free to go out; but this brilliant device has not met with the success that the patentee thought it would. People still go on in the old way letting their hens sit where they have a mind to. Some years ago we practiced this method ourselves, with the result of only about half a dozen chickens being hatched in the entire season, although there were more hens engaged in going their best at it.—Breeder's Journal.

Commercial Fraud.

In the criminal history of the current year unusual prominence must be assigned to the records of commercial fraud. The revelations of the past few months touching the dishonesty of persons holding positions of trust have been so numerous and of so startling a character as to lead many to think that the country has been passing through a moral epidemic. Such an opinion assumes that the conditions which are responsible for the existence and extent of the disease are either unknown or unmeasured. It is needless for us to inform our readers that such is not our view of the matter. Whatever the extent of a social evil may be nothing is gained by shirking the labor of seeking out its predisposing causes, or by taking refuge in moral commonplaces. It is time that there should be a general understanding of the importance of the action or inaction of the community as an element in crimes of frequent commission affecting the community. What the disclosures to which we have referred do in fact reveal is that the sense of the responsibility which fiduciary relations involve has been perverted faculty is finding in modern conditions a large and rich field for exercise the machinery of a criminal law remains in a condition fitted only for the requirements of a comparatively rude age. The more violent offenses are punished; the more secret and insidious kinds of crimes are atoned for inadequately, or not at all. The result is seen in the evidences of demoralization which the public press is continually occupied in chronicling. There is need of a general recognition of the truth that no man and no body of men—not even society itself—is free from responsibility, and that society can not shirk its responsibility except at the risk of danger to itself. The criminal law which is or should be the chief defense or society is sadly in need of amendment in this country, and those who are entrusted in the duty of legislation should see to it that this branch of the law be improved and brought abreast of the age.—Broad-trees.

Always Nipping.

A judicious wife is always nipping off from her husband's moral nature little twigs that are growing in wrong directions. She keeps him in shape by continual pruning. If you say anything silly she will affectionately do some absurd thing she finds some means of preventing you from doing it. And by far the chief part of the common sense there is in the world belongs unquestionably to women. The wisest thing a man generally does are those things which his wife counsels him to do. A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning-knife. If Johnson's wife had lived there would have been no hoarding up of orange-peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the streets, no eating and drinking with disgusting voracity. If Oliver Goldsmith had been married he would never have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man who does not know little about oddity dressed, or talking absurdly, or exhibiting eccentricities of manner, you may be sure that he is not a married man, for the corners are rounded off—the little shoots pared away—in married men. Wives have generally more sense than their husbands, even though they may be clever men. The wife's advice is like the ballast that keeps the ship steady. [Ruskin.]

James S. Fair is the wealthiest of the United States Senators. He is worth \$40,000,000. He was born in Ireland.

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.

Under this title The Century will begin with the November number of the present year, and continue without intermission, (if possible) a series of separate papers, the object of which is to set forth, in clear and graphic manner, the life and spirit of the most important of modern military conflicts—the War for the Union. The main portion of the scheme will be papers of a popular character on the great engagements of the war, by general officers high in command at the time, either upon the Union or the Confederate side. In many instances the contributor will be the officer of first command, and in every instance a participant in the engagements under consideration. For instance, the battles of Shiloh and Vicksburg will be described by General U. S. Grant, who will contribute four papers to the series; General Beauregard will write of the First Bull Run; General McClellan, of Antietam; General Rosecrans, of Stone River, etc. The Passage of the Forts below New Orleans will be described by Admiral Porter, and the Western Gunboat Service by Rear-Admiral Walke, and the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimack by Colonel John Taylor Wood, the senior surviving officer of the latter vessel. Other prominent Confederate generals have engaged to contribute, and some of these contributions will be hardly less notable than those above mentioned. In several instances briefer supplementary papers will chronicle special incidents or consider special phases of an engagement. Personal reminiscences of several of the most prominent military leaders, now dead, will also give variety to the scheme. The foregoing contributions will all be by general officers, or, in three or four instances, by staff officers, and will represent war as it appeared from headquarters. In conjunction with them will appear from time to time a number of briefer sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," reflecting, with interesting and life-like details, the experiences of the common soldier from the time of enlistment to the muster-out: the drill, the march, the bivouac, the skirmish, the charge, the retreat, etc. Auxiliary branches of the service will also be treated in this supplementary way.

In the North American Review for September, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton argues the need of liberal divorce laws. She does not agree with Judge Noah Davis, that, "Divorce is the foe of marriage." She asks that women be made an equal party to the marriage contract, and is convinced that the divorce question can not be finally settled until women have a vote. Liberal divorce laws, she argues, are intended to enable those only whom God has not joined together to be put asunder. Such laws, so far from being barbarous and degrading, indicate the growing independence, intelligence and virtue of American womanhood. Our decreasing families so far from being an evidence of the dying out of maternal love, indicate a higher perception of the dignity and responsibility of motherhood. With woman's keen sense of moral principles, she begins to appreciate the awful waste of human force as she contemplates the panorama of our social life; the wretchedness of our jails and prisons, of our asylums for the insane, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the orphan and the pauper, the innumerable standing army of drunkards, the multitudes of children whom nobody owns, and for whom nobody cares—old, hungry, their feet in slippery places, sleeping at night in all our cities like rats, in any hole they can find. In view of these appalling facts, the mothers of the race may well pause and put the question to themselves: Is it for such as these we give the heyday of our lives? For such as these we ever and anon go down to the very gates of death? Is this a life-work worthy our highest ambition, a religious duty of our best powers? The answering question from every mountain top is, "No." Above the thunder of Sinai, a warning voice, loud and clear rings through the centuries: "The sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children to the third and fourth generations."

The late President Garfield—who was himself formerly a college president, in an address said: "The people are making a grave charge against our system of higher education when they complain that it is disconnected from the active business of life. It is a charge to which our colleges cannot plead guilty and live. They must rectify the fault, or miserably fail of their great purpose. Business colleges, my fellow citizens, originated in this country as a protest against the insolvency of our system of education—as a protest against the failure, the absolute failure of our American schools and colleges to fit young men and women for the business of life. Take the great classes graduated from the leading colleges in the country during this and next month, and how many, or rather how few, of their members are fitted to go into the practical business of life, and transact it like sensible men? These business colleges furnish their graduates with a better education for practical purposes than either Princeton, Harvard, or Yale."

