

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

WOLUME XI-No. 37. WHOLE NUMBER 237.

COLDWATER, MICH., JULY 1, 1886.

Storing Hay in Barns.

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

Oleomargarine in Connecticut.

At the late session of the Legislature

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Michigan Grange Stores. A. STEGEMAN, Allegan. C. GOODNOE, North Lansing.

By evening breeze or morning showers-God bless them all! each leaf's a gem In Nature's gorgeous diadem. The orchards that in early spring Blush rich with fragrant flowers, And with each autumn surely bring Their wealth of fruit in golden showers,

Like pomegranate on Aaron's rod, A miracle from nature's God.

Agricultural Department.

God Bless the Farm.

God bless the farm-the dear old farm!

God bless its every rood! Where willing hearts and sturdy arms Can earn in honest livelihood—

Can, from the course and fertile soil.

God bless each meadow, field and nook,

Win back a recompense from toil.

Begemmed with fairest flowers! And every leaf that's gentle shook

And may He bless the farmer's home, Where peace and plenty reign; No happier spot 'neath heaven's high dome, Doth this broad, beauteous earth contain,

Than where, secure from care and strife, The farmer leads his peaceful life.

Unvexed by toil and tricks for gain, He turns the fertile mould; Then scatters on the golden grain, And reaps reward a hundredfold. He dwells where grace and beauty charm, For God hath blessed his hope and farm.

Tile Draining.

Some time since a brother asked through the VISITOR—"Does it pay to tile drain?" I have forgotten his ad dress, and, do you know, I can't even guess where a Michigan man hails from that would ask such a question. There are more than four million of tile planted annually in this country. Some were laid more than twenty-five years ago and are now giving splendid satisfaction. Land that was formerly so wet that it was almost useless has become the best land on the farm. Those unsightly swales running across your farm, always delaying your spring work and bother-

ing about cultivating during a wet time, never producing a decent crop of anything but weeds (weeds are decent, for the Lord made them to compel man to thoroughly drain and cultivate his land). I say these swales with judicious tiling are the very gardens of your farms. You can get on them soon after the frost is out of the ground. They dry out sooner than the upper land and will hold moisture better during a drouth. (Isn't that strange?) It will make you smile to see what crops of wheat, corn, grass or any other crop will grow there. Manure your upper land and the swales, if tiled, will take care of themselves. I commenced more than fifteen years ago (moved in the woods 18 years this spring) and have put in more than thirty thousand tile. Some of the outlets were very poor but all of my drains are in working order. I know what it is to farm on wet land, and I know what it is to till dry land. If you happen to be awakened in the night with a heavy rain you can roll over and quietly go to sleep, knowing that your men or self can continue cultivating or plowing the next day. If the weather had been previously quite wet no matter, the more rain on well tiled land the better. Rain water contains valuable elements of plant food. If the water can pass through the soil most of these ingredients will be retained for the use of growing or future crops; warmth will also be carried into the soil. If the water is obliged to pass over the surface to make its escape, no benefit but rather an injury will be the result. Don't be afraid to tile, Brother, it will pay in pocket, it will make your stock rejoice, it will cause the wrinkle to disappear and bring youthful smiles to the face of your companion, your children will also rise up and call you blessed. M. T. COLE. Palmyra, Lenawee Co., Mich.

The old plan of our fathers of storing hay in barns that are covered with only a single covering of boards, letting the snow and rain and the damp air in through the cracks at all seasons, has been nearly abandoned; for experience has taught that neither snow, rain or damp air, is beneficial to well cured hay; but that to keep it well the larger the body of hay together the more compact it will be, and the less the moisture and air that penetrates it the better will it keep. On some English farms where they make stacks of several hundred tons each, the hay, except on the outside, keeps better than small quantities in an open barn.

