

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

Vol. XVI No. 11

PAW PAW, MICH., JUNE 1, 1891.

Whole Number 371

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY.
(1st and 15th of each month.)

AT THE OFFICE OF THE TRUE NORTHERNER, PAW PAW, MICH.

Editor's address, Paw Paw, Mich., to whom all exchanges, communications, advertising business, and subscriptions should be sent.

TERMS 50 Cents a Year, 25 Cents for Six Months. Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless renewed.

A. C. GLIDDEN, Editor,
PAW PAW, MICH.

Address of President Edwards, read at the annual meeting of the Jackson County Farmers' Club May 28, 1891.

A year has passed since our first annual meeting and some over a year since the organization of the Jackson County Farmers' Club, the first county club organized, I think, hence we may justly claim the credit of being the originators of County Farmers' Clubs. Several other counties have since organized.

This club would be an exception to almost all organizations, if through it all had been accomplished that its members thought could be. It may not have fully met the designs and wishes of its originators, yet its existence has an influence. Even the name of a County Farmers' Club has a force, if used, that none of the individual clubs of which it is composed, could have alone.

What would England care for the armies of Michigan or New York or any other one state, but when they see the flag of the United States, they know there is a power behind it; a combination of states they had better respect, knowing that they represent numbers, almost inexhaustible wealth, ability and all the requisites necessary to maintain their rights.

This Club, in accomplishing what it might and should, may have moved rather slow, yet it is very seldom that these mushroom organizations to which for a time almost every farmer rushes for admittance, are very long lived or their members level headed enough to keep within bounds and accomplish any very lasting good.

It seems to me that the Farmers' Clubs and a combination thereof, or an out growth from them, must be the future farmers' organizations. It begins to look, at least to an outsider, that some of the other so-called farmers' associations had either been so desirous of increasing their numbers that they have of late opened their doors to those of almost every occupation; or those of other occupations have thought to popularize themselves by using the name farmer; as some of them at least were being used and controlled (no doubt unawares and without the consent of many of their members) by a secret political organization, and if perchance they should be side-tracked on some underground railroad, the farmer members might be left out in the cold as far as their agricultural interest is concerned, and would need (as well as all other farmers) to join a strictly farmers' organization.

'Tis true farmers' clubs do not keep closed doors, but I think no one should, in their meetings, be allowed to vote on important agricultural matters who is not strictly a farmer.

Almost all other occupations have their associations that would not admit us, why not we have ours that will not admit them. I bespeak future support for farmers' clubs and for this Club. Let us rally around them and it and through them guard

and defend our rights; but let us be moderate, constant and as far as is possible for human nature, unselfish; be willing to concede to others the same privileges we ask for ourselves.

Use your ability, power and strength to build up your own vocation, not tire yourself out finding fault with and crying down that of others. Even a lawyer may be a benefit to you sometime and I should hate to have all the railroads torn up.

Perhaps we have not always been well treated and duly respected, but to-day there is no other name representing an occupation that is more popular than the farmer.

Capital in a measure at least is bowing down to us. The state and national governments are inquiring after our interest and seeking to aid us; the politician is courting our favor, and fearing the power we hold to put him up or put him down; even in literary circles our productions are quite well thought of, and are receiving commendation and praise. The reports of the doings of our meetings are sought after by the press and are read with interest by a large number outside our own members.

The farmers' clubs, where every member is expected to aid in the literary exercises and take part in the discussions, have awakened and brought to the front latent talents that have been a surprise to ourselves.

Taking all things into consideration it would seem that this is an opportune time for the agriculturist; that the tide had turned; that the depressed times of the past few years had come to an end and the future prospects were brightening.