ANNOUNCEMENTS for the coming of St. Nicholas include serial stories by J. T. Rowbridge, and E. P. Roe; a series of papers on places of interest in Europe by Frank R. Stockton entitled "Personally Conducted;" "Talks for Young Folk," by H. H.; "Art Work for Young Folk," by Charles G. Leland; papers on "Choosing an Occupation," based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions; more short stories by Miss Alcott; a series called "Among the Law-makers" and embodying the recollections of a page in the United States Senate; papers on "The Progress of Invention;" a story of Texas, by the late William M. Baker—and a great many other good things besides. The first number of the new volume (November) will have a colored frontispiece, from a design by A. M. Turner, printed in fifteen colors. The December number will have for a frontispiece a reproduction, in color of the picture, "Alice in Wonderland," by the same Academy exhibition.

The Gleaners.

Once more I learn from my subject the value of gleanings. Ruth going into the harvest field might have said: "There is a straw, and there is a straw but what is a straw? I can't get any barley for myself or my mother-in-law out of these separate straws." Not so said beautiful Ruth. She gathered two straws and she put them together, and more until she got enough to make a sheaf. Putting that sheaf down she went and gathered more straws until she had another sheaf, and another, and another, and then she brought them all together, and she threshed them out and she had an ephah of barley—nigh a bushel. Oh, that we might all be gleaners! It is all the straws that make the harvest, and it is all the opportunities of doing good that make a life of usefulness if rightly employed. Elihu Burritt learned many things while toiling in a blacksmith shop; Abercrombie, the world-renowned philosopher, was a physician in Scotland, and he got his philosophy, or the chief part of it, while as a physician he was waiting for the door of the sick room to open. Yet how many there are in this day who say they are so busy they have no time for mental or spiritual improvement; the great duties of life cross the field like strong reapers and carry off all the hours, and there is only here and there a fragrant sheaf that is not worth gleaning. Ah, my friends, you could go into the busiest day and busiest week of your life and find golden opportunities, which, gathered, might at last make a whole sheaf for God's garner. It is the stray opportunities and the stray privileges which, taken up and bound together and beaten out, will at last fill you with much joy—yes, more joy than Ruth felt when she took home to her mother-in-law, Naomi, the ephah of barley. It is because people will not do the small work of life that there is so little great work accomplished.—Dr. Talmage.

Reverence.

Mathew Arnold during his visit to America was shocked at the irreverence and lack of respect from the young to their superiors and elders. He thinks no civilization can endure without reverence, and none can dispute that it is an important element in the perpetuity of a nation, the church, the school and the home. Close our eyes and ears as we may to the irreverence of the larger portion of the rising generation, charitably console ourselves with the oft repeated solace that "boys will be boys," that young people are not expected to have the discretion of adults, and yet we feel that the English philosopher is just in his criticism of young American's manners. Because the young just beginning the journey of life are ignorant of the way their parents have traveled, is good reason why the counsel of older persons should be respected, and reverence accorded age and wisdom. The home is the nation's nursery. Here are trained citizens that must honor or dishonor a republic government.

Literary Note.

THE WOMEN AT WORK, published at Brattleboro, Vt., begins its eighth volume with September as THE WOMAN'S CENTURY. It is a name fully in harmony with the character of the magazine, which is devoted to Art Literature, Biography, Home Science, and Woman's Work in Industries, Missions, Charities and Reforms. Miss Frances E. Willard contributes to this number a sketch of Mary Allen West, and Kate Sanborn is announced for forthcoming papers. A beautiful engraving, "Genesis of Brabant," and a descriptive review of Fred Myron Colby, gives the magazine a fine literary stamp. 10 cents a copy, Frank E. Hough Publisher.

Value of Education.

Walter Scott, in a narrative of his personal history, gives the following caution to youth: "If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to pursue these pages, let such readers remember that it is with the deepest regret that I recollect in manhood, the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth; that through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance; and I would this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire if by doing so I could rest the remaining part upon a sound foundation of learning and science."

Are Not Law Abiding.

If saloon-keepers had cheerfully complied with the laws made, after the prohibitory law was repealed; if they had paid the tax; given their bonds; carefully closed up in good faith on Sundays and legal holidays, and kept open only within legal hours on other days; refused in all cases, to sell liquor to habitual drunkards, minors, and forbidden persons, there would have been no Prohibition party of any account at the present time. It is equally true that if they had faithfully observed this course there would have been less saloon-keepers and very little drunkenness.—Ypsilanti Commercial.

The Scientific American says, if a bottle of oil of pennyroyal is left uncorked in a room at night, not a mosquito, or any other bloodsucker will be found there in the morning. Mix potash with powdered meal, and throw it into the rat-holes or a cellar, and the rats will depart. If a rat or a mouse gets into your pantry, stuff in its hole a rag saturated with cayenne pepper, and no rat or mouse will touch the rag for the purpose opening a communication with a depot of supplies.

A party platform is not thought in these days to be complete without some reference to the decline in our shipping. A good deal of verbiage is indulged in, in regard to its regeneration. This is done of course to attract votes, but we doubt whether it counts for much in that respect. The shipping interest is too much accustomed to the promise-and-do-nothing policy of both the great political parties with regard to its welfare to expect any very great things at their hands.—N. Y. Mercury Register.

Communications.

THE PENNY YE MEANT TO GIVE.

There's a funny tale of a stingy man, Who was none too good, but might have been worse...

Grange Work in The North.

Partly from desire, and partly by request, I depart from my usual custom and ask space for a brief sketch of a recent trip north...

ber Bro. Mickley's neighbor, and all avoid his fault. Fraternally, C. G. LUCE. The Political Duties of Patrons. [Read before Kalamazoo Pomona Grange, by H. Adams.] It is one of the proofs of the success of the Grange, as an educator...

and source of all laws, which should govern society. Then all that remains to be done is, to grant no right to any one to commit a wrong under any circumstances...

subject the following questions present themselves: 1. Do we, as a Grange, unite in our work, and co-operate in making our Grange meetings what they should be? 2. Do we co-operate as a Grange in considering and discussing questions pertaining to our interest and our welfare?...

A Good Doctor. Laughter is one of the best physicians known, being as necessary as pure air to invalids, hypochondriacs, sufferers from nervous exhaustion, and those prostrated by business cares and mental worries...

A Woman of Genius. The most original and beautiful piece of wood-carving yet done in America has been accomplished by a young woman who, traveling in Switzerland with her father, persuaded him to give her the opportunity to learn the rudiments of the art...

A. H. FOWLE, HOUSE DECORATOR AND DEALER IN Fine Wall Paper, Window Shades, Room Mouldings, Artists' Materials, Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc., 37 IONIA STREET, SOUTH OF MONROE. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—MAY 18, 1884. Standard time—9th meridian. WESTWARD.