The quality of hay is better in the spring of the year taken from a barn that has fifty tons in it than from a barn that has only one ton in it, because the large body protects itself and preserves the aroma to a much greater extent than it is possible in a barn where only a small quantity is stored. This is a fact which is not often remembered, if known by purchasers. When buyers more fully understand the real qualities of hay, prices will vary much more than they do at present. The value of hay may be varied more than five dollars on a ton in curing, though the weather be good during the process. The practice of some of leaving partially made hay spread over night is a waste-ful one, because it exposes half dried grass to the dew, which sometimes wets it as much as light rain. Hay thus made not only loses much of its sweet aroma but considerable of its nutriment. To cure hay well it should not be moistened by either dew or rain, but should have the natural moisture dried out in an atmosphere as dry as possible. If it was practicable it would be best to dry it in the shade just fast enough to prevent it from losing its fragrance, but as this cannot be done we are driven to the necessity of drying it in the open air, in the day time, and protecting it at night as much as possible by raking it in conical heaps before the dew begins to fall.

To cut grass at just the right time and to cure it in the best manner, like almost every other operation on the farm, requires good judgment and a knowledge that can be obtained only by

arsenic; but both substances are poisonous, and there is no actual or permanent improvement to warrant the indiscriminate use of such powerful drugs. The condition attained is too apt to be unnatural, deceiving and transitory. This use of black antimony, however, led to the demand for something just as black at less cost, and the Pennsylvania coal fields were equal to the emergency. In fact, ground anthracite coal has a deep jet-like luster, exceeding the drug which it was desired to imitate, and marble dust was added to tone the color to a very dark grey. Nine sam-ples of "black antimony" were purchased from druggists in various cities of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, which all proved to be utterly destitute of the substance claimed, while six samples from the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, were genuine. It is probable that adulterated drugs

were offered for sale, and used in larger and larger quan ities until it was found that the substitute would sell just as well. One dealer defended his sales of coal dust on the ground that genuine antimony "would kill all the horses in the country." I leave it to those who love their beasts to determine whether they desire to feed them upon coal dust.

SALTPETER.

Nitrate of potassium, or genuine saltpeter, has its uses in veterinary practice, but such quantities of horse medicines are put upon the market to meet so many different troubles that cheaper articles have been sought as substitutes. Of the substance sold under the name of saltpeter, and examined in the School of Pharmacy of Pardue University, one proved to be nitrate of sodium, or "Chili saltpeter," a second was rock salt, and a third was a mixture of both in the proportion of one part to three. It has been asserted that chalk is also used as an adulterant, but this has not come under my own observation.

CONCLUSIONS.

The fact that the articles described above are extensively sold in this State shows that there is a wide demand for spurious goods. If purchasers are eager to buy a humbug, some one will be ready to sell; but if intelligent care were used, our domestic animals might be saved many an indigestible and irritating dose .- Chemical Department Par-

of this State an act was passed requiring, under a penalty of \$100, and in default imprisonment, that the seller of any imitation of butter shall maintain in plain sight near his main outer en-

trance a sign, bearing the name of the imitation article and the words, "sold here" in black Roman letters not less than half an inch wide and four inches long on a white ground. In the case of bakers who use imitation articles the word "used" is to be substituted for the word "sold." The same applies to ho-tels and boarding houses or restaurants. If any boarding house keeper knowingly violates the law relating to the use of imitation butter, he shall, for the first offense, be fined \$25, and in default of payment imprisonment for thirty days, being doubled for each subsequent offense; and evidence of a violation of the act shall be prima facie evidence of willful violation.

Under the act Gov. Harrison appointed Hon. James B. Tatem, Dairy Commissioner, and he has entered upon the duties of his appointment with such an apparent determination as will be very likely to drive oleomargarine and other similar oleo products from the market.

Mr. Tatem, an old deputy sheriff, is not likely to be frightened out of performing his duty.

