

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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

A Drop of Water.

[Read before the Farmers' Association, Sept. 3, by the Editor of the Visitor.]

In the world of our imagination, built by analogy, there must have been a time when a drop of water was unknown. It was a world of fluid and of flame. The solid elements which we know and see were turbulent waves of fire. Our immovable rocks were liquid lakes, and all this panorama of living, moving things enveloped the earth in a cloud of ethereal, immaterial vapor "without form and void." As the ages passed and the active forces subsided the law of affinity began to be felt. Elements of like character settled into strata. The cream or foam of the fusions solidified into metallic ores. As the mass cooled the gasses enveloping the earth fraternized into compounds. The oxygen and nitrogen became air, and may have existed above this heated mass for an age. But when the earth had cooled to a degree which allowed it, the affinity between oxygen and hydrogen brought the two together and a drop of water came into being.

Among all the forces that were employed in our world-making, a drop of water was the most effective. The wild force of fire which had been dormant until now, became subject to this new power and was subdued by it. Drop by drop it fell and cooled the raging, ebullient elements and crusted the earth with a film of solid rock. More drops of water and thicker became this crust, until the drops were showers, the showers torrents, and the torrents cataclysms of downpouring rain. The ponderous bulk of earth began to contract. The unyielding, refractory crust bent outward in long varying wrinkles, which we call mountains, or tumbled into the cavernous hollows, which soon filled with water and became oceans. Ages and æons passed. Water evaporated in vapor, congealed into misty clouds and descended again in rain, in multiplied cycles, leveling the uneven surfaces and scooping out channels toward the seas.

Passing by the periods when sea monsters swam and crawled, and glaciers spread their icy rivers over the surface, to break and grind the rocks into triturated drift, to the time when old earth became equilibrant in its orbit—swinging in the rymth of its balanced round, and the sea sons became fixed, then our drop of water began its direct ministry for mankind.

The scanty soil sent up a slender herbage; each season's round increased its volume and variety, and centuries of showers and sun sent the annual stems and leaves to mingle with the dusty surface, until fermentations and the fructifying influences of the rain drops, built up the soil from which man, for thousands of years, has, by the sweat of his brow, harvested annual supplies of daily bread.

Let us look now, for a moment,

into the adaptability of this drop of water to the various offices it performs in the great mystery of plant growth going on around us. As it comes down, distilled out of the cloud, it is a colorless, odorless, tasteless, transparent liquid, having a trace of carbonic acid and, frequently, ammonia, which the chemist can detect, but it is not in any adequate measure equipped for the ministry, or the miracle if you please, which it soon will be called upon to perform. Pure water is the most effective solvent known to nature. Solids and gasses both yield up their elements to become solutions with it. Limestone rocks dissolve under trickling streams and leave vast caverns in the strata, miles in extent. The salts of the earth are taken up and their curative properties become famous the world over. It is in the economy of plant growth, however, that the drop of water works the most wonderful transformations. Fertility of the richest may lie in barren soils, for lack of water to make it effective, but let water percolate through it, and its solvent power sucks up the assorted elements of plant growth and they are distributed through the roots to their sources of need. This distribution, however, obeys a special law, arranged for each order and variety of plants, and only such an amount of each element is taken as the plant can assimilate in its growth. The office of the water drop is to become the medium through which, or the vehicle in which the stores of food are carried upward to the leaves. Here the chemistry of the sun separates and discharge the surplus water and sends the solvents by different channels to become bud, and blossom, and fruit, and to build up the structure upon which they mature. Here, in the fruits so abundantly provided, are sweets, and acids, and flavors; all imprisoned in a water drop. How are these assorted and sent to each in exact measure and kind? What subtle secret hides the wonderful process of their distribution, through a drop of water? The limitations of man's knowledge is the boundary line over which we may not pass, to read the many riddles presented by color, and flavor, and fragrance.

We are charmed through every sense, and our very being made possible and continued, through the wonderful properties enclosed in a drop of water.

Passing by the hydraulic power of water we come to consider a characteristic that contravenes all the common law governing the other material bodies of the universe, viz: expansion by heat and contraction by cold. If a drop of water followed this law in its usual effects, ice would sink as fast as formed, and all the water in that temperature of the earth that falls below 32 degrees would become solid masses of ice. But see how wonderfully the Creator has provided against such a calamity. Water condenses down to 39 degrees—or to be exact, 39.2°; then from that point it expands so that at 38.2° it has the same specific gravity as at 40°. When the surface of water chills to 39.2° it sinks to the bottom, and this continues until the whole bulk of water stands at that temperature, a degree not destructive to animal life in it, and it never falls below that figure.

Expansion is very slow below 39.2°, but when it reaches 32° it suddenly congeals and spreads

its bulk to form a complete covering of ice. The water below has already attained the uniform temperature of 39.2°, so that there can be no melting from latent heat in that direction. This accounts for the fact that shallow water freezes sooner than that of greater depth. The exact expansion of water in freezing is from 1000 volumes to 1063. In other words, 1000 pounds of ice will sustain 63 pounds before it sinks. The force exerted by this expansion is very great; rocks are split or heaved out of place, and much of the disintegration in nature is caused by this peculiar freak of water by freezing.

The expansive force of water, raised to a temperature of 212°, when it is converted into steam, is too well known to need an explanation here. We have seen how the bulk of water changes at a low temperature, but at the higher degree, when it becomes vapor, it increases in bulk 1696 times—a proportion that gives us some idea of the power a drop of water may exert.

The extremity to which we are sometimes exposed for want of this very common fluid is frequently illustrated. I need not allude to any of them. Lazarus' cry for a single drop, and drooping nature in times of drouth emphasize the value of water. Indeed, nearly seven-eighths of the bulk of our bodies consists of water and we cannot very well ignore its importance.

Applying Manure.

I have applied manure in at least eight months of the year, have used all kinds of home-made manure, and of all qualities and conditions; manure that has been made under shelter and that has been made in the open barn yard. I have applied it directly from stables of sheep, cattle, horses and colts, when the ground was soft and when frozen and covered with snow. But taking quality and condition of manure to be the same, I think the last week in July and the first two weeks in August is the best time to apply to get the results; no difference if the land is to be sown to wheat or planted in corn the next spring, or if it is to be used for meadow the following summer. This is a good way to restore old meadows or pastures. The ground is generally solid for hauling, and the manure should be spread evenly at the time or soon after. We not only get the substance of the manure, but it is a great benefit as a shade from the scorching sun, which shading at this time of the year is of itself a good fertilizer.—Ex.

Those Thistles.

If Mr. W. R. Merritt will dig his thistles 8 or 10 inches deep, destroy what he digs out, put a handful of salt on where the root has been broken off, place the dirt back and smooth the ground, he will soon be rid of his thistles. If more make their appearance, serve them the same way. I have eradicated dozens of patches. I have never failed. If you are thorough you won't fail. The cutting-off practice, in most cases, is only a means of multiplying them. In watching and finding a Canada thistle I never permit one to be cut until I am ready to salt, as above. No amount of tinkering with them in any other way has compared with the above method.

J. C. E.

Have we Ground for Encouragement?—A Few Reasons that Indicate It.

The close reader of the market reports and estimates for the last thirty days, can hardly have failed in noticing several important indications, each and all of which portend a substantial advance in the near future in the prosperity of the country. That a number of causes should appear almost simultaneously, makes it more than a coincidence, and it will take more than an array of sophistry to undo them.

Among the causes that indicate better and more prosperous times in the immediate future, is the one in the matter of foreign trade. The July statements of all foreign countries, show an enormous falling off in their exports, the balance to their favor, if any, being exceedingly small. This was particularly noticeable in Italy, where in the first six months of 1891 the decrease in customs alone was four millions of dollars, or 16 per cent. On the contrary, the United States has gained in foreign trade and not increased imports in volume or prices, and it is estimated that the gain in our favor in foreign trade in July alone placed seventeen million dollars to our credit. The outflow of gold has stopped, and indications point to its speedy return. The currency movement west has begun early and the money markets are easy. The United States treasury is increasing its reserve again, and as soon as the export of grain sets in earnest, the money centres of Europe will again be drawn on to our credit, and our money export regained.

Then again, our railway earnings for July are better than for months, showing a gain of 9 per cent. over July of last year. We may call the railway policy of this country in question, and seek this and the other way to regulate them, and no doubt they need a "horizontal" restraint in a hundred ways. Yet they are a fair barometer of our prosperity. The great demand made upon them and the vast volume of freight moved in July, and moving in August, is a straw that shows that traffic is called into requisition to move the "trade" of the country, and that the trade is healthy—is in actual produce and commodities rather than in speculative futures. The healthy sign is that London is selling railway stock faster than she is buying, for prices are not rising as one would imagine under increased earnings. All this is favorable, indicating that investments are going into other lines, notably American manufacturing and mining industries, concerns that add visible wealth to a country, by adding labor to raw material, and give the latter value, while the railway simply carries it to another point and leaves it exactly as it found it.

The shortage of wheat in Europe, the Russian ukase against the export of rye, our own great harvest, and the possibility of exporting 50,000,000 bushels more wheat abroad this year than last, and that 200 may be wanted, and can be spared, has had its effect in Ohio as well as all over the country, and local dealers are paying \$1 for wheat green from the thresher, and the city elevators \$1.05, Aug. 24, indicating that Liverpool wheat must sell at \$1.25, and there are possibilities of an advance at our buying point, even above these figures.

Here is a good sign! We are selling our exports at enhanced prices, and buying what we need at 1890 prices and even below, which was not the case in our prosperous years in the '70's. The fact is, that what we sell the most of is now in greatest demand, and enhanced prices abroad make our advance healthy, because we are not especially in want of any one import or likely to be in the immediate future, and there is an abundant supply of the things we do need; so there is not likely to be anything to upset the trade that is now so largely in our favor, and our "exchange" will be kept in our favor and at home, where it can be used as a circulating medium, rather than locked up as a reserve for transmittal to Europe to balance our accounts.

The dairy is to feel this prosperity the coming eight months. An advance of 2 cents per gallon for milk in August in Ohio is a before-unheard-of advance, and August prices are now usual prices of thirty days later in the season. As soon as "dog days" are over, when dairy produce can be handled with some safety, there will be sharp advances in prices, and present 8½ cent cheese and 21 cent butter will show a fine advance in price. There seems to be a shortage in prospect of milk, and as there is little reason to think that winter dairying has been greatly extended since last year, the dairyman who is in "the swim" the coming winter will be paid for his venture in winter dairying.

There are other signs, such as the increase of circulating medium, refunding United States bonds at two per cent, increase in manufacturing plants, and demand for new rolling stock, &c., &c., that all point to the fact that we are actually on the up grade, out of the valley of agricultural despondency so vividly portrayed by some and believed in by others.

The future five years should be eagerly watched by many, and every opportunity embraced to secure firm footing, so that the next depression that is sure to come, and does follow each turn of prosperity, may not find them at the mercy of the waves. Prosperity is the result of individual exertion, and he who puts exertion and calculation alongside of opportunity, is the one who best succeeds. Let all good citizens join in securing such regulations as may be most consistent with prosperity, and then when the opportunity comes—such as we believe will soon come—be ready to profit by it.—J. G. in Country Gentleman.

Grange Melodies.

This new National Grange Song Book is now in press, and books will be ready to fill all orders in a few days. The price of this new and enlarged work of 200 pages has not yet been fixed by the Executive Committee, but will not exceed that of the "National Grange Choir." Send orders for books to the Secretary of the National Grange with cash as per old price list, and if any reduction in the price is made the change will be returned. Price list will be published as soon as perfected.