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

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time—9th meridian. GOING SOUTH.

GOING NORTH. NY & ONY & B Express, Ex & M Express. Way Pt.

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line. Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ladies' Department.

OUT OF THE WOODS.

BY HUDSON TUTTLE.

Well stranger, you're quite right, I reckon, When you say I must feel alone; Whatever I set myself doing A hard row it is, I must own.

Reforms.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; the people of this place were last night given a rare treat.

I am convinced that we are not in a commonplace way philosophical enough. We walk round and round the little circling path we have beaten down for our feet...

Housekeeper and Husbandry.

Let every lady housekeeper study the appetite of her lord, don't think that a man can eat anything. This is a sad mistake. Work in the heat of the day has a tendency to make him cross.

The Science of Cookery.

Learn the economy of the kitchen. The nearest road to a man's heart is down his throat.—Fannie Fern.

Books in the House.

However, the mistress of the house may regard her duties to those employed by her, she cannot very well put out of sight the fact that, if her servants read anything worth reading, it must be provided by her.

Womans Privileges

Every argument that can be adduced to prove that males should have the right to vote, applies with equal force to prove that females should possess the same right.—Hon. Benjamin F. Wade.

many prejudices against it, but of nothing which deserves to be called a reason. The reasons are all on the other side.—Professor Borden P. Bowne, Boston University.

In quite early life I formed the opinion that women ought to vote, because it is right, and for the best interests of the country.

Those who are ruled by law should have the power to say what shall be the laws, and who the law makers.

SELECTIONS.

There are many of the greatest deeds done in the smallest struggles of life.

Men are seldom more innocently employed than when they are making money.—[Johnson.]

Money is a handmaiden if thou knowest to use it; a mistress, if thou knowest not.—[Horace.]

The philosophy which affects to teach us a contempt of money does not run very deep.—[Henry Taylor.]

Any man may do a casual act of good nature, but a continuation of them shows it is a part of their temperament.—[S. Ernie.]

No story is the same to us after the lapse of time; or, rather, we who read it are no longer the same interpreters.—[George Eliot.]

Many people take no care of their money till they come nearly to the end of it, and others do just the same with their time.—[Goethe.]

The strength and safety of a community consist in the virtue and intelligence of its youth, especially of its young men.—[Hawes.]

The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it; and to be conscious is that which gives keenness to the invective.—[R. South.]

We often meet with more instances of true charity among the ignorant and poor than among those who profess to be Christians.—[M. Bandello.]

We feel our immortality o'ersweep. All time, all tears, all pain, all fears, Pealing like the eternal thunder of the deep This truth into our ears.—Ye live forever.

There are many who despise half the world; but if there be any who despise the whole of it, it is because the other half despises them.—[Colton.]

Who is wise? He that learns from every one. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is content.—[Miscellaneous.]

By doing good with his money, a man as it were stamps the image of God upon it, and makes it pass current for the merchandise of Heaven.—[Rutledge.]

I have also seen the world, and after long experience have discovered that enmity is our greatest enemy, and remunerative labor our most lasting friend.—[Moser.]

It happens a little unluckily that the persons who have the most intimate contempt of money are the same that have the strongest appetites for the pleasure it procures.—[Shenstone.]

Our forefathers had clocks put on the outside of churches that they might not be late in getting to service; we put the clocks inside the churches lest we be late in getting out.—[Rev. H. A. Tupper.]

We all know much better than we do, and believe more than we reduce to practice. How few realize in experience, the uprightness and nobleness of their convictions!—[Rev. C. H. Zimmerman.]

Many will find gifts at their Father's table at the great marriage feast of the Lamb, which they never knew they were to have, and some which they fancied were lost irrevocably on earth.—[May Kingson.]

No humility is perfect and proportioned but that which makes us hate ourselves as corrupt, but respect ourselves as immortal, the humility that kneels in the dust, but gazes on the sky.—[Archer Butler.]

Whoever has sixpence is sovereign over all men—to the extent of the sixpence; commands cooks to feed him, philosophers to teach him, kings to mount guard over him—to the extent of sixpence.—[Carlyle.]

A word is but a little thing; but it may brighten all the years of life, and cast a glory on the expiring hours; while an evil, bitter speech may sting the heart, and plant a thorn that rankles until the dying day.

Christianity is not a philosophy or a scholasticism. It is the light of life—plain truth for plain people; and it commands itself to every hungry heart and to every man's conscience in the sight of God.—[Dr. Ellis, D. D.]

As the tree is fertilized by its own broken branches and falling leaves, and grows out of its own decay so men and nations are bettered and improved by trial, and refined by broken hopes and blighted expectations.—[F. W. Robertson.]

We often hear it said that this, or that person "Died a Christian." That is very well, but we had rather hear it said they lived as Christians. It is the living Christians that we need the most, not the dying ones.—[The Criterion.]

It is not in the bright, happy day, but only in the solemn night that other worlds are seen shining in the long distance. And it is in sorrow—the night of the soul—that we see farthest, and know ourselves natives of infinity and sons and daughters of the Most High.

A Freedman's teacher writes of a colored woman who, having learned her alphabet, said: "Now I want to spell Jesus, for it 'pears to me like the rest will come easier if I learn to spell the blessed name first. A good many

things "come easier" if we learn that name first.

The value of a dollar is to buy just things; a dollar goes on increasing in value, with all the genius and all the virtue of the world. A dollar in the university is worth more than a dollar in a jail; in a temperate scholar, law-abiding citizen, than in some sink of crime.—[Emerson.]

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Many people shut sunshine out of their houses as if it were an enemy; watch its descent upon the carpet as if it were a thief of color, and plant trees to keep it away from the mouldering house.

Fairs are the exciting topics of this month, and especially interesting to farmers.

Yesterday closed the fair of Lenawee County, the first held on the new grounds. It was a success; the most attractive feature being the display by four Granges.

Palmyra Grange No. 212 was awarded the second premium; the first was given to Weston, the banner Grange of our county. As the editor of this paper was on the grounds for two days we may look for an extended notice of the same.

Palmyra.

In a country so sadly overrun with lawyers as our own, it is sometimes consoling to know that we have even one less of these blessings than we might have had under more favorable circumstances. The following incident is related by the person chiefly interested, and consequently must be true. A well known lawyer in a certain village of Michigan asked a young lady why she did not study law, remarking, that he thought it a suitable profession for her.

Bro. Cobb:—Too many lawyers—Gov. Begole's exposition commission is quite liable to come to grief from an over supply of legal talent.