Prices have advanced in most every thing we raise, while they have declined on many things we have to buy. 'Tis true the advance on farm products came when the majority of farmers had disposed of their surplus, or had raised but a little to sell and had to buy, but as the scarcity of some of the farm crops and the advance price paid has called out most of the reserved, there will be but a small surplus carried over to meet the demand for the coming season. All we can raise this year will be needed at the advanced price. And as no one crop, however large, can supply the demand of the world, it looks as if all we have to sell would be needed to supply the actual amount necessary for consumption and that no manipulations could prevent our receiving paying prices for some time to come.

The business of the farmer is the most ennobling, the most health giving and thought inspiring of all human occupations. With the green fields around him and the blue sky above him, when

Night comes, the vapors round the mountains curl,
Melt into morn and light awakes the world;
When mighty Nature bounds, as from her berth,
The sun is in the heavens and life on earth.
Immortal man! behold her glories shine
And cry exultingly, "They are mine!"

But while these blessings, brother farmers, are thine; while thou art permitted to labor in this boundless and beautiful earthly vineyard, and to hold a title deed to a part of this earth, man's God given heritage, and to feast upon its fruits, remember that a task is thine, that great responsibility rests upon thee and according to the manner in which thou discharge thy duty, will be thy success in life.

When success and prosperity

shall come don't be so elated as to be thrown off your guard and forget to keep your hand on the break lever of extravagance and unnecessary and health destroying indulgencies. While you may need some special legislation, keep in mind that legislative enactments never plow, cultivate or sow, and that the government has never yet been able to formulate a method to prevent a drouth and shortage of crop therefrom. Don't cry for spilt milk. It never yet gathered it up and put it back in the pail. 'Tis the forward looker, not the backward, that gets there. Forget the things of the past, press forward with perseverance, faith and joy to the work of your high calling, as it is in this blessed country of ours.

Restoring and Maintaining the Fertility of the Soil.

Read before Jackson County Farmers' Club at the City of Jackson May 27th by A. C. Glidden.

You who have been considering the theme submitted to me by your committee, are doubtless impressed with the difficulty of saying anything which will be of such practical value as will enable those who appreciate the failing fertility of our farms, to restore the waste, and to maintain it unimpaired for future drafts upon its resources. There is very little effort made in the early history of farming in any country, to maintain the virgin fertility. Indeed, the aim rather seems to be to get out of the soil all that it is possible to produce. The consciousness of wasted fertility comes later on when opportunity for economy has past. It does not require a large amount of knowledge or ability in an individual to run a farm down in a very short time; but restoration comes at a slower gait and demands the wisest talent and a very practical experience to accomplish the purpose.

ORIGIN OF SOILS.

The better to understand our subject and to furnish the basis for illustration farther along, it is well to inquire into the origin of soils. In that early period of the earth's history, when only bare rocks protruded—cracked and broken by the shrinking of the earth's crust, the different strata were exposed along the same areas. And later still, when the great icebergs bumped their bottoms over the rocks, and the glaciers scraped and planed and jointed down the uneven surfaces, there remained, filled in the hollows and spread over the levels a vast quantity of debris—the chips and shavings from nature's great workshop, and this material we call soil. Let us take another view of what might have happened, for this is largely speculation— inference—guesses if you please. There may have been a very dry time in which the dust of centuries blew over the plans and mingled the different elements in conglomerate confusion, but in proportions and in compounds adapted to the oncoming vegetable period.

Whatever force may have been expended in crumbling and grinding and comminuting the broken rocks, the character of the soil indicates the source from which it came.

Along in the course of the great glaciers which extended obliquely across our state from northeast to southwest are streaks, as it were, of different material. Scrapings from the sand rock of the upper lake re-

gion which forms so large a part of the basis of all our soils. Stretches of clay, ground out of the slaty strata exposed to these mills of the gods and minglings of all these, sand, gravel, clay, marl, lime, each at one time a deposit or formation of nature, lying in masses and mountains of pure material. On the different soils where any one of these bases predominates, the farmer finds a very unsatisfactory condition of things. Sand, as represented by the pine plains of northern Central Michigan and clay as found in some of the southern counties, are examples of these extremes.