This act takes hold of the matter in the right way. It does not propose to prohibit the sale or use of oleomargarine, butterine, sueine, or any other of the compounds that are manufactured; neither does it propose to interfere in any way with the manufacture of these articles, but it does propose to compel those who sell the bogus article, or those who attempt to use it at boarding houses, restaurants, etc., to put up their signs so that the public shall not be deceived. This places the matter just as it should be placed, and then those, who, as they profess, have a desire to use oleomargarine instead of butter, can do so, but it does away with the deception that is practiced of selling the oleo article as good creamery butter.

WM. H. YEOMANS. Columbus, Conn.

Feeding Lambs.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, And sent out Post-paid, on receipt of Cash Or-der, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred\$ 75 Blank book, ledger rules, for Secretary to keep accounts with members..... I oo Blank record books (express paid)..... I oo Order book, containing 100 orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound...

Receipt book, containing 100 receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub,

50

well bound Blank receipts for dues, per 100, bound Applications for membership, per 100.... retary's account book (new style)..... Withdrawal cards, per dozen..... Dimits, in envelopes, per dozen..... By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies

Ioc, per dozen..... By-Laws, bound "Glad Echoes," with music, single copy 1 80

cents, per dozen..... 4 00 Rituals, single copy 25 Granges, per copy Blank "Articles of Association" for the in-10 corporation of Subordinate Granges, with copy of charter, all complete ... Notice to delinquent members, per 100... Declaration of purposes, per dozen, 5c, 40 American Manual of Parliamentary Law. 40 50 (Morocco Tuck)..... 1 00 Digest of Laws and Rulings...... Roll books..... 40 Patrons' badges..... Officers'

CO-OPERATIVE LITERATURE.

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SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE,	
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KALAMAZOO NATIONAL BANK. Capital \$150,0 n, George T. Bri dwin J. Phelps, H Bruen, Samu lps. E. O. Hun ps, E. O. Humphrey, N. Cha President; MELVILLE J. BI AS S. COBB, Cashier.

COOLING FOR CREAM. - Professor Armsby, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, says that the greater the difference of temperature between milk and the surrounding medium, the more rapid will be the creaming. In a series of experiments the amount of cream obtained ranged from ninety-two to ninety-eight per cent. of the whole by the well-known Cooley system, while the amount of fat in the skim milk was reduced from seven to two per cent. It was plain from the results obtained that when milk is promptly set in water containing plenty of broken ice, and having a temperature slightly above freezing, as complete a creaming is obtain in eleven or twelve hours as is possible by any method.

ractical experience.

The average amount of hay grown on an acre is only one ton; this is below what it should be and below what is most profitable, therefore efforts should be made by the farmers to increase the yield; it would be better to do this than to increase the area. There is no danger of overstocking the mark t with hay; the rapid increase of horses in cities and large manufacturing towns, calls for such an increased quantity of hay that prices must rule high as long as the increase continues. The prices on articles so bulky as hay cannot be brought very low by competition from abroad, because of the high cost of freight.-Massachusetts Plowman.

Condition Powders.

As certain kinds of patent medicines are prepared by wholesale and advertised to cure a great variety of diseases, so condition powders for horses are supposed to bring them from a poor to a healthy condition, whatever the cause of the ailment may be. It is clear that the remedy must be chosen with due regard to the disease to be cured, and if a compound includes some ingredients suited to each separate trouble, it must contain some that will aggravate the difficulty in any particular case.

It is stated, also, that many of the condition powders are made from poor drugs, which have been kept in stock until unfit for use. However this may be, my own attention has been directed to two prominent articles, well known to druggists, which have been largely sophisticated for the express purpose of compounding horse medicines. The facts are stated below.

BLACK ANTIMONY.

of antimony) in a powdered form. It value of the anual product of silver is usually contains a small amount of ar- \$45,000,000. The entire anual producsenic, which is carefully removed in the | tion of pig iron in this country is estipreparation of antimony compounds for mated at less than \$75,000,000. In view human use. The black antimony often of these facts some one has suggested gives poor horses a sleek and fat ap-pearance; the same result may be congress to legislate in favor of the doquickly secured by still smaller doses of mestic hen industry.

University.