Grand Rapids, Sept. 26, 1884. The three parties in Cass County have each nominated good, competent, reliable farmers for representatives in the legislature, giving farmers the assurance that they will be faithfully represented, whether Gideon Hebron, prohibitionist; John Hain, Greenbacker, or R. J. Dickson, republican are elected.

The three parties in Cass County have each nominated good, competent, reliable farmers for representatives in the legislature, giving farmers the assurance that they will be faithfully represented, whether Gideon Hebron, prohibitionist; John Hain, Greenbacker, or R. J. Dickson, republican are elected.

Dear Sir:—I am receiving numerous communications asking about clover seed, how to ship, prospect of price, etc. For the benefit of all having the article to dispose of I would say, clean as thoroughly as possible, put in new Stark bags, sew the bags—not tie—bags will be paid for by purchasers of the seed; take a railroad receipt and enclose by mail to the consignee; be sure and weigh it accurately before shipping. I have large, clean, dry lofts where I will store free, and I insure at slight expense to any that wish to ship to hold. I will take all seed at market price on the day it is received less 4 cents per bag inspection, and 20 cents per bushel commission.

There are enough and more than enough voters believing in prohibition as a principle to make a clean sweep at this election if they would only act out their convictions and practice as they preach, but they say their first duty is to their party and that they

cannot throw away their vote on a mere sentiment that has no practical following.

There is a way for such to give their influence, and votes also, against Free Whiskey, without injury to their own party candidate, or aid to the opposition, so that a Blaine man shall in effect vote for Blaine and a Democrat for Cleveland, and at the same time give a vote that shall square with their principles. Let them choose from among their acquaintances a political opponent and temperance man. One who is also too politically "case hardened" to do right for fear he may not be on the winning side and agree to go to the polls together and plump for St. John, Preston and Alcott. Practically the result would be the same as though each voted his old party ticket, as one offsets the other, but it counts two for prohibition.

There is yet time before the election to work out this plan for practical results and to make such a showing in prohibition votes that at the next trial it shall win.

If you don't desire to adopt this plan as a whole it is practically divisible.

TEMPERANCE DEMOCRAT.

We were prompted by an advertisement seen in the GRANGE VISITOR of May 15 to send one dollar to the Chicago Enterprise company, on condition that they would send the American Standard dictionary and the Chicago Enterprise for a year. We received the June number. They wrote us they could not supply orders for dictionaries fast enough, but that all orders would be filled inside of two months. We have received only one number of the magazine and no dictionary. Can any one tell the reason why? Are they a swindle or not? I confess I felt more than ordinary confidence in the advertisement because it was in the GRANGE VISITOR. I have written twice to the company and received no reply. Was I the only one fooled? I hope some one will answer this question. B. O. Cobb, will you please make some enquiry about this company and report in the VISITOR. It is for your interest, that your contributors have a dictionary; they might perhaps make less trouble about spelling their words. I was in need of a dictionary and took this way of obtaining one.

As ever, a true Patron, AUNT KATE. [We sent an enquiry to Lord & Thomas asking about this firm, and below give their answer. We aim to fight shy of frauds; but are liable to get beat sometimes.—ED.]

From Gov. Begole's letter to manager of F. & P. M. Railway, June 2, 1883.

"You will do me a great favor by sending me one of your 500-mile pass-book, also one for Mrs. Begole. I have just used up the one you gave me before I was elected."

Was that 500-mile book a part of the "contract price with the Railroad Company," and paid for by the firm of Begole Fox & Co? If so, why did he have to beg for it? Is Mrs. B. the "Co." of the firm? I am glad that you have been enlightened as to the condition of this government. I have read Republican papers since the first one was printed, but I was so obtuse that I could gather no such ideas as you found there.

I have read Democratic papers since before there was a Republican party. I remember when the Free Press said that when we left Michigan to coerce their brethren of the South, then in rebellion, that we would get a "fire in the rear from 100,000 Democrats."

I am glad to learn that Gov. Begole's neighbors speak well of him, and only wish that his public record were equally as good. A man that would spend \$32,000.00 to elect himself cannot be more immaculate than was Job of old. A man that, as soon as he failed to be re-nominated for Congress, found his party so bad that he must leave it, is too good for me to vote for, I would have been glad to have voted for Bro. Luce, but farther say not.

Our hot week in September has just made our corn crop. We shall have a big yield of clover seed.

We are more concerned, and we believe the voters will agree with us, that the majority of the next House shall be right upon reform questions, and composed of fit men, than that it shall be called "Republican" or "Democratic." What the people want are representatives who will truly represent them.—Boston Herald.

Ex-Gov. St. John, the prohibitionist's candidate, expects to get at least 30,000 votes in the State of New York.

Youths' Department.

AN HOUR AT THE PLAY GROUND.

I sat an hour to-day, John, beside the old brook stream. Where we were school boys in olden time, when manhood was a dream; The brook is choked with fallen leaves, the pond is dried away— I scarce believe that you would know the dear old place to-day.

The school house is no more, John, beneath our locust trees; The wild rose by the window side no more waves in the breeze; The scattered stones look desolate—the sod they rested on Has been plowed up by stranger hands since you and I were gone.

The chestnut tree is dead, John, and I— what is sadder now— The broken grapevines of our swing hangs on the withered bough; I read our names upon the bark, and found the pebbles rare Laid up beneath the hollow side, as we had piled them there.

Beneath the grass-grown bank, John, I looked for our old spring, That bubbled down the alder path, three paces from the spring; The rushes grow upon the brink, the pool is black and bare, And not a foot this many a day, it seems, has trodden there.

I sat upon the fence, John, that lies as in old time— The same half panel in the path, we used so oft to climb— And thought how oft the bars of life our playmates had passed on, And left me counting on this spot the faces that are gone.

—The Judge.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:—The season of conventions has passed. Already State election returns are coming in, and it will not be long before we shall witness the closing act of the quadrennial contest. Close upon this will come winter, which means school for our young people and more time for reading and recreation for the farmer.

With but little outlay, winter evenings can be made a source of great revenue. Did you ever hear the story of the judge and his two nephews? The judge owned a fine colt which both the boys greatly admired. As he could not give him to both he decided to present the colt to the one who made the best use of his evenings the coming winter. In the spring he found that James had purchased a scroll saw, and with it earned enough to pay for the saw and all material used, beside having ten dollars in the Sayer's bank. Frank had paid one dollar to a circulating library and read three good historical works.

Frank received the colt. "For," says the judge, "although James deserves much credit for the industry and business ability he has displayed, Frank must have the colt, since what he learned is worth far more than what James earned."