J. J. WOODMAN,
Sec'y Executive Committee National Grange, Paw Paw, Mich.

If that lady at the lecture the other night only knew how nicely Hall's Hair Renewer would remove dandruff and improve the hair she would buy a bottle.

The Farmer Feedeth All.

My Lord rides through his palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state,
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
The sailor ploughs the foaming sea.
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without a fear,
But fall to each what'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cheerily the sword,
Priest preacheth pure and holy word,
Dame Alice worketh broidery well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell,
The tap-wife sells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fisheth in the mere,
And courtiers ruffle, strut and shine,
While pages bring the Gascon wine:
But fall to each, what'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castles fair and high,
Whatever river runneth by,
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand,
Fair places and pleasing bowers,
Great work is done be't here and there,
And well man worketh everywhere;
But work or rest, what'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

City Life in the Country.

Mr. John Bookwalter, an Ohio gentleman of wealth and political prominence, comments interestingly in the Forum upon the discontent among the farming community. After showing from the census returns that the agricultural classes have got possession of only a very small proportion of the wealth of the country the last 20 years, he takes up the more somber and squalid phases of farm life which make it so cheerless and drive the young men from those regions to the life of the cities.

While there are many farmers' families that are in a comparatively prosperous condition, who keep "help," and have plenty of room, large airy bedrooms, leisure hours on Sunday, and a carriage to go to church in, yet there are large numbers also who are deprived of these luxuries and comforts. "They are frequently crowded together in small rooms as unhealthy as the poor in the cities; by day they are overworked; in the summer time they are always overheated; in winter pinched by cold and, augmented by exposure; while at all seasons they have the worst of evils, monotony and loneliness; else why do the insane asylums hold such an enormous proportion of farmers' wives?"

In manufactures and the arts there is a division of labor which has almost worked miracles. But in the isolated system of farming one set of utensils must be used for different purposes; the amount of capital invested in them is out of proportion to the use which is made of them; that is to say, they lie idle most of the time, while under different conditions they might be made to produce far greater results if applied to the wants of the whole community.

But suppose the now isolated farmers in a tract five miles square were gathered into a central village of say 100 families. The village well, the village cistern, the village windmill in any of the prairie states would raise an abundance of water for the 100 families, thus saving the expense of many windmills and the slavish labor of the women at the wells. The village laundry would do the washing for the village with less exhaustion than to the one woman who now does it for a single family and "save the misery of washing day in an isolated family." The usefulness of the village bakery has already been proved in the experience of many an American and French village, and in many a hamlet too small to support a bakery the women prepare the dough and send it to a central oven to be baked, saving in fuel, labor, and other ways.

But on most farms at present the farmer's wife and daughters must cook, bake, wash, iron, clean and, worst of all, live in one or two rooms. The butcher of the farm village, too, could supply them with fresh meat instead of the almost eternal round of salt meats they are now obliged to use on account of the uneconomy of killing the animals for themselves. The social life of the village being more attractive than the farm, help could be more easily procured. Already there is some approach to this co-operation in the creameries that have sprung up in the country. A farm village might easily have its creamery to manufacture

the butter for the farmers instead of each one having his separate churn.

Then would come the village club, the evening school, the library, the music hall, the reading room—all leading up to more active and attractive social life, which would keep the boys and girls on the farm and make the life worth living.

Mr. Bookwalter, who knows from personal experience the evils of the isolated farm, is so much in earnest that he has taken steps to realize his ideal by projecting these farm villages in Nebraska. The first of them will be built on a tract of 12,000 acres in Pawnee county to contain 150 farms of 80 acres each, and in the center of the tract will be a village of 150 houses—a house for every farm.

In time, and, indeed, probably soon, means of communication between the village and the farms will be found necessary. Perhaps electricity will be then developed enough to furnish motors for a railway running in a circle through all the farms and terminating in the village as a center. In a village community the roads would be better looked after than now. There would be more public spirit and a desire to obtain the greatest accommodation and convenience within the means of the people thus dwelling together on isolated farms.

Since it looks now as if the farmer is the one who is to enjoy the prosperity of the future, the present is a hopeful time for establishing villages of this sort. If the farmer is prosperous he will feel more like investing in such an improvement. Once successfully demonstrated, the custom would rapidly spread, for the gregarious instinct that makes cities, would soon find indulgence in the formation of these farm villages and the improvement of these communities.

Special Farming.

After all the question of special farming resolved itself into this: no soil can stand continuous cultivation of any particular crop, for rotation of crops is just as essential to the soil as fertilizers. Special farming may do for a short time—a few years at the utmost—but beyond that it cannot be made to pay. Many of those who advocate special farming from experience do so after a few years' trial of some particular crop, but it takes a long time to test the question thoroughly. One farmer may conclude that raising potatoes for the market is the specialty which will pay him the most, and from one or two good seasons' crops he draws his conclusions. But what of the special crop of potatoes a few years later when the soil begins to deteriorate? Some other crops will then have to be grown to restore the lost fertility. Corn, wheat or potatoes may be grown to a certain extent as a specialty, but not exclusively. Other crops must come in for a rotation, or the soil will become worthless. The whole subject of specialty in farming must be considered in the light of what effect such cultivation of the soil is going to have on the future fertility of the farm. Potatoes may be grown as a specialty for many years, and commercial fertilizers used to keep the soil up to such a standard that good crops can be produced. But there will be a gradual deterioration in the soil, and it would be found cheaper and safer in the end to rotate with clover and grain to give to the soil constituents that commercial fertilizers never can.

The only true way for specialty in farming is to find out what the soil and locality of the farms is best fitted to produce. This can be done only by testing it. Then make this crop the special one, but see to it that other crops are brought in to keep the soil from losing its strength. All that need be grown are such crops necessary for a wise rotation, and then the ideal farm is reached. In this sense specialty in farming has an intelligent meaning; but in any other sense it is worse than meaningless. It is misleading.—A. B. Barrett, in Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Rig Money in Hogs.

An experiment on a large scale in feeding hogs for profit has been carried on at the Minnesota experiment station. Seven Duroc-Jersey sows in pig to a boar of the same breed were used, because they were on the farm. The sows of this breed are very prolific, good milkers and make good mothers. Their average time of farrowing was April 16, and they had 55 pigs and raised 54. As soon as the pigs were large enough they, with the sows, were turned in an 8 acre lot where they had temporary sheds for shelter. To October the food was screenings meal and was cooked part of the time and when not cooked was well soaked and fed sweet. They were given all the water they wanted and a little green corn in September. The average weight of the pigs when weaned at 2½ months old was 41 lbs. The screenings cost 30c per cwt in Minneapolis and the cost of the feed for the sows and pigs to the time of weaning was 50c per head or \$1.25 per 100 lbs. The feed from October to January 25th was dent corn on the cob, with slops made from the screenings meal in October, and cold water after that. From Jan. 25 to March 12, they were fed shelled corn either boiled or soaked, and watered three times a day.

The total cost of feed for the 54 pigs at Dec. 24th was \$147.68, at Jan. 18th, \$204 and at March 14th, \$280.40, when they were sold at 4c per lb. At Dec. 24th, the 54 pigs weighed 11,360 lbs, at Jan. 18th, 13,360, lbs and at March 14th, 15,820 lbs. The time required, to take care of the sows and pigs was one hour per day for 12 months, and at the rate of \$1 per day, or \$30 per month, would amount to \$36. This added to the cost of feed would make the total cost of the pigs \$316.40, and as they sold for \$632.80 it left a profit of \$316.40. These pigs could have been sold on Dec. 24th for 3½c per lb, thus saving 80 days of winter feeding, and the percentage of net profit would have been greater by \$30.24, or they could have been sold on Jan. 18 at 3½c per lb, and the percentage of profit would have been greater by \$20. The corn was estimated at the market value of 30c per bushel for shelled corn. The pigs did not have much grass in the pasture. If they had had blue grass or clover they would undoubtedly made a greater gain and at less cost. At eight months and eight days old they were made to attain an average gross weight of 210 lbs at a cost for feed and labor of \$1.62 per cwt, at nine months and three days they reached 247½ lbs at a cost of \$1.80 per cwt, and at 11 months old they reached 293 lbs at a cost of \$2 per cwt. The conclusions drawn from this very valuable experiment are, first, the necessity of exercising skill and judgment in selecting breeding animals, second, that an increase of weight is made at a proportionate increase of cost per pound, and third, the highest price received does not always mean the greatest profit for the amount invested.

Health and Elevated Sites.

Many of our forefathers built their homes on high hills, for good and sufficient reason, probably, yet ignorant of the very important fact deduced from modern scientific research, that the deadly vegetable infusoria of the bogs and quagmires never rise more than 60 feet above their low and pestiferous level. We should do well to avoid the malarious and deadly influences of these foul lowlands by draining them or otherwise, seeking and appropriating the best and purest air within our reach by day and by night. These pestiferous influences and foul gases are too often found all about us, some times, too often, in our small unventilated sleeping rooms, our closed, dark and uncare-for "spare rooms," so often unfit for occupancy, our cellars, where decaying vegetables are permitted to remain and decay during this warm weather, and sometimes in our curtained reception rooms, where the light of the sun, purifying with "healing in his wings," is too often denied entrance.—Exchange.

Don't be Too Sensitive.

Here is a short article we find floating around in the sea of journalism that many men should paste in their hats and ladies on their bonnets, if room can be found on "the little duck of a think." These people, liable to quick emotions, with sense, but not reason showing in their countenance, and often marring repose and friendship by their unwarranted suspicions, are found in every place. Let them read and profit by this.

"There are some people, yes, many people, always looking out for slights. They cannot carry on the daily intercourse of the family without some offense is designated. If they meet an acquaintance on the street who happens to be pre-occupied with business, they attribute his abstraction in some mode personal to themselves, and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fact of their irritability. A fit of indigestion makes them see impertinence in every one they come in contact with.

Innocent persons, who never dream of giving offense, are astonished to find some unfortunate word or momentary taciturnity mistaken for an insult. To say the least, the habit is unfortunate. It is far wiser to take the more charitable view of our fellow-beings, and not suppose a slight is intended unless the neglect is open and direct. After all, too, life takes its hues in a great degree from the color of our mind. If we are frank and generous, the world treats us kindly. If on the contrary we are suspicious, men learn to be cold and cautious to us. Let a person get the reputation of being touchy, and everybody is under more or less restraint, and in this way the chance of an imaginary offense is vastly increased."

Unmuzzle the Farmer.

This season's great wheat crop seems to be an unsolved problem, causing agitation among the farmers and the grain speculators. The husbandman, naturally, wants his own, what he is of right entitled to, and grain men are after a margin, which, as naturally, must come from the producers' granary. The law of supply and demand ought to be the governing rule, so that the farmer, in all cases, reaps the reward of his toil, and not that the grain sharks be allowed to fleece him right and left by compelling him to take a price fixed by the great boards of exchange, which as conducted to-day, virtually prohibit the agriculturist from enjoying the privileges of an American freeman.

This not only relates to the wheat crop, but as well to corn, pork, beef and everything else raised on the farm, to be thrown upon the world's market, products which are the commercial and industrial life of the people. Restrict the price of crops—all farm products—to the absolute control of well drilled boards of exchange and the trade and commerce of the country become, in a large measure, blocked, enterprise languishes and, as the saying goes, times are dull, hard, and innumerable failures occur, when, in fact, prosperity ought to prevail throughout the land by an unchained, free commercial intercourse. Cause the producer to suffer financial stress and you at once muzzle the vital industries of the Nation.—East St. Louis Journal.

Matching Horses.