The condition of the soil in regard to its fertility however, is not determined by its geological formation, its fertilizing power being largely modified by other influences, some of which very happily can be directed by the hand or the volition of the farmer.

Nature however is the master builder in the structure and quality of a soil and furnishes a large number of ingredients, which it is not the province of this paper to name. Of these ingredients silica, alumina (the basis of clay) and lime along with vegetable matter, constituted the bulk of the soil. The other ingredients exist only in minute quantities, but are essential to fertility. The soil which is physically most nearly perfect, is composed of about equal proportions of the two great ingredients silica and alumina, and is generally known as loam, being distinguished into "clay loam" or "sandy loam" according as the alumina or silica predominates.

The physical properties of a soil, which are furnished by the mineral or inorganic elements, are inadequate to the production of perfect types of any of the staple crops of the farm. Nature supplements these by the addition of organic matter in the form of vegetable compounds, of which humus is the leading and essential requisite. Humus is added by the annual decay of vegetable growth, both on the surface, in the shape of verdure—the stems and leaves of plants, and beneath it by yearly accretions of dead fiber, which has performed the office of feeding and furnishing moisture to the plant.

Nature is constantly enriching a soil in this manner. The prairie lands of the west are illustrations of this long continued process. The stems of the grasses and their roots, through a long succession of years,—ages perhaps, have had their annual growths and have gone to decay. The silt of the air and the star dust have sifted down to cover the dead leaves, and a soil, never scorched by fire, has been builded layer upon layer, until fertility a fathom deep has been formed. Through this perfected soil gasses penetrate and fermentations seethe and odors exhale. Such are the offices of nature when left to her own sweet will, in the accomplishment of her purpose.

How different are the operations of the tiller of this same soil. All the fructifying offices which foster fertility are broken up by the plow. Frequently the fertility is wasted by slack preparation for the seed with no compensation for it in the harvest. No thought of conserving or continuing the fertility of the farm enters into the scheme of economy of the pioneer. The largest crops with the least amount of

labor is his aim and object. There has always been and always will be this era in the history of the country—first a gradual decline in the yield of crops and then an effort to restore the soil to its primitive vigor. The first is the age of muscular exertion, the second mental activity. These periods are correlated to the eras in the ages past; first a tearing down then a building up again. Nature has set the example and her laws must be followed in all our efforts at restoration. The great questions how best to assist nature and how far are we able to do so, are the ones you have asked me to examine.

We have seen how soils have been built up, and how fertility is induced and increased. Nature begins its improvements on the outside. Trees increase in size by layer upon layer under the bark, so we should begin our improvements by additions to the top of the soil and not by digging it up and putting stimulants into it. Nature's efforts are constant to cover up the soil—to interpose a curtain between it and the sun by a never failing supply of what we are pleased to call weeds. No soil is so poor but that it has its accompanying parallel in the plant that will grow upon it. The moment the despoiler ceases his efforts at reducing the store of fertility, nature, never discouraged, begins the benign labor of renewal by the only method possible.

We all of us have seen how grateful a soil is and how generously it responds to our demand upon it, when we cover it from the sun by a stack of hay or grain or a pile of boards. How a covering of straw will live up and energize it. Do you ask me what you shall do when the soil is too poor to pay in crops for its cultivation? I reply, cover it up and wait; draw your manure upon it, spread it over the surface and wait. If grass begins to grow, as it will, be content and wait; don't get anxious and steal your bounty away before it has had time to expend its gratuity, but wait. Do you suppose nature will make an exception in your case because of your impotency? Suppose you try it, as some of you doubtless have, to see whether mother earth may not possibly be partial to you. You find invariably you better have waited. How long did nature wait for the perfecting of the soil in order to hand it over to you? Suppose it had expended some of its energy occasionally in a cataclysm—an upheaval to hasten the growth of verdure. Think you trees would at once have started in that rocky waste, or troops of animals begin to graze on the drifting sands? The simile is suited to your case, who plow up the soil too often.