The judge doubtless believed in the truth that was long ago demonstrated, that he who reads good books understandingly when young, sows seed that will bear abundantly in after years. F. C. B.'s article was replete with interest. When I entered with her the weaving room and watched the weaver busy replacing bobbins and picking up the loose threads, I thought of a white haired lady of my acquaintance who was once a factory girl, not in the mills of Jamestown but of Salem and Lowell. Many interesting stories does she tell of those days in the factory, and sometime, perhaps I will give you some of them in the department.

I was glad to welcome Minnie Brown and join her in her wish for the future of the department. Come again, Minnie and F. C. B. AUNT PRUE.

P. S. Just received Pretty-by-Night's article. Many thanks for flowers. Am glad she has not forgotten me. A. P.

Bangs.

I would like to say a few words in reply to Miss Breezie's attempt to defend the most senseless of all fashions—"Bangs."

To argue that it is no worse, or not much worse, than some of the styles exploded years ago, is certainly "faint praise" and not much of it; but it is all she or any one else can say in their favor; and really the world ought to be improving, not retrograding. Breezie says that bangs are an improvement in her individual appearance—that is a purely personal matter, if she is unfortunately deformed or disfigured in any way that bangs can improve by hiding the defect, I am truly sorry for her, and would not say one word against her or any one else to "make a bad matter better," but while so doing, don't, for pity sake, try to persuade every body else to do so too. It looks too much like the old story of the fox who lost his tail, and then wanted all his friends to sacrifice theirs also. It is a well known fact that a great many fashions almost as silly as bangs, have been the results of copying after the efforts of some one to hide their deformities. The "Grecian Bend" for instance, and many others that might be mentioned.

But as far as Florence Nightingale, or any other wise and good woman, whose very name brings thoughts and purest hope for the welfare of all mankind is concerned, the idea of their

binding themselves to any crazy fashion, is to my mind more incongruous than "bangs and wrinkles" to which Breezie alludes, can possibly be, for there are plenty of foolish old folks as well as young ones, and always will be, unless the "exterminator" is more watchful and regular in his trips than seems to have been, since this "Feeble Minded Breezie" has become fashionable. It seems as if there was a continual effort on the part of the "Tyrant Fashion" to do something to alter the appearance of the "Human form divine," and in most cases, it is not worth while to make ourselves conspicuous by violent opposition, but keep within the bounds of reason and decency, and dress ourselves in as quiet and lady like a manner as possible, but one must draw the line somewhere, and certainly bangs—pushing as they do, just over "the windows of the soul" should receive, as they deserve, the anathemas of all who have any brains, and we are not willing to exchange them for a shock or snarl of hair, either natural or purchased.

E. W. Pretty's Berrying. Dear Aunt Prue:—As I open THE GRANGE VISITOR and turn as usual to the Youth's Department, I see a pitiful wail from Aunt Prue who is calling for lost or strayed nephews and nieces, so I will respond with how we went blackberrying.

We had plotted, and planned, and cooked, and anticipated, and at last the eventful day came. (If old time was slow about bringing it to us) and at seven o'clock we could have been seen piling ourselves, together with our lunch baskets into the big wagon, and making ready for a start. After stopping at various places for more company, we find ourselves really on the road to the pine woods where the beautiful berries grow.

We must drive slow for we are a big load, and the road is long and dusty, and the sun is so warm, but at length we reach what our driver assures is the very last house on the road and soon we are greeted with shouts of "Oh, see the berries," then we all begin to coax for a camp and stopping but the relentless driver hurries us on until the grand beautiful, blue lake stretches out before us without a ripple in its gleaming surface. Then we turn to the left and find a picnic ground furnished with tables and seats. Here we halt, and each one is equipped with a basket and started to hunt for berries. The boys and girls move away in couples and singly, to meet no more until a warning from empty stomachs tells them they must seek the camp ground and their lunch basket. At 2:20 P. M. we gather once more around the mother, and with much laughing and joking we eat the liberal dinner, finding that all baskets are filled, we start for the lake. There we amuse ourselves for a long time. Some skip stones on the water, some with bare feet dare the tiny waves to catch them, and run screaming over the sands when a larger wave breaks over their feet, while the quieter ones saunter far up and down the beach finding choice stones, and fragments of wrecked vessels, but we are warned by the sinking sun and the voice of our elders that we must go, so with many reluctant glances, and ringing good by's we start on our home journey.

With laugh and song we kept our spirits lively until the shadows deepened into night, and the tired berry pickers drop one by one at their various homes, and the weary old horses draw up before the dear old farm house, and good by, to PRETTY BY NIGHT.

Aunt Prue and Cousins:—How is this for a standard of education? I copy from the Scientific American. "According to Ruskin, an educated man ought to know these things: First, where he is—that is to say, what sort of a world he has got into; how large it is, what kind of creatures live in it and how; what it is made of and what may be made of it. Secondly, where he is going—that is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world besides this; what seems to be the nature of that other world. Thirdly, what he had best do under the circumstances, that is to say, what kind of faculties he possesses; what are the present state and wants of mankind; what is his place in society; and what are the readiest means in his power of attaining happiness and diffusing it. The man who knows these things and who has his will so subdued in the learning of them that he is ready to do what he knows he ought, is an educated man; and the man who knows them not is uneducated, though he could talk all the tongues of Babel."

HELEN MAR. They were 10,444 schools provided with savings banks in France, in 1879, in which 224,000 children deposited. The number has now risen to 22,484 schools and 442,021 depositors.

The schools of England and Wales last year had 4,273,304 pupils, being an increase of 162,840 over the previous year. The cost of the schools was £2,817,408. It is believed that under the new code the number of scholars will be increased by half a million.

Be What You Seem. Don't think because you are fresh from the hands of your tailor and your barber, that you will pass for a gentleman unless you are one. You may carry the perfume of roses about you for ages without being once mistaken for a rose. Fine clothes and costly jewelry do not convert a rough into a gentleman, any more than a stove pipe hat and a cigar make a man of a monkey. A few smart, well-learned quotations from eminent authors will not convey the impression that you are conversant with literature.

You are apt to become scorched in the flames, or your literary companions will soon sound your shallow depths, and your ignorance will appear more glaring than before. An extensive library does not make a lawyer, a sanctimonious face a minister, an elaborate sign a doctor, or a pair of wings an angel.

Good Language. Young people should acquire the habit of correct speaking and writing and abandon, as early as possible, any use of slang words and phrases. The longer you put this off, the more difficult the acquirement of correct language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim will most probably be doomed to talk slang for life. You have merely to use the language which you hear, instead of the slang which you hear, to form a taste in agreement with the best speakers and poets in the country.