Matching horses for market is a profitable field for effort to those who have natural inclination that way and have taken pains to learn all about horses that they can. Probably not more than one in several thousand can tell whether two horses will match or not by only seeing them separately. Still there are others who can do it. To qualify one for this, long and close observations are necessary, as also to learn the anatomy of the horse and to study all the available horse literature. Such was the man who furnished President Cleveland with the famous "seal brown" team. There are plenty of horses in the country which can be bought for \$200, \$300 or \$400 singly, which, when matched, could be sold as a team to fire companies, wealthy men and to

Cubans, for from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and many dealers are doing it now. But the dealer should be able to match without putting the animals together. Should he take a horse with him and match another in the hands of its owner, the latter would most likely put on a price which would be "way up in the pictures." To commence the study of horses, first learn to be a correct judge of their dimensions, their height, length, distance from knee and gambrel to ground, from the former to top of withers, and latter to hip joint and spinal column, width between the eyes, length of tail and weight of carcass, circumference of barrel behind withers and at flank, length and breadth of hoof. These and a thousand other points are to be considered. Learn from books what full development or otherwise of the various points means. A handy tape-line should be carried in the pocket, and animals be weighed as opportunity offers. Some horses naturally carry their heads high and some low, some in and some out. A team may match well in every other respect, but if they do not carry their heads and tails alike it is a mismatch. Judging horses correctly is "a trade" to be learned; but when acquired it is a valuable one, provided it is put in practice for profit.—Galen Wilson, in Practical Farmer.

The Farmer's Vacation.

When does he take it? Well, right along, about one-third of the year, especially in winter. When has he taken it? Well, he has been taking it quite frequently running to farmers' clubs, Granges, picnics, fairs, etc. But farmers do not run to the mountains for a change of air, or to the bathing places for a bath. Well I should remark they do not. We do not have to. The most of us have got water enough at hand, but perhaps there is an occasional one who would be benefited by a bath or two in the surging sea. As for the mountain air it is quite plentiful and very changeable. Business men in cities are not so favorably situated in this respect as farmers are. They have to spend their time and money to go and enjoy these blessings. And it is well they do, as they would soon be without good appetites to consume our surplus beef, pork and potatoes.—Stockman and Farmer.

The Present Use of Aluminum.

At present most of our Aluminum is used for fancy articles, to take the place of German silver and plated brass for plaques, match-boxes, clock-cases and a thousand-and-one articles of a like nature. Some of it is also used as receptacles to hold acidulated waters, the metal being entirely unattacked either by nitric or sulphuric acids. At the last meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers at Washington the use of Aluminum for household utensils in place of tinned, copper and granite ware was discussed, and the general verdict was that Aluminum was by far preferable for this purpose, for, unlike other metals, it is not attacked by acid and contains no poisonous ingredients deleterious to health. In fact, several gentlemen stated the interesting fact that many of the ills of the human system that were attributed to other causes were due to nothing more than the poisonous salts of antimony, arsenic, lead and copper that go into the food from the vessels used in cooking and canning.

The chief hindrance to the use of Aluminum is its cost, which at present is, we believe, about half that of silver by weight; but an ounce of Aluminum will go as far as two or three ounces of silver in the making of domestic ware, on account of its lightness and strength. If made on a larger scale it could probably be produced more cheaply.—Ex.

Sheep in Cornfield.

Now turn weaned lambs in cornfields, as it will be an agreeable change from regular summer pasture. Sheep relish blades of corn, and if there are any ragweeds they will prevent the same going to seed. Sheep invariably eat top of ragweeds. Feed a little grain, at one place, regularly. Thus you will find it a profit and pleasure.—Ex

PATRON'S PAINT WORKS.

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Ingham County Pomona Grange.

A meeting of the Ingham Co. Pomona Grange was held with Felt Grange, Aug. 21 and 22, '91.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

The afternoon was devoted to a secret session for the transaction of business pertaining to the Pomona Grange.

Reports from the various granges proved the advancement of grange work in the county.

Felt Grange, reported by Bro. E. H. Angell, is in a prosperous condition, is well attended and has many initiations.

White Oak—Bro. G. H. Proctor: Grange flourishing; average attendance 30.

Fitchburg—Bro. F. W. Havens: Grange in good condition; membership nearly doubled during the last year.

Williamston—Bro. J. W. Forster: Meetings well attended; boasts of having more officers in the Pomona Grange than any other Grange in the county. Overseer, Chaplain, Lecturer and Secretary being chosen from their number.

Cedar Grange—Bro. R. L. Hewitt: The Grange in feeble condition, but still holds charter. Alaledon and Capitol Granges not represented.

EVENING SESSION.

The lecture of the evening was delivered by John N. Bush, of Lansing, the subject of which was "The Workshop and the Farm." The two industries coordinate. Farming is the industry which supports all other industries, while the shop invents the implements with which this labor is performed.

The shop makes farm land more valuable by the machinery which it produces.

It is the duty of farmers and mechanics to labor for the consolidating of these industries, that, working hand in hand, their interests may be the better protected.

MORNING SESSION, AUG. 22.

Opened with a song by the choir and prayer by the Chaplain of Pomona Grange. A second piece of music was rendered, after which an essay, entitled "The Aim of Life," was presented by Carrie M. Havens, of Fitchburg, followed by a recitation by a member of Felt Grange.

The remainder of the morning session was devoted to an address by J. W. Gifford, of White Oak, the subject being, "Pike's Peak Gold Mines in '59."

The speaker described their explorations and mining, the customs of the Indians, the settlement of the western country, etc.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

opened with a song by the choir, followed by a paper by J. H. Forster, of Williamston, on the subject of "Droughts." The present system of artificial drainage one of the causes of droughts. Too much draining indulged in. Cultivation in dry weather next in value to rain. Some of the ways of overcoming droughts were mentioned.

Vigorous discussion followed the reading of this paper, after which a recitation was given by Miss Della Wright.

A paper on the subject of "Coal" was then presented by C. F. Wheeler, of the Agricultural College, in which the origin, formation and uses of coal were described in an interesting manner.

This paper was followed by an oration by Miss Phebe Proctor, of White Oak. "Our Government" being the subject chosen.

"A Talk on Facts" was then given by R. L. Hewitt, in which many interesting facts were mentioned, among them were what it costs to raise crops in Michigan, what they bring when raised, where the balance rests, the value of statistics, etc.

Discussion on this paper, followed by music, closed the afternoon session.

The meeting was well attended, the program was entirely carried out, and "A Successful Meeting,"

was the general verdict.

The next meeting to be held with White Oak Grange in October. **CARRIE M. HAVENS.**

Grange Meeting in Lenawee Co.

August 6th dawned bright and clear, and at an early hour the pleasant grove on the farm of Bro. Horton was the scene of life and commotion. No pains had been spared to make the meeting a success. The long rows of tables were soon appropriated by the different Granges and their friends; a speakers' stand had been erected and numerous seats for the listeners provided.

At eleven o'clock Weston band struck up a lively tune, after which Fruit Ridge Grange choir gave a greeting song. Mrs. Morris, Lecturer of Fruit Ridge, extended a welcome, which was responded to by J. W. Woolsey, of Madison Grange; song by Sand Creek club; recitation by Miss Russell; paper by P. H. Dowling: "Specialties in Farming." It is unnecessary to say that the dinner hour was a feature enjoyed by all.

A special invitation had been extended to the P. of I. and other farm organizations of the county. Mr. John Moore, President of the county P. of I. Association, gave an interesting address.

Brother Crosby, our State Lecturer, met with us for the first time and read an able paper, touching on the topics of the day, of much vital importance to farmers. His pleasant face and genial manner won for him many friends. It is hoped he may meet with us again soon.

Our Past Lecturer, Bro. Jason Woodman, was with us and presented us with his best stories and advised the farmer to hold his wheat for a dollar a bushel. Our lively brother bears up under the vicissitudes of time to a remarkable degree. He is always welcome in Lenawee county.

The addresses were interspersed with music, songs, balloon ascensions, etc. Miss Russell also entertained the audience with her recitations.

Our next county meeting occurs Oct. 1st, meeting with Macon Grange, when the following program will be carried out:

Opening song—Macon Grange. Welcome—Some member of Macon Grange.

Response—G. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge.

Cornet Solo—Frank Woolsey, Madison.

Paper—Dr. Howell, Macon.

Song—Rome Grange Choir.

Essay—Mr. Hurry, Tippon.

"In your estimation would it be beneficial to farmers to hold their wheat?"—M. T. Cole, Palmyra.

Song—Rome Grange Choir.

Is the county fair a benefit to the farmer, beyond a social recreation?—B. Hurry, Tippon.

Violin Solo—Emma Bailey, Macon.

Recitation—Mrs. Reed, Onsted.

Essay—Mrs. Woodworth, Mornci.

Song—Macon Grange.

MARY C. ALLIS, Lect.

One Alliance Fallacy.

Some time ago a leading light of the Farmers' Alliance of California, was interviewed by a Denver paper on financial questions. The interview has been republished in many western papers with unqualified commendation. In that interview he used the following fallacious reasoning in support of the allegation, which one may hear almost daily in Michigan, that "the government loans money to national banks at 1 per cent.":

The power of the government to issue legal bonds, paper money, has been established by the United States supreme court, and the proposition to lend it to the people at a rate not to exceed 2 per cent., on cultivated lands at one-half their value, is certainly as safe a transaction as the present scheme by which it lends to the national banks, at 1 per cent. interest, 90 per cent. of the par

value of its own promises to pay (United States bonds).

If I have \$100,000 in United States bonds and deposit them with the treasurer, the government permits me to loan 90 per cent. of the face value of the bonds in national bank currency, without interest, and at the same time it pays me interest on my bonds at 4 1/2 per cent. I pocket the bank notes and lend them to the farmers at 12 per cent., or any rate I can force them to pay. Now, is the bond any better security than the land? or is there any better reason why the government should lend to banks at 1 per cent. than to farmers at 2 per cent.?

The Toledo Blade set out to discuss the matter by getting the opinion of the Hon. John Sherman, the great financier, and addressed him a letter on the subject to which Senator Sherman replied as follows:

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 14, '91.

ED. BLADE: Your letter of the 12th, requesting me to answer the statement made by the People's party that the United States loans to the national banks money at 1 per cent. is received.

I have read the printed slip enclosed, and it seems to me so fallacious that a child could answer it. National banks are authorized to issue their notes—not the notes of the United States, but their corporate notes—to circulate as money only by those who are willing to take them. They stand like any other note issued by a corporation, having no legal tender quality and resting upon the confidence of the holder based upon the security furnished. In order to make them absolutely safe the United States, itself a large debtor, evidenced by its bonds outstanding, requires each bank to secure its circulating notes by a deposit of a greater amount of the United States bonds. Nor is the organization of a bank an exclusive privilege, but it is one open to all citizens of the United States upon the same terms and conditions. These bonds are not the property of the United States, as the paragraph assumes, but the debt of the United States, held and owned by individuals. The stockholders have to buy these bonds at their market value, and now have to pay a very large premium on them. They are the debt of the people, considered the highest possible security. They are the property of the bank, which, like any other holder, is entitled to the interest as it accrues. These bonds are deposited with a designated officer in trust, to collect the interest and pay it to the owners of the bonds, but to hold the principal as security for the outstanding notes of the bank. The government pays nothing to the bank except what it would pay to any other holder of these bonds—the interest as it accrues. But the United States levies upon the bank a tax of 1 per cent. on its circulating notes, partly to reimburse expenses incurred by the government in printing the notes in order to have the most ample security against counterfeiting, and also a tax upon the corporate franchise granted by the government to the bank. How any sane man can regard this transaction as a loan by the United States to the bank is beyond my comprehension. What ever may be said of national banks or the policy of supplanting them by some other form of circulating notes, this can be said of them that the system has been the most successful banking system ever devised by man. No one has ever lost a dollar on the circulating note of any national bank, and the government has paid nothing to them except the interest that it would pay to any other creditor upon its bonds.