ITLS a matter of surprise to us that so many farmers should be contented to have so few tools with which to work, and know so little of their use. Occasionally one does find a farmer who possesses a good chest of tools and a well arranged workshop, how much oftener does he find one whose kit of tools consists only of a dull handsaw, a hammer, and few rusty nails. There are several reasons for this: very often the farmer forgets to buy some useful tool, when he is in town; sometimes he thinks that because he is a farmer he need not have any knowledge of mechanics; sometimes he has not the mechanical knowledge necessary to use the tools, and very often he thinks that the money spent for them will be almost thrown away. Of all these reasons, the last one has the least weight with us; on the contrary, we believe that no farmer can afford to do without either the tools or the knowledge of how to use them.

As the farmer's kit of tools will be principally used for repairing, it is ony necessary to include a few of the simpler tools the carpenter uses. A saw, jackplane and a smoothing plane, a hammer, several boxes of different sized nails, one or two chisels, a couple of coils of wire (small and large), a bit stock and three or four bits, a paper of tacks, a file, a screw driver and a few screws, will form an outfit with which any person of ordinary mechanical skill

can do much in repairing machinery. But few people have an adequate idea of the magnitude of the poultry business in the United States. One would hardly think that the annual egg product was of greater value than the annual wool clip; but if census reports are correct, such is the case. The wool This name is given to a compound of clip is estimated at \$64,000,000, and the egg product at \$100,000,000. The egg product at \$100,000,000. The

Feed a little grain daily, commencing as soon as the lambs are separated from the ewes, when raised; and as soon as brought home when purchased. No matter how early this may be, or how go d the pasture, a little extra feed in the shape of corn, oil meal, and bran will keep up a growth and thrift, that, with the increase in fleece produced, will pay well for all the food consumed. The practice will at the same time accustom the lambs to the presence of the feeder, making them tame, and at the same time it will get them used to the dry food so they will not so much mind the change when taken from the pasture to the barns. For convenience in feeding, troughs should be provided; they can be made of boards of any convenient length and 8 inches wide, nailed together, and to V-shaped end pieces. They are to be supported on legs made of 11/2-inch planks 10 inches wide and 16 inches long, having notches cut in the upper edge into which the troughs are to be nailed. A trough 16 feet long, if placed where the lambs can eat from either side, will afford room for feeding 25. A good food is made by mixing two parts of corn, one part of oil meal, and four parts of bran, by measure; one bushel of this to 100 lambs is a fair ration while at grass. They should be fed but once a day, and the best time is just at night, or after a day's run in the pasture; but whatever time is selected as "feeding time," it should not be changed, but should remain the same, day after day; otherwise, not knowing when to expect their food, they will be constantly watching, instead of grazing as they should .-- Rural New Yorker.

BERRIEN COUNTY, MICH. MR EDITOR-We have used the Ingersoll Rubber Paints, manufactured by the Patrons' Paint Works. and are highly pleased with them. Quite a number of persons have examined the the Paint, after being applied, and all seem well pleased with the appearance of the Paint.

Fraternally, JOHN CLARK. [See advertisement of Patrons Paint Works.-ED.

WE want Jottings for July 15th.

JULY 1, 1886.

Horticulture.

Flowers.

One feature to love, in these homes of ours, Should be a profusion of beautiful flowers.

There's a legend of old that where angels have trod,

And their light-tripping footsteps have pressed the bright sod, There the flowers spring up as the jewels of God.

There was never a gem from famed Golconda's mine

That could rival their wonderful tracery, fine, Or, ever so brilliant, their luster outshine. They will give us sweet counsel for sunniest hours,

Or soothe and console us if ever storm lowers-The beautiful, delicate, many-hued flowers.

A New Use For Pyrethrum.

The character and use of pyrethrum, though pretty well understood by our intelligent horticulturists, is not, I believe, as well known and appreciated as its merits deserve.