In that early agricultural age, when the Titans were plowing with earthquakes, there were animals feeding at times on the plains; not enough to devour every green thing perhaps, but a sufficient number to satisfy the economy of the Governor, who wisely controlled the farming of that day.

As I have before stated, something will grow in all soils. Encourage pasture grasses and use the field as pasture for sheep and colts; turn off before the grass gets too short, and allow it to grow again. Every new growth adds new root fiber to the soil and traps the fertility afforded by nature's dispensary. In what manner and in what measure

(Continued on 5th page.)

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The Grapevine Swing.

When I was a boy on the old plantation. Down by the deep bayou, The fairest spot of all creation, Under the arching blue; When the wind came over the cotton and corn, To the long, slim loop I'd spring, With brown feet bare and hat brim torn, And swing in the grapevine swing, Swinging in the grapevine swing! Laughing where the wild birds sing, I dream and sigh for the days gone by, Swinging in the grapevine swing.

Lincoln's Fricasseed Chicken.

Margaret Spencer writes to Mrs. Logan's Home Magazine this pathetic story of Lincoln at the White House.

From his humble home in the west, he brought into public life his notions of plain, frugal living, and to the day of his death adhered to them strictly. The discouraged steward complained bitterly of his utter lack of appreciation of his finest work, and never quite forgave him for saying to Mr. Lovejoy, who was dining with him one day, "None of this flummery goes to the tired spot."

During the latter years of his life he ate so little and irregularly that often noontime found his breakfast untasted, and Secretary Stanton one day remarked: "Mr. Lincoln, whose dinner is this, I wonder, covered up so nicely? It will be cold very soon!"

"Dinner? Why, that's my breakfast! What time is it, Stanton? I do feel kind of empty!" Through the influence of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Miss Alice Johnstone, of Chicago, was appointed to a desk in the post-office.

"See, here, Lovejoy, we need just such a girl! I'll speak to Mary at once."

"So 'to make a long story short,' Alice became a member of the president's family. Her capabilities were quickly discovered by all; her work admired and commented on by guests and servants. She proved a 'perfect comfort' to the lonely, sorrowful man, 'weighed down with the nation's fate,' and to the busy women, in the whirl of fashionable life, 'a constant treasure."

Alice was deeply attached to the family, and especially impressed with the gentle, domestic life of the president. She said: "We are having better times since Allie came, because, you see, I can have all the boys I want to now. She don't mind our parties, and can get anything of the cook!"

Should I live to be one hundred years old, the kind, quiet good-mornings of the sad-faced, tired man whom I saw every day, will never cease to thrill my heart! I used to watch him

standing with his arms folded looking steadily from the south windows, across the Potomac, toward the battle-fields, so pale, not at all rested from the work of yesterday, and yet up since day-break, looking over his maps. I longed to help him!

He grew more gaunt and worn as the years crept on. The servants went to Mrs. Lincoln with complaints; they served lunch up stairs, to save his time; but hours afterward would find it untouched.

"Alice!" Mrs. Lincoln exclaimed one morning, "Do you know how to make an old-fashioned fricasseed chicken? Not on toast, as we have it now-a-days, but with small biscuits, and thick cream gravy poured over them, all served on a large platter? I used to cook chicken that way when we first were married, and my husband would say: 'Mary, that is fit for a king!' Do you think you could do it exactly so?"

"Oh, let me try!" Alice said. It would be so good to see Mr. Lincoln eat!"

She had no trouble with the entire force below stairs. The cook, steward, waiters, and the use of the shining range—combined to perfect the dish.

A table was laid in Mr. Lincoln's private sitting room; old-fashioned pinks glorified the quaint meal; attendants and waiters were dismissed. Little Tad was sent to the office for his father. Twice he came back with a long face. "Father says he's too busy. Secretary Stanton is there!" But the third imperative visit brought "father." Tad rushed in, dragging his father by the hand, and shouting, "I've got him—I've got him! Hurry up the dinner!"