The business transaction which the People's party invites the United States to embark in, is to loan anybody who can furnish the requisite security, United States notes, the aggregate amount of which is not fixed. No

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provision is to be made for the payment of these notes, but they are to circulate as money, without redemption or the promise of redemption. When issued they are simply an irredeemable paper money, precisely similar in character and form to Continental money and the French assignats, or more recently still, the Rhode Island money issued at the close of the revolutionary war by the People's party of that day. Very truly yours, **JOHN SHERMAN.**

The following we extract from a business letter to this office, as it contains useful hints:

KELOGG, Sept. 3—Bro. GLIDDEN: I distributed your papers and spoke a good word for the Visitor. The most to whom I gave copies have taken it before, and some will probably subscribe after a little. If you want papers distributed at county meetings again, I will pass them around with pleasure.

The council meeting was a very large one. It was well known that the Monterey Grangers entertain royally. They have a beautiful hall, brick veneered. Our lecturer is a very competent one, and gets up good programs. We have some fine elocutionists among the girls connected with Granges, or Grange families. It is remarkable that there are very few boys. If they don't take care, it may come to pass that while the men will wield the sword, the women will wield the tongue, and the tongue will be mightier than the sword. Why wouldn't it be a good thing for the Grange to make it a specialty to agitate for arbitration? I think that Grangers who can talk in public, and there are a good many who can, could do a great deal for the Grange if they would deliver lectures in the school houses and halls, in behalf of our institution, and on miscellaneous subjects. It would show what the Grange is doing to make public speakers. I gave notice at the council meeting that I would give an address, wherever wanted, on the social power of the Grange. Yours for the good cause, **G. A. MORGAN.**

A Case in Point.

OCEAN CO., N. J. July 1st, 1891. Dear Sir:—Intending to repaint my buildings, I have sent to the O. W. Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint Works, Brooklyn, N. Y. for sample cards and particulars. It is nearly 11 years now since I painted the body of my house and mansard shingle roof with this paint. They have given entire satisfaction and worn well. I offer this evidence from my personal experience for the benefit of my fellow farmers, which they will do well to profit by. **J. S. MALLARY.**

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Send the names of your friends on a postal card whom you desire to receive sample copies.

Farmers' Association Notes.

This club held its 12th annual meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, near Paw Paw. Mr. Smith is engaged largely in fruit raising, and is the author of several papers on fruit culture which have appeared for the first time in the Visitor, but have been extensively copied by horticultural papers in this and other states. There were 14 covered buggies standing in the front yard, and two open rigs before the dinner hour. Mr. Smith has just completed an addition to his residence, so that this large company were conveniently entertained. The dining room, where the tables had already been set when the guests arrived, was a marvel of elaborate decoration with ripened fruits and flowers. Peaches, plums, pears and grapes, in their different varieties and colors, were arranged in figures and in pyramids, and the walls were festooned with sample branches loaded with the fruit. No exhibition equalling it had ever been seen in a home where all the ornamentation was the product of the farm. The substantial part of the dinner was in keeping with the decorations, and this part of the entertainment of the day will be remembered long after the parts on the program have been forgotten.

The discussion on "A Drop of Water," printed on first page, turned upon the effort to produce a "drop" by bombarding the skies.

Mr. James Bale did not believe in legislating for rain any more than in legislating for other chimerical objects. The clouds are not controlled by human power. The Ruler of the universe never intended that man should compel rain at will.

The report of the success at the Morris ranche in Texas was urged as proof of the potency of powder to compel rain. T. R. Harrison thought it possibly all a coincidence; but he did not believe that we are to sit down and wait entirely for Providence to aid us. He believed the garden of Eden to have been a very good one and that the fruit was excellent, but no better than some of the gardens in the United States, and no finer fruits there than here. We build dams to furnish power to produce electric lights which will not come at our will nor naturally for our needs. The Almighty never dams

streams for us. With the facilities we have it is not well for us to give up our efforts at discovery. He has a high appreciation of water in proper quantities, even in turnips, where more than 80 per cent. of the substance is water. He alluded to the shape of the water drop as illustrating the law of nature that its formations should, in general, be round, when left free to fashion themselves. There are no square apples, nor square cabbages. The one exception in the grains is buckwheat, and he would banish that, if for no other reason; the redeeming feature of it is that the cakes baked from the flour are round. Recurring again to the rain makers, he said, in practice, who is to determine when and where rain is needed? A neighbor may object to rain when I desire it. When they produce rain over areas where none has fallen for a thousand years, then the theory may be established as practical.

The question of sandy farms was raised, and G. E. Breck being called out responded by saying that as he owned a sand farm he ought to know something about it. He had changed his opinion regarding such farms very greatly in the last few years. He has noticed that the farmers on such land got along quite as well as those on heavier land. Crops are raised at less expense and with less strain on both team and tools. Many localities are adapted to fruit raising, which diversifies production. Lands that formerly would not bring a dollar per acre are now selling at large figures for this purpose. He believed from what he could learn of the sandy lands in the north part of the state, that the sooner the people were driven off their farms by crop failures the better it would be for them.

Jason Woodman believed that the crops raised on our sand farms bring as much net profit as on any farms in the state. In his wanderings through the state, the solid farmers' clubs and Granges were generally—not always—located on sandy farms.

T. R. Harrison: A struggle for life begets a strong mental and physical manhood, but if that struggle is too great enfeeblement ensues. There is a happy medium between the extremes of soil that seem best adapted to farming.

Mrs. A. M. Bangs: A combat with the elements brings out the best that is in us. If the Pilgrims had landed at the Golden Gate instead of at Plymouth there would have been no universal Yankee nation.

E. B. Welch: Sandy soils were settled first by an enterprising class of New England and New York people, and they have had better advantages of cultivation and improvement. While the heavy timber lands were hard to clear, and were improved later. Sandy lands, however, have a month, altogether, at the beginning and end of the season, when work can be done upon them to advantage, when heavier lands cannot be worked, thus less help is required.

J. J. Woodman said the pioneer opinion was that the land was all good. His father had his pick of all the lands when he purchased the farm he (J. J.) now owned. If sandy land "developed" a man (and he pulled down his vest to illustrate his meaning) he was a practical example of it. Sand is a very important constituent of all soils, but it might be present in excess in some localities.

After an invitation by the host

to partake of watermelons and to fill paper sacks with samples of the fruit, the meeting adjourned to meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Young on the first Thursday in December.

Michigan Agricultural College.

The criticisms regarding this institution are based either upon prejudice, a want of actual knowledge, or they come through a partisan feeling for a deposed professor whose attacks are purely vindictive. It is hard to disabuse farmers of the idea that here as elsewhere agriculture is the "under dog," and is being imposed upon and constantly irritated by the other departments of college work. There is no truth in this belief. If there were any such spirit manifested, the board of control ought to be able to detect it, when its attention is constantly called to it by individual insinuations and public assertions. The members of this board are all farmers, and perhaps it is not too much to say, that in the local interests at home with which they are identified, their loyalty to agriculture is not questioned, and it is akin to slander to infer that they would countenance the subordinate position of agriculture which is imputed to it by those who are railing against the college. The very opposite of these insinuations is the true state of the case. Every fair minded man who goes to the college, however much he may have been influenced by prejudiced statements, finds that agriculture is made the principle feature of college work. If that does not have the preference, the board of control is defeated in its aims. The figures show that the per cent. of farm labor has constantly increased for the last two years. At that time, or two years ago, had run down to the lowest point in the history of the college, and it was then that all the points that are made against college labor had some foundation. It is not fair to assume that that condition of things still exists. It does not. Students themselves are indignant at the false statements that are constantly being made regarding labor on the farm. It is not shirked, but on the contrary, is being made more and more to be desired. It is now presented in a way to be attractive, and becomes really, as it was originally intended, a source of practical knowledge, which even those who do not intend to follow farming, cannot afford to miss. A larger proportion than ever of the new students have taken the agricultural course this year, and the institution was never in so good a condition as at present.

It is pleasant at times to be consulted in the line of one's taste, and especially in fruit time when "new and valuable" strawberries are seeking endorsements, regarding firmness and flavors and colors, and when it takes a good many specimens to determine. We have a friend who is a connoisseur in grapes, and he likes to have his good opinion confirmed, which is an especially agreeable and valuable characteristic in a friend. But when it comes to peaches, and you are sent a whole rounded peck basket, every one of which is a marvel of delicate color and delicious flavor, and are asked to pass an opinion, it takes too many words and too great research among the synonyms to do justice to it. On Sept. 2 C. Engle, of Paw Paw, left at our door such a basket, and the card said "a cross be-

tween Late Crawford and Hale's Early." In a conversation with this veteran peach grower since, he explained that he fertilized 12 blossoms, only two of which gave evidence of producing what he is striving for—an early, large, freestone peach of good color and flavor. This single tree comes very near his ideal. They ripen and are gone before Crawford, and are a very much better peach than Mountain Rose, and to our taste nearly as good as Old Mixon.

Prof. Davenport, the professor of Agriculture at the Michigan Agricultural College, has been offered the presidency of the first agricultural college to be established in Brazil. It is to be located at St. Paul, about 300 miles southwest of Rio Janeiro, and has the backing of the new Republic as a guarantee of its success.

Prof. Davenport is a graduate of our college, and at the time of his selection as Prof. Johnson's successor, was studying at the college in a post graduate course. The department under his administration has been constantly improving, and he will turn it over to his successor, organized into a system that has the endorsement and approval of the entire management at the college.

We met very many friends of the "Visitor" during the week of the State Fair, many of whom we had never before seen. If we were susceptible to vanity, we might imagine the paper to have attained very nearly to perfection from the commendatory remarks regarding it. We like to hear these expressions of opinion, but would like the half dollar expressions which mean a great deal more. We are satisfied now as to your private opinion, brothers, but can't you emphasize it by sending along that list of names you have neglected so long? There are a lot of old readers who would like to subscribe again if the opportunity is offered.

The State Grange Secretary has furnished the report for publication of Granges entitled to representation thus early, that all may know their standing in time. Reports from delinquent Granges should be sent in at once to entitle them to representation. We shall keep the report standing and will make the corrections each issue, so that all may know if their reports are received.

The State Grange meets on the 2nd Tuesday in December, which will be on the 8th this year, and no doubt it will be held in Lansing as usual, although we have had no official statement to that effect.

The prediction that the fairs would be thinly attended this year, is not proved by the facts. So far large crowds throng the grounds. The attendance at the State fair last week on Thursday was unprecedented. The two fairs now in progress at Grand Rapids will drain the country of its population for miles in either direction to see the rival shows. It is safe to say that more can be seen there for the money than in any place in the state. We advise every reader of the Visitor who can, to attend one or both of these fairs.

A copy of "Grange Melodies" has come to our table for inspection. It is a book of 200 pages, well bound, and contains a well selected variety of songs adapted not only to Grange meetings but to public occasions. The

price is the same as for the old books, although larger and better bound. The Secretary of the State Grange will soon be able to fill orders for the new melodies.

Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary of the English Language will embody many new principles in Lexicography; and will contain 2,200 pages and over 4,000 illustrations made especially for this work; 200,000 words; 70,000 more than in any other single volume Dictionary.

We have examined advanced sheets and find them very attractive. One finds the information he seeks presented in a clear and comprehensive manner, with new features which certainly are an improving addition to usual methods.