The powder sold under the several names, pyrethrum, buhoch, Persian insect powder, and Dalmatian insect powder, is simply the pulverized flowers and stems of two or three plants belonging to the genus Pyrethrum. The powder from any of the species, P. roseum, P. corneum, or P. cineraria-folium, is valuable, though that from the last named has been said by some to be the best. These plants are natives of Persia in Asia, and Dalmatia in Europe, hence the names Persian and Dalmatian powder. Now they are grown extensively in California, where the name Buhoch has been chosen as a sort of trade mark.

This powder, which has been proved to be an excellent insecticide, is nonpoisonous to vertebrate animals, even though eaten; while to many insects it is very destructive, though it paralyzes or kills them simply by contact, and not by being taken as food. The active principle seems volatile, and so, old powder, especially when not kept closely confined in air-tight vessels, is apt to be partially or wholly worthless.

Pyrethrum seems to be most effective to destroy the higher insects. Thus most hymenoptera (bees, wasps, ants, sow-flies, etc.), diptera (two-winged flies) and many coleoptera (beetles), and some hemiptera (bugs), especially the plant and parasitic lice, are very susceptible to this insecticide. I have found that some beetles and many bugs are little affected by the use of this powder.

Pyrethrum may be applied by mixing with water, or as a powder. In the latter case it still remains effective when considerably diluted with flour-a fact not neglected by unprincipled vendors. The liquid mixture-a tablespoonful to two gallons of water---may be sprayed on to plants, or in stables and poultry houses, or may be rubbed directly on to animals being pestered by lice or flies. The powder may be dusted on to animals and plants by use of a bel lows. In the same way it may be used in rooms to kill flies and mosquitoes, or, if preferred, as the dust is obnoxious to the neat housewife, it may be placed on papers in parts of the room.

Of late it has been found to be a mer-

penetrate the pores of the wood in all not confined to this one industry. The parts of the stump. Then in a couple of months take out the plug, put in coal oil, touch a lighted match to it and the stump will burn completely up."

four years ago, and I tried it with several individual stumps of different species of trees, and when the oil was burned up the fire stopped. Only the other day I saw this same old receipt floating down the current of time on the "patent out- of the country? side" of a country paper.

merously and destructively. I sprinkled lime, ashes and soot upon the vines to bug and his larger and unfragrant friend, my remedies to scorn. And then I planted castor oil beans as a discouragement to moles, but the cathartic principle of the plant wes not sufficiently ac-

my garden and truck patch. Of course I have planted the new apples and grapes and strawberries that are praised so lustily and found them not so good as many of the older ones. I drew the line, however, at the remedies for swine plague and hen cholera and other animal ailments that I see repeated every week somewhere. My neighbor has more faith than I and, therefore, he has dosed his hogs with arsenic and killed them a little deader than the cholera could have done.

Now these failures are reported (1) to warn readers not to believe all they see in the papers, and (2) more particularly to suggest that agricultural papers ought to be more careful what they recommend. Many of us farmers have no great breadth of education. We are eager to learn and we believe what is told us by those who should be authorities. It destroys our reverence for science when we find that our papers can not be trusted. -Donald, in Philadelphia Press.

COMMON land plaster is a sure protection to melon and cucumber plants, if sprinkled on while the dew is on them, and if put on as fast as needed. We find finely sifted coal ashes mixed with plaster-half of each-just as good as pure plaster. Lime should not be used, as it kills the plants. Boxes 12 to 15 inches square, open top and bottom, and 8 to 10 inches high, are an excellent protection against insects, as well as cold spells of weather.

Communicatious.

In the Northwest. IX.