I would like to give Alice's own words, as she sent them in a letter to Chicago: "If you could have seen Mr. Lincoln's face! You could have cried! He stood in the doorway, silent, tired and abstracted. Tad tugged and pushed him along, while Mrs. Lincoln looked up to him and said, 'You will eat dinner with us to-day; we have something you like.'"

"The surprise and pleasure dawned slowly into his eyes. He sat down opposite his wife, with Tad between them. He seemed to understand it all—his little family, the old-fashioned home dish, the loving attention. Before he ate one mouthful, he rose from his chair, walked around to his wife, laid his big hand on her shoulder, and said: "Mary, I wish we were back in the old home, when you did the cooking and I helped with the chores! They were our best days."

"I bustled into the hall, almost choking to death with lumps in my throat, and when I came back with a glass of milk for Tad, Mr. Lincoln was laughing and eating my chicken with all his might! His whole salary couldn't have given me the pleasure and reward that his smile and good appetite did. 'He ate three helps, Alice, and more gravy than you and I and mother could, all put together!' said Tad."

"When he went out, Mr. Lincoln said: 'Wife, you and Alice will make me sick with such good dinners. I haven't tasted a meal like that since—since—well, Mary, I think it's safe to say, since you and I were the head cooks!'"

Cruelty to Animals.

Last Wednesday afternoon a butcher's team and wagon stood in front of the postoffice. In the cage were three calves and a hog. The team was poor and evidently ill cared for. At dusk the rig still stood there. The calves were bleating and making efforts to escape. At eight o'clock I examined the outfit and saw that it did not belong in the village. The hog was grunting his discontent. One of the calves would bleat in terror and try to break through the bars whenever the hog crowded under it. The cry of one of the calves was a piteous

wail for food. At half past nine I went on the street to find the owner, and learned that he was on a drunk at some of the hiding places where respectability never enters. I hunted up the village marshal and he took the team in charge, I assuring him that I would make the proper complaint in the morning. I learned in the morning that after I had left, the owner of the outfit appeared and demanded, with maudlin dignity, what right any one had to meddle with his business, climbed up into his seat and started for Kalamazoo, eighteen miles distant. I learned farther that one of the calves had been purchased the day before and had been kept there at least thirty-six hours without food. With some difficulty I learned the creature's name (it would be an insult to the animals he was maltreating to call him by a higher appellation) and made an effort to have him arrested and brought to trial for his cruelty. I was informed, however, that a jury would probably release him, but if I insisted and would stand security for costs, the arrest would be made.

It may be said that I am foolishly sensitive; that more or less unpleasantness must attend the collection of meat animals; that this is no unusual case. But such a plaint of woe coming from a dumb animal is a cry for redress that ought to be heeded. There is too much apathy in the public sentiment that allows such practices. The cruelty, as in this case, is likely to be aggravated by giving a drunken wretch the power to prolong suffering needlessly. A case of prompt and adequate punishment would be a healthy restraint.

A. C. GLIDDEN.

Newspapers vs. Letters.

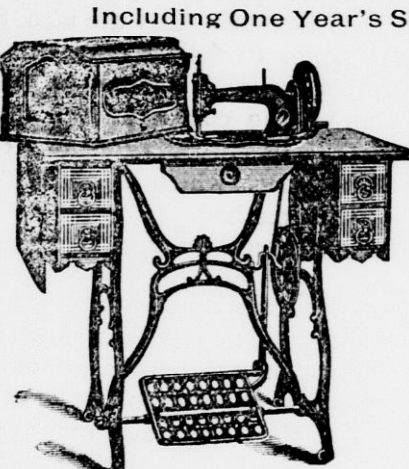
More than the ordinary individual realizes, the newspaper takes the place of the letter to-day. The old-time gossip letter is hardly known now. The traveler buys some papers published in the place where he stops, marks the paragraph announcing his arrival and two or three suggestive articles and sends them to his friends in place of a letter. The stay-at-homes secure some copies of their local paper and mark paragraphs of supposed interest and send to absent friends. Those who attend dinners, receptions or parties purchase papers containing accounts of the same, mark them, pencil their names in the list of those in attendance, and send those to friends instead of the letters describing the affair.