Attention is called to sixteen distinguishing features of this new work among which we find: "The use of the scientific alphabet, prepared and recommended by the American Philological Association, in giving the pronunciation of words. Handicraft terms are gathered with great completeness and grouped under the different trades.

The different parts of each science are so treated that the student can easily trace the definition of all its branches, and have before him the full meaning of the science. Antonyms as well as synonyms are given where this is thought important.

Only proper names, or proper terms derived from them, are printed with initial capital letters, thus enabling anyone to determine at a glance whether or not a word is to be written with an initial capital or small letter.

The work will contain all the words to be found in the latest Worcester, Webster, Stormonth and Johnson, and nearly 70,000 more. The Appendix will be very complete and grouped in a manner to greatly facilitate the finding of the information desired.

The Dictionary is endorsed by many eminent scholars, among whom we notice the names of Prof. Skeat, Etymologist of Cambridge University, Dr. Murray, of Oxford University, Theo. W. Hunt, Prof. of Rhetoric and English Literature at Princeton, and Albert S. Cook, Prof. of English Language and Literature at Yale.

The Weather Debating Society.

There are now so many cloud compelling rain producers turning up that any opulent person who is interested in the weather can hire one of them for his own convenience. But suppose a man who would like to enjoy a shower on a warm afternoon orders his cloud compeller to produce one at a time when his next door neighbor desires to take a walk in his garden under the sunshine, what will ensue? Will the rain producer be liable to be sued for damages by his neighbor or will the case be settled by arbitration?

These questions are fit to be taken up by the Weather Debating Society, now that so many rain producers are offering their services at a low price.—N. Y. Sun.

A number of our exchanges refer to the Grange in terms of derision because it persistently refuses to invite discord into its ranks by going into the partisan politics business. Henry Clay said he would rather be right than President, and the Grange prefers being slow and sure to being fast and uncertain. It is an educational, social and business organization and proposes to hew to that line as long as it can find an agricultural stick of timber to work on.—Grange News.

A good many people over-estimate the number of farmers who endorse the sub-treasury and third-party ideas. Not three per cent of Texas farmers can be gullied by either folly. As a fact, the strongest support comes from the Knights of Labor—especially the division known as Federation of Labor. These endorse both schemes more to effect a fusion between labor and agricultural third-partyists than any belief in or intelligent knowledge of the Ocala demands.—Texas Farmer.

The Song of The Goldenrod

Oh, not in the morning of April or May,
When the young light lies faint on the sod
And the wind flower blooms for the half of a day—
Not then comes the Goldenrod.

But when the bright year has grown vivid and bold
With its utmost of beauty and strength,
Then it leads into life, and its banners unfold
Along the land's green length.

It is born in the glow of a great high noon,
It is wrought of a bit of the sun;
Its being is set to a golden time
In a golden summer begun.

No cliff is too high for its resolute foot,
No meadow too bare or too low;
It asks but the space for its fearless root,
And the right to be glad and to grow.

It delights in the loneliest waste of the moor,
And mocks at the rain and the gust.
It belongs to the people. It blooms for the poor,
It thrives in the roadside dust.

It endures though September wax chill and unkind;
It laughs on the brink of the Craig,
Nor blanches when forests turn white in the wind,
Though dying, it holds up its flag!

Its bloom knows no stint, its gold no alloy,
And we claim it forever as ours—
God's symbol of Freedom and world-wide Joy—
America's flower of flowers!
Grace Denia Litchfield, in September St. Nicholas.

Market Report and Indications.

The status of the cattle market has made but little change in receipts and prices; supplies vary but little from the same time last year, while prices range considerably higher. As I have noted before, the range cattle are coming forward in splendid condition and in greater quantities than last season, but the receipts of native cattle are less than a year ago. While we cannot look for any great rise in prices, it does seem that as soon as they are through coming the prices of common cattle must range higher. As soon as the corn crop is out of danger I look for higher prices and a greater demand for good feeders. In fact, one dealer in Iowa is already quoting his good feeders at \$3.25 @ \$3.75 per cwt. at home, and the yard dealers in Chicago have great confidence in the future of the trade.

Since the last issue of the Visitor the restrictions placed upon American pork by the German government have been removed and several cargoes of meats have been sent out bearing the stamp of inspection given it by the U. S. Government, and another outlet for our surplus food is found. What effect it will have in enhancing values is hard to determine.

The report of growing crops, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, gives us the prospect of an immense corn crop, provided it has plenty of time to ripen. This, in connection with an average supply of hogs in the country, would point to lower prices for the future. Speculators are selling futures lower in spite of these facts that the movement of the product is liberal and the packing throughout the west is less than last year.

The receipts of sheep continue lighter than the corresponding period of last year, with prices but little if any higher. One feature of the sheep market is the large number of lambs that come forward under the stimulus of a rise in the market. Good, fat and well-matured muttens are steady, while other classes fluctuate considerably. No one need fear for the future of good sheep and lambs as long as the following state of affairs exists: During the year past the United States have imported more than five times the number of sheep exported for food supplies. The imports, principally from Canada, amounted to 336,153 head, while the number exported were only 60,947. Here, it seems to me, is a chance to greatly increase the revenue from the farm.

E. A. WILDEY.

ED. VISITOR: Fremont Center Grange No. 654 held a basket picnic Aug. 19, and had a very pleasant time. Owing to the lateness of the harvest and wet weather the crowd was not as large as was expected, but what we lacked in quantity we made up in quality. Sister Mayo was present and gave a very able and eloquent address upon the objects of the order. She held the audience for about an hour with the most undivided attention. In fact it was the most able address ever given in this community by the order. Her address was spoken of with praise by all who had the privilege of hearing her. Our Grange

is prospering. We number about 75 members, with an average attendance of about 50. We have initiated 12 candidates during the year, with six candidates for our next meeting.

ELIAS STOFFER, Sec.

ED. VISITOR: Olive Centre Grange still thrives; we now number 65; have just regaled ourselves with new badges and have a set of the new rituals, containing the combined degrees. Nearly our whole force attended Pomona Grange at Allendale Centre, the 26th ult., and had quite an enjoyable time. It created quite a sensation among the natives along the way to see so many Grangers in procession.

A. R. R.

DEAR VISITOR: I don't think I have ever seen a word in your columns from the Juveniles. I will tell you, and the young readers, about our Grange. We organized May 23d, with fifteen Charter members. We have had six meetings at the Grange Hall, or homes of members. Our Lecturer gets out a program and we have excellent good times. We have initiated seven, enrolled eight, and have more applications at every meeting. We took part in "Children's Day," and on the 29th of August we held our first Juvenile Grange Picnic. Our meetings seemed to be very much enjoyed by the older members and by the neighboring people, and, I tell you, we feel that we are of considerable importance in grange work.

Fraternally yours,

FLORA N. CROSBY,

Secretary Farmington Juvenile Grange No. 2.

[We will gladly make room for the others of this new Grange family. The "little folks" are welcome.—ED.]

Grange and Alliance.

The people generally are in a state of ignorance in relation to the different organizations of farmers in the country, and more especially in the State of New York, Alliance, Grange and League is all the same to them. First, let us consider the Patrons of Husbandry, or more familiarly known as the grangers. They are entitled to precedence on the ground of age of the organization and the number of its members. The grange is a moral, social, educational and, to a certain extent, through its trade arrangements a beneficial organization. It is in no sense political so far as the advocacy of the professions of either political party. When a man professes religion he is expected to "renounce the devil and all his work," but when a man joins the grange he is not obliged to abjure politics, but for the sake of harmony it is not permitted to consider political questions in the grange.

Neither has the grange ever taken any part as a body in politics, and it is sincerely to be hoped it never will. Therefore when persons write or talk of what action the Grange is going to take politically you can set it down that they are not members of the order, and have no knowledge of the subject about which they are talking. The writer takes rank among its oldest members, and in all the years of his experience in every part of grange rule he has never heard of any attempt to violate or ignore the "rules of the order." So, good friends, rest in peace, there is no such thing, neither can there be, as a granger candidate. But there is no regulation which prevents the patrons from voting for a man of the opposite party than that to which he belongs, or has hitherto associated, if he believes it to be for the interest of grange principles that he should do so. There has been and still is in existence several associations under the name of "Farmers' Alliance," but the principal organization under that name about which we have heard so much during the last year is the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of which L. L. Polk is president. This is an Agricultural, Financial and Political Alliance.

There are two Farmers' Leagues in this state; one is formed on the plan of the political party with a state committee; the other

is a chartered organization with president and other usual officers. Neither the Alliance or the Leagues have as yet taken political action in this state; whether they will or will not become active factors as organizations in the coming election has not yet been announced.

There is not, nor can there be any union between the Alliances and the Leagues beyond a sympathetic one, which is very likely to exist, as the principal object in all is the same and many are members of the several organizations.—N. Y. Exchange.

Day-Dawn in the Country.

I do not think that it is ever real morning except in the country, writes Dr. Talmage in the September Ladies' Home Journal. In the city, in the early part of the day, there is a mixed color that climbs down over the roofs opposite, and through the smoke of the chimney, that makes people think it is time to get up and comb their hair. But we have real morning in the country. Morning! "descending from God out of Heaven like a bride adorned for her husband." A few moments ago I looked out, and the army of night-shadows were striking their tents. A red light on the horizon that does not make me think, as it did Alexander Smith, of "the barren beach of hell," but more like unto the fire kindled on the shore by Him whom the Disciples saw at day-break stirring the blaze on the beach of Genesareth. Just now the dew woke up in the hammock of the tree branches, and the light kissed it. Yonder, leaning against the sky, two great uprights of flame, crossed by many rundles of fire! Some Jacob must have been dreaming. Through those burnished gates a flaming chariot rolls. Some Elijah must be ascending. Morning! I wish I had a rousing bell to wake the whole world up to see it. Every leaf a psalm. Every flower a censer. Every bird a chorister. Every sight, beauty. Every sound, music. Trees transfigured. The skies in conflagration. The air as if sweeping down from hanging-gardens of Heaven. The foam of celestial seas plashed on the white tops of the spiræa. The honeysuckle on one side of the porch challenges the sweet-brier on the other. The odors of heliotrope overflow the urns and flood the garden. Syringas, with bridal blossoms in their hair, and roses bleeding with a very carnage of color. Oh, the glories of day-dawn in the country! My pen trembles, and my eyes moisten. Unlike the flaming sword that drove out the first pair from Eden, these fiery splendors seem like swords unsheathed by angel hands to drive us in.

Let us Reason Together.

Preceding the injunction, "Let us reason together," is the little word "Come." "Come let us reason together." Signifying let us get affectionately and educationally nearer each other before we reason together; or in order that we can reason together, let us get nearer mind to mind, soul to soul. It seems to me that Christian flocks are coming so near together that in a day not far away there will be but one Lord, one faith, one baptism. Not many years ago there seemed an ocean of strife, hate, estrangement between the man called Democrat and the man called Republican; to-day and to the Patron, there is but a rivulet between, spanned by a little foot plank called the Grange. It rests on the shores of both parties, over which all are free to come and go as they will—a little pledge and plank that binds in sweet communion, in courteous reasoning. If I be of one party and you of another, please don't ascribe to me any partisan motive when I beg that the plank be allowed to remain; for the kindly, gracious intermingling of people of all churches, all parties, all discreet opinions can but result in wider Christianity, purer citizenship and better, more reliable opinion. How tender, economic and wise are the words of the Elder Brother, Come let us reason together.—S. R. Downing.

Horses, Mules, and Asses on Farms.