Miss Alcott, author of "Little Women" has written the following letter to an ambitious young lady who applied to her for advice as to her literary career: My Dear Miss—I can only reply to yours as to other innumerable letters of the same sort which I receive. One must wait and work long and patiently before success of any sort comes, and talent must be in the tale or they won't sell. If people won't take the stories try something else. For a young woman with good health and a brave heart, many ways of earning a living are open if she can put her pride in her pocket, and take whatever comes, no matter how humble the task may be; nurse, teacher, companion, housekeeper, seamstress, or servant, are all honest trades, and worth trying while waiting for the more agreeable work. I tried them, and after grubbing and grinding for twenty years, made a hit seemingly by accident, but I could see how very hard experience had helped, every sacrifice enriched, and so believe heartily in that sort of training for all. I do not know any one in Washington, and think any thing better than the places women hold in public offices. If your stories are good they will find a market; if they are not, stop writing and try something else. The gift is born with us and cannot be learned, as some think. Knowing nothing of you or your capabilities, it is impossible for me to advise or recommend except in this general way "Hope and keep busy" is my motto, for while one works despair can not get the upper hand.

Yours Truly, L. M. A. —Grange Bulletin.

Ogilvie's Handy Book. Of Useful Information, is the title of a modest little book of 128 pages we have just received, which contains more information of practical value than many books that cost from \$2.00 upwards. It contains statistical tables of practical value for every department of human effort, and we can assure our readers that they will find something of great value in this book. The political, Historical, and Biographical history alone, is worth double the price of the book. It is bound in handsome leatherette, flexible covers, and will be sent by mail for 25 cents; or bound in silk cloth for 50 cents by J. S. OGILVIE & Co., Publishers, 31 Bosc St., New York.

No vote can be lost or thrown away when it is cast against corrupt political parties, or to express desire for a reform in Government. Always vote for a principle, though you have to vote alone, and you can cherish the sweet reflection that your vote is never lost. —John Quincy Adams.

According to the Republican papers, Ben. Butler is running in order to defeat Blaine; and according to Democratic papers, he is running merely to defeat Cleveland. Surely it is very wicked in Butler to undertake two such big jobs at once.—John Swinton's Paper.

The Virginia legislature, during its recent session, passed fifty-five Acts for the benefit of railroad corporations—to increase their powers and privileges, or to diminish their liabilities and responsibilities to the State and people.

A TABLE has been lately published showing that foreign persons and associations, mostly English, own of the United States, 20,647,000 acres of land in large tracts, none of them less than five thousand acres each.

Jay Cook, whose fortune was swept away by the crash of 1873, is to-day one of the wealthiest men of Pennsylvania. He has investments in iron, coal, gold and silver mines and railroads reaching far into the millions.—Philadelphia Press.

One of the most remarkable telegraphic feats on record was the recent delivery of a message from Melbourne to London in twenty-three minutes. The message went by land and sea over 13,308 miles of wire.

The "conscience fund" which was originated by Treasurer Spinner about twenty years ago, now amounts to about \$250,000. The contributions each year aggregate from \$4,000 to \$7,000.

The smallest salary paid by the government to a postmaster last year was nine cents, the amount being determined by the number of stamps canceled. This postmaster resides in a town in North Carolina.

One sultry day last summer I was reading in THE VISITOR of the candidacy of Bro. Luce for Governor. That his nomination was insisted on by the republican farmers, and that many democrat and greeback farmers also desired his nomination and election; that this demand was so general that his nomination was a "foregone conclusion." I thought that if it were true that such a farmer as Bro. Luce was about to be nominated and elected Gov. of Michigan, why then the millennium had surely come and opened up business in that State. While pondering on these things I fell asleep and dreamed that I was in a strange place, and one said to me; "You are in—City, Mich, at—Hotel, and these men in the parlor are the bosses of the Republican party of the State.

There were six or eight men in the room seated about a table on which were county and township maps of the State, so marked as to show the republican votes for a series of years, as well as bottles, glasses, and boxes of cigars. Presently one who seemed to be Chairman said: "Gentlemen we are here for the purpose of making up a State for the coming Republican convention. Who shall we put up for Governor will be the first question?" Another arose instantly and proposed the name of Gen.— and went on at some length to point out the qualifications if the General for the office. Nearly all present seemed to coincide with the speaker; but one timid looking fellow, who scarcely looked as though he belonged to the clique, arose and said in a hesitating way, that one C. G. Luce had been proposed for Governor, and that his nomination seemed to be demanded by republican farmers generally, and that the demand was backed by a strong support from the business interests of the State, and he thought it well to canvass his claims to the position in it.

Then another immediately took the floor, and with fire in his eye, and indignation in his voice proceeded to denounce the timid man for even suggesting the name of Luce, and went on to say that however well Luce's honesty, education, and knowledge of public affairs fitted him for the office, every member of the ring ought to know that he was not the man to serve their purpose. "Why" said he, "Luce has old fashioned notions of right and wrong, professes to have a conscience, and to be guided by its teachings, lays great stress on what is for the good of the people; with Luce for Governor our occupation would be gone. Suppose we succeed, (as we are apt to) in getting such measures through the general assembly, as shall put money into our pockets or patronage at our disposal. Luce would surely veto. Yes sir, he would veto as sure of fate, though there were millions in it for us. And besides this we need a man with a Bar", and Luce hasn't it, if he has he wouldn't use it. I don't say that he wouldn't contribute to what he would call legitimate election expenses, but does any man here believe that if in a clear contest, we found it necessary to place a few thousand where it would do the most good, that Luce would give us a "draw on me" for it. You all know he wouldn't; and I say, left armer Luce and his farmer friends go to Hades, before we put him up for Governor."

The third man arose and in an apologetic manner stated, that he knew as well as the man who had just taken his seat, that Luce was not the man to suit them, but that there was another phase to the matter that they might do well to consider. "It is known to you, gentlemen, that the democrats and greeback parties have effected a fusion, and that they will renominate Gov. Begole, and that the republican party will not have any votes to spare, and what I fear is, that the farmers who demand and desire Luce's nomination, will bolt the ticket if we wholly ignore them, and vote for Begole or for Prohibition, or refuse to vote at all, and in either case we are defeated—more than one-half our votes are farmers, and a slight defection defeats us. Hadn't we better have a half a loaf than no bread?"