Dayton is a beautiful village of some 2,000 people situated in the heart of the great grain region of eastern Washington. It has churches, schools, newspapers, banks, etc., and till this spring en-joyed the distinction of being the ter-minus of the O. R. & N. R. R. That the tops of the lesser tree-covered the table of the adjective is a road is now, February, '86, built on to Pomeroy. The building of this road contrasts strongly with that of others. The country through which it is passing has long been settled by the hardy pioneers, who have so developed its resources that capital sees a good investment in building a road to carry off their products and bring the productions of other climes to their doors. No land grants are needed, no subsidy required, no government aid solicited. The business of the country has reached that point that a railroad is needed to facilitate it, and the railroad comes. Already three separate movements are on foot to build roads to Lewiston, and on to the prairies of the Clearwater-a fitting rebuke to the old argument that the road must first be constructed at great expense and operated for years at a loss in order to build up the country. To be sure the first sottlers have a hard time of it till the road comes; yet in a community where all are conditioned alike there is a mutual sympathy and sprightliness that dulls the pain of poverty and leads one to overlook the disadvantages under which he lives. It is only when one is educated by experience to the benefits of the good things of modern' inventions that he keenly feels their absence. And really the benefits derived from the construction of railroads in the west may be considered of a doubtful nature. Thus when the freight for all this region came overland by bone and muscle, bone and and just before reaching its destination muscle was paid for it. Wages were good; everyone could readily find something to do. Now iron and steel do the work, and iron and steel is paid for it,

same change is noticeable in every branch of labor. Fifty people in a New England factory take the place of five hundred shoemakers in various This is the way the receipt read about parts of the country. One man on a Dakota ranch produces as much grain

But let us not digress. The solution I applied coal oil to squash vines to of such problems depends upon our and no adjectives, unquestionably we keep away the borer, but he came nupower to adapt ourselves to circumstan- should vote for none." Yes, and we I applied coal oil to squash vines to of such problems depends upon our ces. Let us continue our journey, for we are now bound for that country far- improve the style of many of our writmake them uncomfortable for the striped famed for its scenic wonders-the val- ers, and would not the average schoolley of the Columbia. We reach Walla the stink bug. But the insects mocked Walla in the night, a bright moonlight jective? Did not Homer write the night, and stay only a short time. Here grandest poetry of any age without ad-is located a military post. The town is jectives? Did not Cæsar put his Gallic one of the oldest in the region and has a population of 3500. It supports a them, and has not Grant, who in more tive to move them from the bowels of daily paper and has all the exponents of a modern American city. Westward personal memoirs into the best of histo-

again. The bright moon enables us to note that the country is thoroughly settled, good farm houses and outbuildings, with the fields separated by board, rail and hedge fences.

Wallula is the point of junction with the Northern Pacific. Here we turn southwestward and rouse up only at Umatilla to catch a glimpse of the great, silent Columbia, here seeming over a mile wide.

Daylight finds us at The Dalles. What a peculiar place it is! Above here the river is a mile wide and twenty feet deep; here it seems to be twenty feet wide and a mile deep, literally turning on its side to cut its way through the Cascade range of mountains. Great masses of lava rock are strewn about in every conceivable shape, leading one's mind back to the time when Nature was sporting with mountains and rivers and seas, leaving this narrow canyon between giant hills through which the great river rushes madly on its way to the sea. As we start again down the river we are fully alive to the grandeur of the scene. The track is on solid rock, the vertical walls of the mountain side extending high above us. Anon a gulch is crossed through which flows a mountain brook. There! what is that? A white oak, quercus alba, I declare; the first one seen since leaving the Great Lakes! But not that giant trunk and beautiful symmetry of outline attained by your Michigan trees. The sight of it carries me back to the beautiful woods on the home farm, and I am led to picture the grand old black and white oaks and the stately hickories of my boyhood days, and through their trembling leaves I catch the silvery sheen of the placid little lake beyond. The memories awakened by this insignificant appletree-like oak drown the noise of the rushing train and cast miles of this mountain scenery into oblivion. We are roused by an announcement of "Mt.

was that the yield of the rows which were left alone was considerably larger than the yield of the doctored vines. "Bore a hole in a stump, fill with salt-petre, pour in water, plug up the hole, and allow the inflammable substance to new found. But this state of affairs is as regards man's work beauty and ornament have their use and abuse, like many other things that he has to do with.