Department of the Interior, Census Office, Washington, D. C., August 5, 1891.—Herewith is presented a bulletin, prepared by Mr. Mortimer Whitehead, special agent of the Census office, giving statistics of horses, mules, and asses on farms of three or more acres, but not including this kind of stock on ranges, kept on holdings of less than three acres, or in cities and villages.

The figures of the tables show that in the states and territories there were on hand June 1, 1890, 14,976,017 horses, 2,246,936 mules, and 49,109 asses; that in 1889 there were foaled 1,814,404 horses, 157,102 mules and 7,957 asses; that there were sold in the same year 1,309,557 horses, 329,995 mules, and 7,271 asses, and that there died from all causes 765,211 horses, mules, and asses during the same period.

The increase of horses from 1880 to 1890 is shown to be 44.59 per cent, as against 44.95 per cent between 1870 and 1880, and 14.34 per cent between 1860 and 1870. The increase of mules from 1880 to 1890 was 26.66 per cent; between 1870 and 1880 the increase was 61.08 per cent, while from 1860 to 1870 there was a decrease of 2.24 per cent.

Of the aggregate number of horses and mules in the whole country June 1, 1890, 86.95 per cent were horses and 13.05 per cent were mules. The North Atlantic group of states had the smallest proportion of mules, 2.41 per cent, while the South Atlantic group had the largest proportion, 32.04 per cent, as against 67.96 per cent of horses.

The figures of the tables given in this bulletin are those of the regular agricultural schedules taken by the census enumerators, who obtained the statistics of farms of three or more acres. Two other important classes of this kind of live stock are therefore not included here, viz: First, that upon the great ranges covering a vast region of country, embracing portions of a dozen or more states and territories; and, second, that owned in cities, villages, and on small holdings of less than three acres.

Next in importance to the farm itself are the animals used in performing its work. It is also from the farm that the supplies are drawn which furnish the millions of animals needed for business and pleasure in all the cities, villages, and hamlets of the country.

A study of the figures of Table 1 shows that in the North Atlantic division New York and Pennsylvania are close together in the lead as producers of horses. There were foaled in 1889 in New York state 58,954 horses, and in Pennsylvania 59,532. Maine and Vermont have also kept close together, there having been foaled in 1889 in Maine 9,156 horses, and in Vermont 9,909.

The percentage of increase of horses from 1880 to 1890 is shown to be 44.59, very close to the increase from 1870 to 1880, which was 44.95. The percentage of increase of mules for the same periods is 26.66 and 61.08. It will thus be seen that, taking the whole country into consideration, the mule is not keeping pace with the horse as a farm animal; but reference to the table shows that the mule grows in favor and use in several of the southern states faster than the horse. One reason for the change in the eastern, northern, central, and western states is probably the falling off in the profits of agriculture during the past decade, causing the farmer to economize in many ways. The price of horses has held up better than of most classes of farm stock during the past ten years. A team of mares can do the farm work and raise a pair of colts each year, so mares have taken the place of mules on tens of thousands of farms.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD,
ROBERT P. PORTER,
Sup't. Census.

Time to Call a Halt.

The custom of managers of fairs in getting up a sensation on some special day or days of our fairs has become so chronic that we think that a halt is in order, for the reason that it ap-

pears to us that the moral and well-being of society is almost entirely ignored.

If we are in an age that demands a wanton risk of life or bloodshed to draw people to fairs, is not this an evidence that the good to be obtained at our fairs is more than balanced by the evil influence that is made the most important?

We see the specialty that is advertised for the coming fairs is a balloon ascension and a parachute fall. Most of these sensationals are furnished at great expense to the societies. While great expense is incurred it is usual to expect a corresponding benefit. We are entirely unable to perceive any permanent good to come from witnessing foolhardy exploits, while we think we can see much that is degrading.

If we have not emerged from the days of bullfights, why not attach them to our fairs and make the announcements accordingly? Or, if we have passed that crude period, then let us leave out that and all its kindred evils at our fairs.

We are of the opinion that there is too much money put in premiums for horse racing and too little for horse walking at our fairs. After visiting some of our fairs, of late years, it has seemed to us a debatable question as to whether the benefits received would balance the other influences inculcated in the minds of the rising generation.

Why do not the press of the country cry down these practices at our fairs?

J. C. ENGLISH,

Elmdale, Mich.

Duties On Luxuries.

A great deal of space has been taken up in the papers lately with the details of the seizure of Mrs. Astor's dues and the heavy duty levied on Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht. The art dealers, too, have had considerable to say about the duty on pictures imported. The question naturally arises as to why Mrs. Astor and Mr. Vanderbilt and the buyers of expensive pictures should not pay roundly for their luxuries. There is surely no better place to lay duties than on the things which are enjoyed by the rich. This government has to be supported, and if Mrs. Astor chooses to select Felix as her dressmaker, she can well afford to pay for the satisfaction of doing so. And if Mr. Vanderbilt thinks the foreign built boats are better than Herreschoff's, he is quite able to indulge his fancy. Again, the satisfaction that a Corot—even a genuine one—gives its American owner is too often obtained from the price, rather than from the artistic merit of the picture itself.

Duties levied on luxuries are laid for the purpose of raising the revenue without hardship to the importers; and no taxes are more just or more judicious. It is very fine to talk about free art; but it is far better that the rich man's pictures should pay for the running of the government, than that the poor man's sugar, or coffee or tea should be taxed; and Paris dresses and foreign built yachts are of all things most worthy of contributing heavily to the revenues.—Detroit Tribune.

DOWAGIAC, Sept. 2d. ED. VISITOR:—Being a reader of your paper for a good many years but never seeing any mention of Pokagon Grange No. 42, thought I would tell you we are alive and doing well; thirty members, all first class, especially the good brothers who are ever willing to do all they can to make the Grange a success, our Grange members being active and energetic in all their work.

By a series of socials we replenished our treasury, the result being a nice new organ. We buy most of our groceries through the Grange which is less expensive, and convenient. The social part is the beautiful part of the Grange, and the one most enjoyed.

If you do not consign this to the waste basket will come again.

MRS. L. B. PATTISON,

Lecturer.

Sallow and leaden-hued complexions soon give place to the loveliest pink and white, when the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is persisted in, and cosmetics entirely abandoned. Nothing can counterfeit the rosy glow of perfect health, which blesses those who use this medicine.

Ladies' Department.

September.

O sweet September! thy first breezes bring
The dry leaf's rustle and the squirrel's laughter.
The cool, fresh air, whence health and vigor
spring,
And promise of exceeding joy hereafter.
—George Arnold.

The song bird's leave us at the summer's close,
Only the empty nests are left behind,
And pipings of the quail among the sheaves.
—Longfellow.

O your asters, purple and gold,
I read their mythical meaning well;
They symbol the world with their purple and gold,
The gay, gay world with its glittering spell.
—Nora Perry.

The lands are lit
With all the autumn blazes of golden-rod,
And everywhere the purple asters nod
And bend and wave and flit.
—Helen Hunt.

"Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep."

The fire upon the hearth is low,
And there is stillness everywhere;
Like troubled spirits, here and there
The freight shadows fluttering go,
And as the shadows round me creep
A childish treble breaks the gloom,
And softly from a further room
Comes: "Now I lay me down to sleep."

And, somehow, with that little prayer
And that sweet treble in my ears,
My thoughts go back to distant years
And linger with a dear one there;
And as I hear the child's amen
My mother's faith comes back to me,
Couched at her side I seem to be,
And mother holds my hands again.

Oh, for an hour in that dear place!
Oh, for the peace of that dear time!
Oh, for that childish trust sublime!
Oh, for a glimpse of mother's face!
Yet, as the shadows round me creep,
I do not seem to be alone—
Sweet magic of that treble tone—
And "Now I lay me down to sleep."
—Eugene Field, in Chicago News.

A Good Cook Wasted.

She had studied not philosophy, nor had dabbled
with theosophy,
Which often tries to lift the veil for just a little
look;
She avoided the piano, did Miss Eliza Hannah,
And devoted all her intellect to learning how to
cook.
With an earnest air and serious she studied stews
mysterious,
And mastered all the processes of making whole-
some bread;
Her pies were each a poem, and as she would
proudly show 'em,
"O, how lucky would her husband be!" her
friends and neighbors said.
But alas! for all endeavor, that forever and for-
ever
Showeth faith to be a carping fiend of disposition
cruel;
For the fellow that she married by dyspepsia was
so harried
That he wouldn't let her cook a thing but toast
and tea and gruel.
—Indianapolis Journal.

Both Sides.

[Read before the East and West Farmers' Club,
Paw Paw, Sept. 3d, by Mrs. Jennie Buskirk.]

Has it ever occurred to you
that everything in life has more
than one side? That while we
are discussing the pros and cons
of one side our neighbors are dis-
secting the other.

Did you ever pick up a pebble
to examine it, and look at only
the one side? or did you at once
begin turning it over and over to
pass an opinion upon all sides?
Did you ever pick up a piece of
paper without turning it over to
see the other side? Did you ever
buy a suit of clothes with just a
look at one side of them?

We would not think of doing
any of these, and yet these are
only the minor affairs compared
with the larger things of life.
If the same treatment was given
to them; if we carefully looked
at both sides before making our
decisions, we would be much
more satisfied with our work.
Hasty conclusions are the ruin of
millions. Hasty transactions sel-
dom pay.

The heights which our great-
est men have reached and kept
were not attained by sudden
flights, but they, while their com-
panions slept, were toiling up-
ward in the night.

A man who is slow in making
a promise is much more apt to
keep it than a man who will prom-
ise you anything in a moment.

George McDonald wrote: "If
one will hope as long as he can,
and when he cannot hope, walk
on in the dark, he will be sur-
prised when the sun rises upon
him to see how far he has gone."

Because a thing looks well
when figured by an expert is no
sign that it has no drawbacks.
Turn it carefully over in your
own mind and figure loss versus
gain. A little loss here, and an-
other there, hurts the balance
sheet wonderfully.

The city gentleman as he drives
by the rural home wonders that
the farmer is such a grumbler. No
need of hard times there with
such a chance of money-making
before him. But let the city gen-

tleman try it a year. Let him
have a chance with an early frost,
a dry August, a wet bean harvest,
75c. wheat market, 25c. potato
crop, etc., etc., and then figure
his profit and loss.

The rural gentleman driving
through the streets of the city
thinks what an easy, happy life
these city chaps have of it. Lying
in bed till six or seven, no chores,
no plodding in the scorching sun
all day, in fact, nothing to worry
him. But turn this scene around
and view the other side. True,
this city gentleman has had an
hour or so extra sleep; but as he
sits down to breakfast his wife
reminds him that those are the
last potatoes in the bin, the milk
tickets are all gone, the butcher
has sent in his bill, the butter is
not good, the house rent is due,
wishes he would look around and
order up some wood before noon,
see if he can find some vegeta-
bles or fruit in market fit to eat,
etc., etc., until the bottom of his
pocketbook rises up vividly be-
fore his vision; and last, but not
least, he has got to go back to
that dirty, dingy office to stay
another whole day, while the
farmer, lucky dog, can be out in
the fresh air and do just as he
pleases.

Just so you will find it, no mat-
ter what question you take up,
there is always two sides to con-
sider. There is a bright side and
a dark side to our every-day life,
but just how bright or dark de-
pends largely upon our individual
selves.

In all things we should be gen-
erous enough to allow others to
have their choice of thoughts
and opinions as well as ourselves.
We do not all look from the same
standpoint, and before either con-
demns the other it would be well
to put one's-self in the other's
place. Ladies might do well to
put the Scotch saying, "O wad
sae power," &c., in the corner of
their looking-glass. Gentleman
might put it in—well, in their
tobacco box, if they wished to
see it often.