Must all the precious bits of home news be committed to the paper and then marked and sent to friends? Must the home letter be known no more in its old-time value? Unless a halt is made wilfully, this must be the case.

It is true the paper gives with scarce an exception a better account of any occurrence than the ordinary individual does. It may be true, in many instances, that the printed account is read more easily than the written one; but the delight of familiar intercourse is lost, as all similitude to a friendly call is taken away. It is a decided advantage to have the power to purchase papers giving desirable articles in their columns, but these papers should never be allowed to become substitutes for letters among friends.—Mass. Ploughman.

Perhaps the most valuable article of the June number is that contributed by Mr. Abner L. Frazer to the literature to the literature of the farmers' movement. The Cosmopolitan prize of \$200 for the best article on "the needs of the farmer, his hours of labor, and the national legislation necessary to his prosperity," was awarded by the judges to this gentleman. The article itself is brightened by a series of cartoons by the famous artists, Atwood of Boston and Dan Beard of N. Y.

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GRANGE VISITOR, Paw Paw, Mich.

Advertisement for 'The Cheapest Music House in the World' listing various musical instruments like violins, banjos, and guitars with prices.

Advertisement for Patrons' Plow Co. listing various types of plows like Field Plows, Subsoil, Ditching, Gang and Potato Plows.

Advertisement for Rosy Complexion, Youthful Beauty, Plumpness and Loveliness, describing a skin treatment.

Advertisement for Phelps Chilled Plow Works, Paw Paw, N. Y.

Advertisement for CLEVELAND BAY French Coach Horses, Paw Paw Mich.

Advertisement for MUNN & CO SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for PATENTS, New York.

Advertisement for DEAFNESS, ITS CAUSES AND CURE, scientifically treated by an aurist.

Advertisement for THE GRANGE NEWS, THE ONLY PAPER IN THE WORLD PUBLISHED ON A FARM.

Advertisement for PATENTS, THOMAS P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C.

Advertisement for FARMING IN CENTRAL MICHIGAN, with statistics and contact information.

Advertisement for I SELL CARTS direct to consumers at WHOLESALE prices, mentioning W. H. SCHMEDLEN.

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Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred \$ 75. Secretary's ledger 1 00.

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By ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan, Mich. THORNTON BARNES, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Feb. 1, 1891.—Central Standard Time.

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My Messenger. This morning a robin redbreast flew In a tree outside my door; Only two notes of a tune he knew, And he sang them o'er and o'er.

A Farmer's Bonanza.

The American farmer is about to enter upon and take possession of the land of financial Canaan. This may be surprising news to those who have been laboring for the past few years to make both ends meet at farming; but statistics are at hand to prove that the winter of the farmer's discontent is about over.

and the remainder of the wheat producing countries will be unable to provide for Europe's requirements. Hence the price must rise and the farmer will be the gainer.

Practicability of the Flying Machine.

The annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences began at Washington on the 21st of April in the National Museum. A number of interesting scientific papers were read, that of Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, on "Flying Machines," attracting the greatest attention.

and muscles. The transfiguration of a pleasant smile, kindly lightnings of eyes, restful lines of self-control about the lips, pure fineness of the face as great thoughts kindle inwardly—these things no parent makes inevitably ours, and no fitful week or two of goodness gives them, and no schooling of the visage either, but only habitual nobleness and graciousness within; and this will give them all.