The editor says, "We've no space for ornament; write your article, then con-dense it to one half the space, then go over it again, till you have reduced it to the mere pith of your subject." "Write tives. It is a good rule on the whole; if the question lay between adjectives would add, would not this retrenchment girl be just as well off without the adwars into imperishable history without ry without adjectives? Indeed, says the despiser of all ornament in writing, the best bits of description in these days rarely depend on a mere adjective. Would any modern poet be satisfied by simply saying of a place, as Homer did, that "around grew poplars?" No; the modern poet would spend hours in finding appropriate adjectives to describe the poplars. He, like the modern writer, says our critic, does not study his subject so much, as how to present and describe it, trying, like the man in Aristophanes, to think of something ingenious to say about smoke. Now this line of criticism, so far as it relates to redundancy of words and all that in writing, is useful and may do much good. But it is usually the "'prentice hand" with the pen, that clouds the meaning of the sentence with adjectives. When we have such a master of English as Corbett the adjective finds its right place. A brush and a pot of paint do not make a painter. One must know how to lay it on. Neither does a dictionary with pen, ink and paper make a writer; one must know how to write English correctly.' Cobbett's verbal repertory was rich in adjectives. "Never was there such a wealth of invective at the command of man as was owned by him. Out of the innermost recesses of the English language he drew epithets and utterances that had slept for centuries." And his epithets, unerring as Teucro's arrows, went straight to the mark. Then what transcendent nonsense is the advice of the literary critic to draw your pen through all the adjectives. Why, Cobbett made it the most effectual word in the En lish language. It was a "javelin of rhetoric in his hands, a most fearful weapon turned against the Prince Regent and the ministers and all the opposition leaders in Parliament." We instance Cobbett because as a writer of pure English he stands almost unrivalled. Strike out his is true that a love of the adjective is a kind of literary will-o-the-wisp that leads the young writer, and sometimes the older one, into extravagant displays of their descriptive powers. But are we to put the adjective under ban because the use of it is abused by some writers? They are a necessary part of things. There are adjectives that stick to things and seem like qualities. They are to the writer what color is to a Rubens. If one's object in writing is merely for display-"to drive a substantive and six"-that trick of rhetoric will soon expose itself. It is the ambitious rhetorician that is usually governed by a desire for fine writing. But when a Macaulay makes rhetoric subservient to truth we have words fitly chosen which are like apples of gold in pictures of silver. We have compared words to color. A writer is a painter with words. Hence a Macaulay, like a literary Claude Lorraine or Rubens, knows how to lay on the verbal coloring. A man who has the greatest command of words may not be the best writer, but he who best understands words and how to fitly arrange them into sentences, is he who succeeds best with the pen. Dickens was so charmed with one of his literary staff that he asked him one day how he had acquired so admirable a manner. "The fact is, Mr. Dickens," the contributor replied, "there are a great many words I do not understand, a great many I can not spell, so that I am forced to use a simple set of words." This was the secret of his success—simple words fitly arranged into sentences. But in reading some of our popular writers, one feels like drawing his pen not only through the adjectives, but through whole phrases and passages of their productions. In a leading sentence of one of our well-known magazine writers I lately counted one hundred and sixteen words. I tried several times to read through this interminable sentence, but lost its meaning every time before I got half way through. The noun not only lost its verb, but adverbial phrases seemed strayed or lost from any verbal connection, thus clouding the writer's meaning, till you felt as if you were groping your way through a V. B. mental fog.

Banner Mountain.

This morning I started out to visit old Banner Mountain about five miles east of this city-came winding through woods and over mountain rivulets and up on the mountain side road till I reached the foot of Old Banner where it seemed to assume a desperate identity. Here I crossed quite a stream that was dashing its way down among the rocks, and I at once commenced the steeper ascent for the top far out of sight by reason of small trees on its side. Did not find it very fatiguing; and now here I am at the top of Old Banner.