If you look through a blue
glass everything will look blue;
if you look through a yellow
glass everything will appear ra-
diantly bright. And so the judg-
ment we form of things is apt to
take a tinge from our own tenor
of thought and feeling.

It is said, and rightly too in my
estimation, that our confidential
friends have not so much to do
in shaping our lives as have the
thoughts which we harbor.

We should endeavor at all times
to make the most of life's advan-
tages; to look on the bright side,
but at the same time to remember
that, even at its best, the bright
side is sometimes overcast by
shadows. But we can, by will
power, drive away many of these,
or at least lighten them. Then
let us not

Look for the flaws as we go through life,
And even if we find them
It is wise and good to be somewhat blind
And look for the virtues behind them.
This world will never adjust itself
To suit our whims to the letter;
Some things will go wrong our whole life long,
And the sooner we know it the better.

Discouraging for the Boys.

The following is from a "Girl's
Composition on Boys":

Boys is men that have not got
as big as their papas, and girls
is young women that will be
young ladies by and by. * * *
Man was made before woman.
When God looked at Adam He
said to Himself, "Well, I guess
I can do better than that if I try
again," and then He made Eve.
God liked Eve so much better
than He did Adam that there has
been more women in the world
than men ever since. * * * Boys
is a trouble. They is very wear-
ing on everything but soap. * * *
If I could have my way half the
boys in the world would be little
girls and the other half would be
dolls. * * * My papa is so nice
to me that I guess he must have
been a girl when he was a little
boy.—Woman's Tribune.

Happy the man who has the poet's heart,
E'en though he lack the poet's golden tongue!
Happy is he who having never sung
And hopeless e'er to sing though but small part
Of those fair visions that before him start,
Still lives within a world forever young,
Still walks high fancies, noble thoughts among,
And feels the inference which the planets dart.
"Do thy duty, that is best;
Leave unto thy Lord the rest!
Whatever thing thou doest,
To the least of mine and lowest,
That thou doest unto me!"
—Longfellow's "Vision Beautiful."

An Expensive Bit of Tapestry.

To those interested in tapestry
it would be well worth a visit to
Sloane's store to view the great-
est piece of Gobelin tapestry ever
presented—as far as known—to
any one excepting royalty itself,
for it is a princely gift that the
French government has recently
presented to the New York hos-
pital. The cost was \$50,000, and
it is fifteen feet high and twenty
feet long, and describes with
cruel realism the "Pestiferes de
Jaffa," and is a slightly dim-
inished fac-simile of the celebrated
painting of that name, done in
1804 by the famous artist Gros.
Napoleon has entered the plague-
stricken hospital at Jaffa, fol-
lowed by several of his brilliant
suite of officers—Berthiers, Bes-
sieres and Davoust—and one of
his surgeons. They press close-
ly after their chief, with hand-
kerchiefs held to their faces, gaz-
ing with wonder at the dauntless
courage displayed by their brave
commander.

Napoleon, still believing in his
star of destiny, stands fearlessly
amid his plague-stricken soldiers,
daring even to touch one of them,
who upon hearing his beloved
general's voice, has dragged his
poor, diseased, worn body before
him, and with true soldierly in-
stinct raises his hand to his head
with military precision. One of
the native surgeons in Turkish
costume endeavors to keep the
emperor from too close contact
with the plague-stricken man by
gently pushing him away, but it
is of no avail. The brilliant trap-
pings and rich colors of the of-
ficers' uniforms throw into yet
stronger contrast the sickening
spectacle of the inmates of the
place. It is stated that it took
three men twelve years, working
steadily upon it. The wonder
grows when one thinks of the
marvelous blending of the flesh
tones and the rich colors of man-
tles, scarfs and effects repro-
duced by this medium in wool,
and to think of the weaver doing
his picture on the wrong side
with such wonderful results.
There are twenty-four figures in
the foreground, the central group
being Napoleon and his gen-
erals.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Round About.

The byways are glorious with
golden-rod and fall flowers. Have
you ever noticed the deepening
color in wild flowers as the year
ages? In spring the blossoms
are white and sweet, not over
large, but looking as if they
feared they had rashly come to
earth; summer sends the tints of
the wild roses and lilies, while
autumn gives the gorgeous reds
and yellows that brighten every
country road. Yellow appears
to be nature's pet color. See the
tansy, St. John'swort, fall dande-
lion, the golden-rod and more at
every turn. Nature riots in gay
blooms, and when blossoms are
gone she still shows her fondness
for them by dressing the forests
in reds, yellows, and all tints be-
tween. The woods are a feast to
one's eyes, for their colors never
jar. The blues and greens of na-
ture are in accord, and shades
that, made by man, "kill each
other," in blossoms agree, as if
to say no quarrel comes within
the flower world.—Mass. Plow-
man.

What Keeps Women Young.

A woman is happy just in pro-
portion as she is content, writes
Edward W. Bok, in the Septem-
ber Ladies' Home Journal. The
sun has a way of changing the
spots upon that which it shines.
Especially is this true of our
land, where one is up to-day
and down to-morrow, and vice
versa. The wisest woman is she
who trusts in a to-morrow, but
never looks for it. To sit down
and wish that this might be, that
that would be different, does a
woman no good. It does her
harm, in that it makes her dis-
satisfied with herself, unpleasant
to her friends, and makes her old
before her time. Happiness is
not always increased in propor-
tion to enlarged success. This
may sound like an old saw, and I
think it is, but there is a world of
wisdom in many an old proverb
just the same. Contentment is a
wonderful thing to cultivate.
There would be fewer premature-
old women in the world if it was
given more of a trial and it be-
came a more universal quality in
womanhood.

An Heirloom.

In an old French household in
New York the most carefully
cherished heirloom is a slipper
which was worn by Marie An-
toinette in the last days before
the French Revolution. It was
one of the precious relics in the
baggage of a court lady who fled
with her husband to Louisiana
when the storm broke. She left
the tiny, blue, faded slipper to
her daughter, with the injunction
that it should go down in the
family, to the eldest daughter, if
she never allowed herself to have
corns.

It is a pretty slipper, and has
been carefully kept in the jewel-
case of one Frenchwoman after
another, so that it is perfectly
preserved.

It is short, very narrow, and
very high-heeled, and is brocaded
blue, lined with soft white silk.
The sole is of coarse-grained
leather, and there are three satin
straps over the instep, fastened
with paste buckle.

The pointed toe is embroidered
with silver threads, and the edges
are bound with silver braid.

The condition regarding its in-
heritance has always been strict-
ly regarded. The women of the
house have taken great care of
their feet that they might right-
fully claim the unhappy Queen's
slipper, and for a hundred years
there has not been a pinching
shoe worn in that family.

A relic of this sort would be a
boon in a good many households,
if it had the effect of inducing
the daughters to abandon the
tight boots, which injure not only
their feet, but their gait and car-
riage.

A home is what a woman makes
it. A daughter is, in nine cases
out of every ten, the reflection of
her mother. The training of the
girl of fifteen is shown in the wo-
man of fifty. A son may, by con-
tact with the rough world, some-
times outlive his early home in-
fluences—a daughter rarely does.
She may make a misstep. Indis-
cretion may be to her a necessary
teacher; but her early domestic
training will manifest itself
sooner or later. A mother's word,
a domestic proverb, told at even-
tide by the quiet fireside, has
been recalled by many a woman
years after it was uttered. "I
thank God that my mother told
me what other women have been
taught by the world," said a gen-
tlewoman to me not long ago.
This, my friend, is the tribute
which your daughter and mine
should be able to pay to our
memories long after we are gone.
The world has a sharp way of
teaching its truths to a girl. Is
it not far better, then, that her
mother should tell her, with that
sweet and sympathetic grace and
gentleness which only a mother
knows? Let the world build upon
your foundation, but do you lay
the ground-story. Any builder
will tell you that the whole
strength of a house depends upon
its foundation. The flowers most
beautiful to the eye and sweetest
to the smell, grow in good soil.
The world's noblest women have
sprung from good homes.—Lad-
ies' Home Journal.

FOR BIRD PROTECTION.—The
societies for the protection of an-
imals in Sweden, Norway and
Denmark have petitioned the queen
of Italy to exert her influence in
protecting the northern birds
which migrate to Italy in winter
and are killed there in vast
numbers.

There is nothing that so bright-
ens and cheers the heart as gen-
uine sympathy—the proof that
there are a few in our little world
who would really care if we
passed from it.

An excellent method to pre-
serve eggs for any length of time
is to immerse the eggs in a solu-
tion of gum arabic, let dry, and
pack away, big end down, in a
crock of powdered charcoal.
They are then subject to no
change of temperature whatever.

To cure rancid butter, knead it
in fresh milk, then with pure
water. By this treatment the
butter is rendered sweet and
fresh as when first made, as the
butyric acid, to which the rancid
taste and odor is owing, is read-
ily soluble in fresh milk, and is
thus removed.

A "Bouquet Salad."

"What are you going to do
with that bouquet?" asked Uncle
Caleb; "you do beat all for posies.
Get so you'll live on rose leaves,
some time, I reckon."

"I'm going to have this for
dinner, anyway, uncle, and I've
no doubt you will ask for a sec-
ond plateful."

Uncle Caleb laughed as he
drove off, while I looked down at
the "bouquet" in my hand. There
were bright faced nasturtiums,
orange, yellow and dark red, sur-
rounded with their round, green
leaves, and the pale lilac of
radish blossoms; two or three
sprigs of water-cress and the
broad, crinkled leaves of parsley
and lettuce, while in the other
hand I grasped a cucumber and a
good-sized onion.

I laughed as I thought of the
incredulous look on Uncle Caleb's
face, while I proceeded to chop
fine a half-dozen cold potatoes left
from breakfast; pouring them
into a bright pan, I then chopped
together the onion and cucumber,
adding the flowers and stems of
the nasturtiums, two or three
radish pods and one crisp leaf
each of lettuce, parsley and cress.
This done, I made a sauce of two
eggs, a tablespoonful of salad oil
or melted butter, a half teacupful
of vinegar, a teaspoonful of salt
and as much pepper; a bit of
"mordent mustard," too, remem-
bering that Sydney Smith, that
prince of salad makers, bids us
"distrust the condiment that
bites so soon."

Setting the sauce on the stove
I let it boil gently a few moments,
stirring constantly, then poured
it over the other ingredients,
mixed them thoroughly together
and my "bouquet" salad was
done.

I further garnished it for the
table with some of the pretty
leaves and flowers which entered
into its composition.

The ingredients may be slight-
ly varied according to the time
of the year; green tomato or cu-
cumber pickle answers very well
in place of the fresh vegetables,
and a little tomato catsup is a
good substitute when cress and
nasturtiums cannot be procured,
while cabbage may be used in-
stead of lettuce and a bit of celery
flavors nicely.

Try it and I think you will say,
as Uncle Caleb did, that it is the
queen of all salads.—E. S. Cran-
son, in American Household.

Apple Souffle—Pare and core
five good sized apples, cut small,
add half a cupful of water, cover
and set in the oven; when well
done beat to a pulp and add sugar
to taste. Have ready some fresh-
ly cooked rice—two tablespoon-
fuls to one pint of milk, salted—
and beat it up with the yolks of
three eggs, and sweeten. Place
the rice in a dish, cover with the
apples; beat the whites of the
eggs to a snow and place lightly
on top. Set in the oven three
minutes to set the meringue.

To destroy any foul smell, put
one pound of green copperas in
one quart of water, where the
odor is strongest, and it will des-
troy the stench in a very little
while. Pour it down sinks or any
place needing cleansing, and the
copperas will eat its way along,
carrying all before it. In a sick
room, place beneath the bed and
it will purify the atmosphere.