Footprints of the World's History. It is a relief to pick up a new book that is at once thrilling, romantic, wholesome, pure, and true. Such a work is "Footprints of the World's History," the latest and greatest work of the two celebrated historians, John Clark Ridpath and Wm. S. Bryan.

Read the article on "Health, Grace, Beauty; Delsarte Philosophy made Practical," published (with 33 illustrations) in the June number of that thoroughly wide-awake periodical, Demorest's Family Magazine; and you will want to begin practicing the exercises almost before you finish the reading.

How to be Beautiful. Three things enter into beauty—fine features, color and expression. The features, the forms of brow, nose and chin, bequests coming often from our ancestors; our colors, too, are in the main bequests, depending on the quality of tissue and of blood the more immediate parents give it;

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The American farmer is about to enter upon and take possession of the land of financial Canaan. This may be surprising news to those who have been laboring for the past few years to make both ends meet at farming; but statistics are at hand to prove that the winter of the farmer's discontent is about over.

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Notices of Meetings.

The next meeting of Huron county Pomona Grange No. 35 will be held with Enterprise Grange on Thursday, June 18.

PROGRAM.

Greeting—Jas. F. Wager. Response—John Nugent. Song—Bro. Wakefield. Platform of the Grange—D. McKenzie.

The next meeting of Kent County Pomona Grange will be held at Harmony Grange Hall, June 17.

The next meeting of Traverse District Grange No. 17 will be held at Inland, beginning Wednesday afternoon, June 10, 1891.

Allegan County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting with East Casco Grange on Thursday, June 18, 1891.

Program of Ingham County Pomona Grange, at Fitchburg Grange Hall, Friday and Saturday, June 5 and 6, 1891.

Lecture—Government Revenue, Prof. N. B. Corbin, Prof. Political Economy, Agricultural College.

A Peculiar Disease of Sheep, Harris F. Mullett, Williamston.

A Journey through a Leaf—A. T. Stevens, Alaiedon. Recitation—Frae L. Wiley, Alaiedon.

The Humming Bird. In a study of a humming bird, in the June Atlantic, Bradford Torrey describes the humming bird's feeding, and training of its young for a first flight.

bird alighted, as she had invariably done, on the western side. The youngster, instead of facing about, threw back his head and opened his beak.

With us, and perhaps with her likewise, it was a question whether Number Two would remain in the nest for the day. He grew more and more restless; as my companion—a learned man—expressed it, he began to "ramp round."

Twenty-four hours later, as I stood in the orchard, I heard a hum of wings, and found the mother over my head. Presently she flew into the top of a tree, and the next instant was sitting beside one of the young ones.

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Extra Russian Hemp.—This twine is without doubt the best in the market, being more uniform in strength and evenness than pure manilla. Most people prefer the Russian, the great number of testimonials we have received being the best proof of its value.

is it not, which allows mothers capable of such passionate devotion, tiny, defenseless things, to be slaughtered by the million for the enhancement of woman's charms!

Unless more care is given to the hair, the coming man is liable to be a hairless animal; hence, to prevent the hair from falling use Hall's Hair Renewer.

If instead of a gem, or even a flower, we would cast the gift of a lovely thought into the heart of a friend, that would be giving as the angels give.—Macdonald.

For Boils, Pimples

carbuncles, scrofulous sores, eczema, and all other blood diseases, take

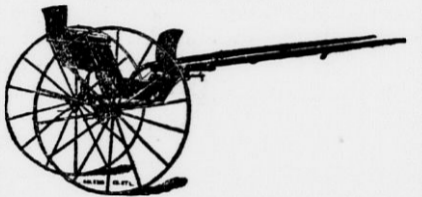
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It will relieve and cure dyspepsia, nervous debility, and that tired feeling.

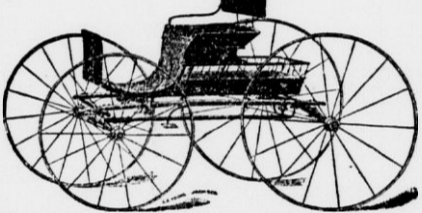
Has Cured Others will cure you.