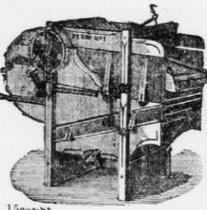
Then the first speaker arose to reply, but was quite good-natured this time, and said, "that the remarks of the gentleman proved that he was not posted in the history of the State." The farmers bolt the ticket," he said. "The idea is preposterous," (and he laughed) "they have always had as large a proportion of the voters as now, and they haven't had a governor for the last quarter of a century and did they ever bolt? No sir, the farmers have been aptly compared to the beaten hound that licks the hand that smites him, and we have only to apply the party lash and they will all vote the ticket straight. But if our timid friend is fearful, we can as a sop for the farmers, offer Luce the second place on the ticket, he could do us but little harm there. For myself I have no fear of a bolt. Now let us finish our slate and set the machine at work. We have much to do. Your caucuses are to look after, county conventions to be controlled, and we are to see to it that such delegates are sent up to the State convention, as shall be as wax in our hands. "Let the farmers go to the devil, and let us go to work."

That last remark awakened me and I found I had been dreaming. A

THE REAPER DEATH. CARPENTER.—Died August 19th, 1884. The Honorable C. K. Carpenter at his residence in the town of Orion, Oakland county, State of Michigan, in his 59th year. Brother Carpenter was an active worker in the Grange, being a charter member, and first Master of Orion Charter, No. 259 of P. of H. He has also been Master of the Detroit and Bay City district Council, and of Oakland Pomona Grange, a member of State Grange. The Order in Oakland county owes much of its present prosperity to the wise councils, mature and sound judgment of Bro. Carpenter. He has always been closely identified with the enterprises, and progress of Orion, and of Oakland county. Holding many positions of honor and trust; in all of which he exhibited that candid and mature judgment, which carries with it success. Orion Grange adopted resolutions expressive of their great loss and of sympathy for the friends of the deceased.

THE MARKETS. Grain and Provisions. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—1:30 P. M.—Wheat, new spring, steady; 61. 7d. NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Flour, receipts 27,000 bushels steady. Wheat, receipts 272,000 bushels; opened a shade higher, subsequently receded, and declined 1/2%, moderately speculative. No. 1 white, nominal; No. 2 red, 91 1/2; Jan., 93 1/2; May, 94 1/2. Corn, receipts 55,000 bu.; dull; mixed western, spot, 55 1/2; futures, 49 1/2. On receipts, 041,000 bu.; easier; western, 31 1/2. Pork, dull, new mess, \$17.00. Lard, heavy; steam rendered, \$7 1/2. CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—1:10 P. M.—Wheat, ruled weak during the middle session but improved toward one o'clock, closing at 79 1/2. Oct., 80 1/2; Nov., 82 Dec., 84. Oats, lower; 25 1/2. Sept., 25 1/2; Oct., 26 Nov., 27 Dec., 28. Barley, nominal. Pork, steady; \$17.00. Lard, \$17.17 1/2. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Buster, firm; western, 92 1/2. CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES.—TIMES REPORT 24 Sugar, stand. A... 6 1/2 Butter, dairy... 19 1/2 Dried apples... 6 1/2 ex. creamery... 20 1/2 Dried apples... 6 1/2 ex. common... 15 1/2 Eggs, fresh... 15 1/2 Wool, fine mid m... 30 1/2 Beans, b... 11.00-1.15

Live Stock. CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; slow; 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; light, \$4.75 to \$5.50; rough packing, \$4.00 to \$4.50; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.50 to \$4.00; grassers, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; common natives and westerns \$2.50 to \$3.00; exports, \$3.50 to \$4.50; good to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.50; common sofat, \$4.00 to \$4.50; butchers, 2c lower; \$2.00 to \$2.50; \$3.00 to \$3.50; Sheep—receipts, 2,500; dull; common to good, \$2.25 to \$3.00.



THE BEST FARMERS And all Warehousemen and Seed Dealers, Everywhere, Use the OLD RELIABLE "CENTENNIAL" FANNING MILL. They will all tell you that it takes the Cockle and Oats out of Wheat, and is the only perfect Cleaner, Grader and Separator of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. The only Two-Shoe Mill and the BEST in the World. If you want some interesting information about Machines that pay for themselves the first year, and bottom prices, send your name on a postal card to us. WE MAKE THEM. Where did you see this advertisement? S. FREEMAN & SONS, Racine, Wis.

FAY CURRANT HEAD GRAPES BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD SMALL FRUITS AND TREES, LOW TO DEALERS AND PLANTERS, EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS. SEND CATALOGUES. GEO. S. JONSLY, FREDONIA, N. Y.

short time after this I saw that the Republicans of Michigan had nominated General Alger for governor, and I wondered whether it was all a dream. Then in your issue of Aug. 30th, I found that the VISITOR and the friends of Luce were indignant at the result. But how indignant? Will they smash the slate into fragments and thus teach the bosses a lesson they will heed for years, or will they justify the estimate placed on them by political managers? Alas, I fear the latter, and if so I am glad they have been snubbed, and sincerely hope they will get double doses of the same treatment. If farmers are to be purified by fire, the sooner it is kindled and the fiercer it burns, the sooner the purification will take place. The farmers of Michigan need such a man as Luce for governor, the politicians need Gen. Alger. The farmers need such men as Woodman in Congress, the politicians need such men as Burrows, and the oftener their just demands are ignored the sooner the time will come (and it will come) when farmers will cease to tie themselves to any political party and vote for their own interests and their own friends. "So mote it be." Algona, Iowa, Sept. 15.

New This is Shouting.

Mr Editor:—The members of our Grange have used the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint with the best of satisfaction. In fact it is better than it claims to be, and looks better when spread than it does on the sample card. Two coats will give a body and a beautiful hard glossy finish that no other paint will, and at an actual saving of one-half what the other paints cost. We have used the white and tinted paints and find them unquestionably the best we have ever seen, as they will not crack or flake off. The Paint is already mixed, any one can apply it. One of our members used it on the inside of his house; he does the painting himself and says he saved \$50 by using the Ingersoll paint and might have saved more if he had listened to reason and used it on the outside, instead of buying white lead and oil, and having a painter put it on. Another painted a wagon and s-ligh with one fire satisfaction. To the public and patrons everywhere we would recommend the Ingersoll Paint. You will find Mr. Ingersoll a gentleman to deal with. We have the honor to remain, Fraternally Yours, E. ALLEN, Mast, R. J. HOPKINS, Chaplain.

ISAAH DILLON & SONS, (LEVI DILLON & SONS, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF NORMAN HORSES, (Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co) NEW IMPORTATION Arrived in fine condition June 15, 1884. Have now a large collection of choice animals. STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL, Opposite the Illinois Central and Chicago and Alton Depots. Street cars run from the Lake Erie & Western, and Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western depots in Normal. Address, DILLON BROS., NORMAL, ILL.