To make otto of rose, gather
the flowers of the hundred-leaved
rose (*rosa centifolia*—known as the
old farm rose—the sweetest of all
roses, none others will do) and
put them in a large jar or crock,
with just enough water to cover
them. Let them stand in the sun
for a week, and afterwards the
otto (a butyrous oil) will form
a scum on the surface, which
should be removed by the aid of
a piece of cotton.

A useful cement for mending
earthen or stone jars, stopping
leaks in the seams of tin pans or
iron kettles, or tightening loose
joints of iron or wood, is made
by mixing litharge and glycerine
to a thick cream. This will re-
sist acids, heat and cold, if the
article is not used until the ce-
ment has hardened.

Men and women who are ac-
tively employed in lightening the
sorrows of others do not com-
plain that life is without interest.

General Notice.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The following Granges are entitled to elect delegates to the County Conventions to be held in the various counties on Tuesday, Oct. 6th, by virtue of Sec. 3, Article IV, By Laws of Michigan State Grange:

Allegan—3 Representatives; 37, 53, 154, 247, 248, 296, 338, 339, 364, 390, 407 520 669.

Antrim—1 Rep.; 470, 676 691.
Barry—2 Reps.; 48, 55, 127, 145, 256, 424, 426, 472, 648.

Berrien—3 Reps.; 14, 40, 43, 80, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 123, 188, 194, 693.

Branch—1 Rep.; 88, 95, 96, 97, 137, 152, 400.

Calhoun—1 Rep.; 65, 66, 85, 129, 200, 202, 292.

Cass—1 Rep.; 162, 291, 42, 695.

Crawford—1 Rep.; 673.

Charlevoix—1 Rep.; 689.

Clinton—2 Reps.; 225, 226, 358, 370, 439, 456, 459, 659, 677.

Eaton—1 Rep.; 67, 134, 260, 301, 360, 619.

Genesee—1 Rep.; 357, 694.

Grand Traverse—1 Rep.; 379, 469, 624, 655, 672, 663.

Gratiot—1 Rep.; 307, 391, 500, 521.

Hillsdale—2 Reps.; 74, 106, 108, 133, 251, 269, 273, 274, 275, 286, 568.

Huron—1 Rep.; 662, 666, 667, 668, 678, 684.

Ingham—1 Rep.; 115, 241, 262, 289, 540.

Ionia—2 Reps.; 175, 185, 190, 192, 270, 272, 325, 640.

Jackson—1 Rep.; 45.

Kalamazoo—1 Rep.; 8, 11, 16, 24, 49.

Kent—3 Reps.; 19, 39, 63, 110, 170, 219, 222, 337, 340, 348, 353, 563, 634.

Lapeer—1 Rep.; 246, 448, 607.

Lenawee—2 Reps.; 167, 212, 276, 277, 279, 280, 293, 384, 509, 660, 383.

Livingston—1 Rep.; 90, 336, 613.

Macomb—1 Rep.; 403, 657.

Manistee—1 Rep.; 557.

Mecosta—1 Rep.; 362.

Montcalm—1 Rep.; 318, 437, 650.

Muskegan—1 Rep.; 372, 373, 585, 546.

Newaygo—1 Rep.; 494, 495, 544, 545, 654.

Oceana—1 Rep.; 406.

Oakland—2 Reps.; 141, 257, 259, 267, 283, 323, 335, 443.

Ottawa—1 Rep.; 30, 112, 313, 421, 458, 639, 652.

Otsego—1 Rep.; 683, 682.

St. Clair—1 Rep.; 491, 528, 463.

St. Joseph—1 Rep.; 22, 76, 178, 215, 303.

Saginaw—1 Rep.; 574.

Sanilac—1 Rep.; 417, 549, 566.

Shiawassee—1 Rep.; 160, 252.

Van Buren—2 Reps.; 10, 32, 36, 60, 158, 159, 230, 237, 346, 355, 610.

Washtenaw—1 Rep.; 52, 68, 92.

Wayne—1 Rep.; 268, 331, 368, 389, 618, 636.

Wexford—1 Rep.; 690.

POMONA OR COUNTY GRANGES.

According to Sec. 5 Article IV, State Grange bylaws.

"Each Pomona Grange shall be entitled to representation in the State Grange by one brother and his wife, if a member of a Pomona Grange, but each Pomona Grange shall bear the expenses of representatives so sent by such Pomona Grange."

By the failure of a few Granges to report for quarter ending March 31st, 1891, they are not named in the above list. A card, stating this fact, has been sent Secretaries of those Granges, and they may yet secure representation in the State Grange by a prompt response. A receipt for dues for that quarter, with the endorsement, "Entitled to Representation" will be sent all secretaries remitting between this date and Oct. 6.

Masters may very properly look after this matter and know that their Granges are entitled to representation.

JENNIE BUELL, Sec'y.

As Master of the State Grange I would caution you to be mindful of your moorings, stand solidly on the basis already laid and from which success is being achieved as fast as authorized by our strength and efforts. Fight your political battles openly with those differing with you, and should decisions be rightfully

rendered against you abide them cheerfully. Whenever political primaries are called, do not let business or pleasure prevent your attendance. Here is where the work is done, and when you lose this you must submit to defeat. While it is a fact that Pomona and Subordinate Granges have the right to discuss every political issue, accept or condemn the action of representatives and suggest lines of legislation, yet they hold no authority to recommend or nominate men for office, establish or favor any political party. By such action their charters are subjected to forfeiture. Whatever we want or whatever demands are on us can be met best by co-operation in the Grange. Are you ready? Will you help in the progress awaiting your action? Give your views through the Texas Farmer [GRANGE VISITOR for Mich.—Ed.] Be not afraid of criticism. Remember that a journal representing the desire for reformation and for true and simple administration of government, free from the entanglements of social gain and aggrandizement, is subject to a severe test in the battle for the rights of the commons, and whenever we suffer ourselves to become negligent or indifferent as to its success, though it contains frequently matter which does not conform to our views, the paper is not all or the main sufferer.—John B. Long, Master Texas State Grange

The Farmer and the Government.

In view of the present timeliness of the subject, The Century has arranged to print during the coming year an important series of articles on the general subject of Agriculture and the Government's relation to the farmer. Among the topics to be treated are "Agricultural Possibilities of the United States," "The Farmer's Discontent," "What the Government is doing for the Farmer," "Co-operation," etc. Mr. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Agricultural Department, Mr. A. W. Harris, of the same department, Professor Brewer of Yale, and others, are among the writers.

Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago.

The Nineteenth Exhibition of this organization will open September 16th, and close October 24th. The great building has been completely and fully decorated, and all available space allotted to intending exhibitors, for what promises to be the most complete and magnificent exhibition in its long history. The Cook County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, with a prize list running into the thousands of dollars, have undertaken a floral display that has never been equalled in this country.

In the building will be also exhibited an exact reproduction in miniature of the buildings and grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition, with magnificent electric effects; covering as it does a space of 5,000 square feet, it is one of the wonders of modern mechanical art, and will be worth a journey to see.

The Lincoln Log Cabin Association will also be exhibitors.

All railroads transport passengers at excursion rates.

The Alliance has pursued a course in its work and adopted by resolutions a policy which widely separates it from the Grange; and while we do not lose any of our fraternal regard for its principles and the workers therein, we cannot unite with them on two measures of their preference, known as the sub-treasury and third party schemes. They are antagonistic to the fundamental doctrine and practical teachings of the Grange. They do not conform to the spirit and purpose of our government.—Master Texas State Grange.

Politics, to a politician, means the instrumentality by which an office is procured. To the great mass of the people, it means a way by which rights are protected, liberties preserved and interests advanced. To a partisan, it means the blind following of the leadership of men whose chief concern is their own welfare and self aggrandisement.—Farmers' Friend.

Notices of Meetings.

Allegan County Grange.

The next meeting of Allegan County Pomona Grange will be held with Cheshire Grange on Thursday, Oct. 15th, commencing at 10 a. m. An interesting program will be prepared for the occasion. Let us make this the banner meeting of the year.

MRS. L. A. SPENCER, Lect.

Lecturer A. J. Crosby will attend the Convention of Granges in Shiawassee county, Oct. 6, at Burns Grange Hall, and will address a public meeting in the evening.

The "Odd Fellows' Grand March" and the "Air Ship Waltz" are two of the latest compositions of Isaac Doles, 234 West Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. Both are musical gems. They comprise five pages each, sheet music size, besides illustrated title pages, not difficult in execution but beautiful in composition, and sell at 40, each. By way of introduction Mr. Doles will mail them to any address on receipt of 10 cents each when accompanied by this notice.

If you could see your own scalp through an ordinary magnifying glass, you would be amazed at the amount of dust, dandruff, and dead skin thereon accumulated. The best and most popular preparation for cleansing the scalp is Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Work Did It.

It is not necessary that a boy who learns a trade should follow it all his life. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, was a country blacksmith once. President Lincoln was raised on a farm and split rails. President Johnson was a tailor in Tennessee. President Garfield drove mules on a canal. Jay Gould was a surveyor's assistant. John D. Rockefeller was a book-keeper. Erastus Corning, too lame to do hard labor, commenced as a shopboy in Albany. When he applied for employment first he was asked, "Well, my little boy, what can you do?" "Can do what I am bid," was the answer. That secured him a place.

Ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, was a cabinet maker, at which trade the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas also worked in his youth. Large numbers of prominent men now living have risen from humble life by dint of industry, without which, talent is as a gold coin on a barren island. Work alone makes men bright, and it does not depend on the kind of work you have to do whether you rise or not. It depends on how you do it.—New York Recorder.

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may retain
its youthful color,
fullness, and beauty,
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Ayer's Hair Vigor

It cleanses the
scalp, cures humors,
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Send for article taken from the report of the Michigan State Board of Health, entitled "Sanitary Walls and Ceilings," condemning wall paper and showing the evil results following its use.

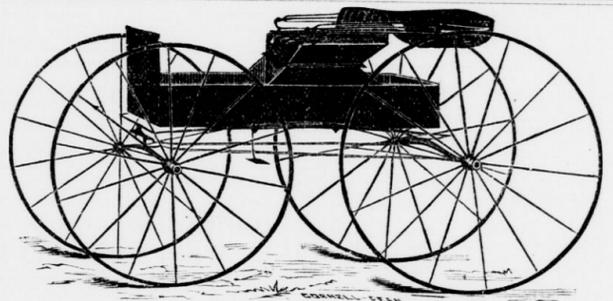
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Here is the opportunity you have been looking for. A stylish, durable top buggy, painted in lead and oil, no dip finish. The buggy has been thoroughly tested for over ten years on all kinds of roads and in all kinds of service. Its easy riding qualities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

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." In the "Wolverine" these objections are avoided. There are four springs which are put together in such manner that each is allowed full play without straining any part of the gear. It has a wrought iron fifth wheel, clip kingbolt, and a double reach. Every buggy should have a well braced reach to make it keep in "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. A two-horse two-seated wagon with three springs, just right to take the family to church, for \$55.00.

Hear what those say who have used them:

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.

Buy the ROYAL TREAD POWER

—AND—
HAVE THE BEST.
Self-adjusting boxes, dust proof oil cups heavy steel shafts, perfect automatic speed governor, light running. Ample room for largest horses. Can belt backwards or forwards. The best power for running our American & Hero Grinding Mills, Hero Ensilago & Fodder Cutters, Chief Self-Feed Corn Sheller, Wood Saws, Drag Saws, Peck's Husking & Shelling Attachment, etc. We also have the BEST LEVEL TREAD POWER MADE.
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