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BUT ONE GRADE, THE BEST. Will sell you at wholesale prices if we have no agent in your place. Buy direct from factory and save money.



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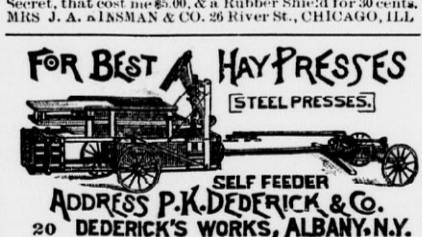
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FOR MEN ONLY! POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD: Generals and NERVOUS WEAKNESS; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young.

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PARSON'S Business COLLEGE, Kalamazoo, Mich. TEACHERS' COURSE \$1.00 per WEEK.

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It is recommended by Sanitarians and is not dependent upon glue for its adhesiveness.

Walls can be decorated with Alabastine in any degree of elaboration, from plain tinting, plain tinting with stencil ornamentations, to the most elaborate fresco, and decorating in relief.

Finer effects can be produced for the same money with Alabastine than with wall paper.

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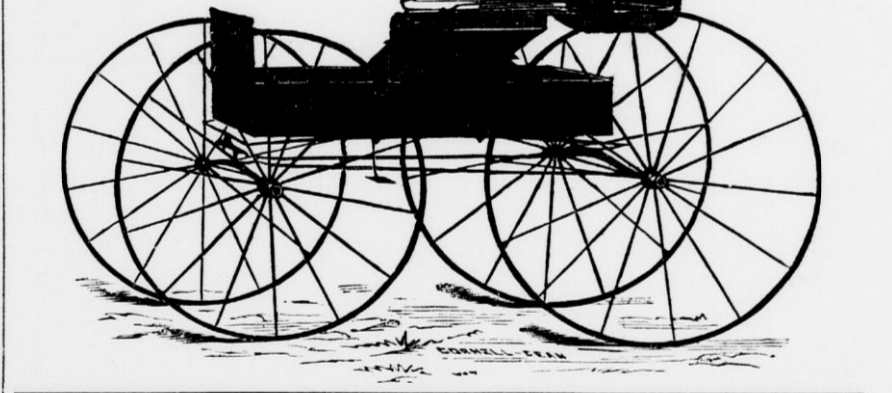


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A \$90 BUGGY FOR \$70!

Here is the opportunity you have been looking for. A stylish, durable top buggy, painted in lead and oil, no dip finish. The buggy has been thoroughly tested for over ten years on all kinds of roads and in all kinds of service.

The demand for a good side-spring buggy has been gradually growing for several years, and there have been several new springs put on the market in consequence. The most of these have proved failures, the construction being such that there was no chance for the side-spring to lengthen when loaded, hence the motion was short and sharp, or the gear was thrown out of "track."

The GRANGE VISITOR has made arrangements with the manufacturer, Arthur Wood, of Grand Rapids, to sell to subscribers to this paper the above buggy at a price within the reach of every farmer who needs a buggy. We have examined every part of the works, and stake the reputation of the VISITOR on the good qualities of every job.

After using one two years, Dr. H. H. Power, of Saranac, writes as follows: "There is nothing to compare with the 'Wolverine' for ease, comfort and durability."

COLDWATER, Mich., April 24th, 1891.—Some years ago I purchased two single buggies of Arthur Wood, of Grand Rapids, and found them to be strong and durable. They have been in use eight or ten years, and have proved to be satisfactory in all respects. CYRUS G. LUCE, Paw Paw, May 1st, 1891.—In 1875 I purchased an open buggy of Arthur Wood. It has been in constant use since and promises several years service. I have now ordered one of the Wolverine top buggies on the reputation they sustain for excellence, workmanship and durability. J. C. GOULD. Send the money to the editor of this paper, and the buggy will be sent direct from the factory.