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A MAN WANTED To sell the AMERICAN HOME AND FARM CYCLOPEDIA, the best book for farmers and stockraisers published over 1,100 pages and 2,000 fine engravings. Worth five times its cost to any farmer. Splendid inducements to good men. Write for circulars and terms. C. G. G. Paine, Detroit, Mich.

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FOR SALE, RED POLLED ALBERT, 729 English herd book, of the Elmham strain (extra milked), gentle, vigorous, three years old. Not wishing to inbreed, will sell for want of use. J. M. KNAPP, Bellevue, Mich.

MEN WANTED to travel and sell our 300 A MONTH, Hot and Cold Creams, Monarch Novelty Co., 174 Race St., Cincinnati, O. 10sep11

THE MAKING OF PHOTOGRAPHS in this country alone consumes yearly forty tons of silver and three tons of gold. At a Bargain. A choice property consisting of House and lot in apex of rail road town. Four miles per day; eight regular passenger trains; only about two hours from Detroit. Property has good well and cistern, good side-walks, sh. umbery and fruit, neat fences—neatly located around other choice residences. Two good schools and three churches within a one mile radius. Library buildings, hotels, shops and stores, all within two minutes walk. Also, I have an eighty acre northern wild tract, located within two miles of a rail road station. As owner is removing out of the State—engaging in farming; I am authorized to sell all together or separate one quarter down balance, one, two and three years, or, if closed in 30 days, will take bulk of hay in good cows sheep, a good span of work horses and harness, wagon, reaper, mower, plow, or other farm tools, if in good condition at fair rates. This is a rare chance to secure a pleasant village home with school advantages, with only a small outlay of ready money. For particulars, address, GEORGE M. CARTWRIGHT, P. O. Box, 762 Lansing, Mich.

200 Merino Rams for Sale! I have a complete assortment of one and two years old Rams, consisting of REGISTERED VERMONT STOCK, personally selected from leading flocks, and sired by some of the most noted rams in that State. Also, Michigan Registered and Grade Stock of my own breeding. I submit the following reasons why you should come here to buy, and invite everyone to come and see for themselves if they are not good and true ones. Because I have the largest and finest party in the State to select from, and you can find just what you want. Because each ram will be priced on his merits and never for more than he is worth. Because they will be just as represented in every particular. Because they will be guaranteed stock getters. Because if shipped on order I guarantee satisfaction. Because I have a pedigree and transfer to go with each registered animal to prove his purity of blood. Because, in order to sell so many, I must and will sell far lower than any breeder in the State, quality considered. Because you can sell again at a large profit over my price. Because my stock is not petted and pampered and will not go back on the purchaser. As an indication of what people think of my stock and prices, I would say that at the two fairs I attended last fall, I secured nearly half of all the premiums awarded on fine wools, and sold nine-tenths of all the rams sold on the grounds; and this year my prices will be 30 to 50 per cent. lower than last. 200 Grade Ewes to Let to Responsible Parties. Correspondence invited, and visitors welcome whether they buy or not. A. W. HAYDEN, Residence at Hamilton, 7 miles west. Decatur, Mich.

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12 Assistants, and a number of Music, Art, and Specialties. Application for mailed for postage. SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU, Chicago, Ill. 15jul84 ly Mention this journal.

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Prof. Kedzie's Letter to the Alabastine Company.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lansing, April 19, 1884. To M. B. Church, Manager: DEAR SIR, -The Alabastine put on the walls of the Chemical Laboratory more than four years ago in its good condition and bright in appearance as when first applied, save where water from a leaky roof has injured it. The Alabastine seems to grow harder with age, making a firm and coherent covering, and has no tendency to soil the clothing by contact, as whitewash and calcimine will. I am satisfied with Alabastine. Yours faithfully, R. C. KEDZIE, Professor of Chemistry.

IMITATIONS AND INFRINGEMENTS.

Some cheap attempted imitations of Alabastine are being offered in some places to Alabastine dealers, under different names and at very much lower prices than Alabastine could be sold for.

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can be made so as to impose on the public with less chance of detection when first used than most. ANY KIND OF ADULTERATION. Common calcimine appears to be a very fair finish when first put on, but no one claims that it is durable. Manufactured only by THE ALABASTINE CO., M. B. CHURCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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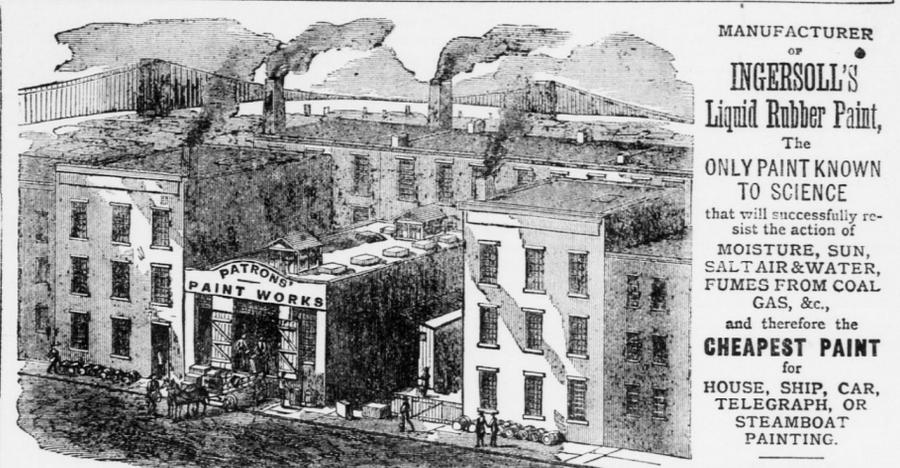
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ALL ORDERS RECEIVE PROPER ATTENTION.

THE NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE

Map of the CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK and GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS.

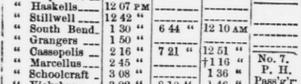
CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

December 30th, 1883.

Table with columns for Stations, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30.

Way Freights leave Schoolcraft, Eastward 5:35 P. M.; Westward, 10:05 A. M., except Sunday. Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for meals. No. 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals. No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals. Nos. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek. Where no time is shown at the stations trains will not stop. † Trains do not stop for passengers except on signal. All Chicago & Grand Trunk trains are run by Central Standard Time, which is one hour slower than Eastern Standard Time. Nos. 3, 6 and 6, daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday. Pullman Palace cars are run through without change between Chicago and Port Huron, Detroit, East Saginaw, Bay City, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston. Dining cars on 3 and 6 West Battle Creek. GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, E. P. KEARY, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich.

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