My writing table is an old rock-the highest peak-shaded by an old scraggy oak. 'Tis here I scribble this to you. Old Banner Mountain top is up about

four thousand feet above the ocean. My view reaches out in various directions from twenty to forty miles over mountain tops and into valleys, deep and rugged, while far off to the east a more lofty range of the Sierra lifts its snowy peaks far up amid the clouds.

This is truly a mountainous section; mountain succeeds mountain just a little lower than where I stand reaching away for twenty miles or more to the more elevated ranges.

It must have been a rather exciting time when old Nature fired up her chemical laboratory and lifted up this Sierra range of mountains. I wish you were here beside me to gaze on this scene, for it is useless to attempt to describe its beauty and grandeur as now spread out before me, while arched overhead is the brightest of clear blue skies. The melting snow of these mountains furnishes soft, pure water for many a sparkling stream that goes dancing down the rocky glens. In many places where they had tunneled the mountain side for mineral came forth a cool streamlet very refreshing to imbibe and linger by, as the thermometer stands 88° in the shade.

Many places are in view where mining is carried on, and where millions of gold have been taken out and yet more millions still remain. One mine and mill just below on the side of this mountain has done extensive work in extracting the precious metal.

Water is a necessity in all mining operations here. I can but imperfectly describe to you the manner by which this is obtained. The mountain streams are taken out far up and conveyed by ditches on the side of the mountains, and by flumes from one mountain side to another, over deep gullies-in this manner for miles, sometimes fifty or more. The water is taken out by side ditches or iron pipes as needed on the way for irrigating or mining purposes.

But I must take one more look from this old granite rock and then hasten my steps to the city below, for friends are awaiting my return who had not the pluck and muscle to bear me company here. And now while I take a last look far over eastward I fancy I see a cyclone marshalling its fury on the fair plains of Iowa.

But here I go to the realms far below, and as I linger by the rollicking stream gather flowers of beauty rare.

EMMONS BUELL. Nevada City, Cal., June 9, '86.

ciful provision to rid our domestic animals of flies which are often so very annoying. This use not only affords great relief to the horses, but often nearly as much to the person who has to drive them. To use this insecticide for such purpose, put a small teaspoonful into a pint bottle of warm water, keep it tightly corked, and every two or three hours, as the case requires, sponge the horses off thoroughly on the legs, under the lower jaw, about the loins, and along the sides.

The great difficulty in the use of pyrethrum comes from the fact of its frequent adulteration, and worthless character, possibly from being long kept in open boxes, or simply wrapped in paper. This objection, however, is not without easy remedy.

In the first place, if we purchase buhoch, especially if we procure direct from G. N. Milco, Stockton, California, we shall be quite likely to secure a pure and fresh article, as he grows it extensively, and can hardly afford to send out an inferior article, even though he was minded to do so? It is easy to give our druggists his address, and to tell them of the nature of this article, so that they will keep it in air-tight vessels.

Another safeguard may be practiced as follows: Purchase a little, and try it in a room with house flies. If it kills thoroughly, then we know it is good; if not, it should be rejected, and a better article secured. Prof. W. W. Tracy says he has procured invariably good powder in Detroit, though he has purchased often, and of many different persons. This would indicate that with a little care a good article could be procured .- Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, in Michigan Horticulturist.

Some Failures.

paper that mixing a small quantity of was busy; money was plenty; mersawdust in the hill with potatoes at the time of planting would help the crop. I knew there was little manural value in I knew there was little manural value in sawdust, and I could not see why the application should do good, but I made to all. Now the screech of the locomo-a careful trial with two different varieties, tive takes the place of the crack of the giving the same care and conditions as driver's whip; prices have fallen to the nearly as I could to the rows with saw- eastern standard; merchants ruined bedust and the rows without. The result cause trade has left; and the mass of

"tramp." The city of Ogden, Utah, is a good illustration. Before the C. P. was built I once read in a reputable agricultural to it men got good wages; everybody clothed and sheltered, gave employment

leaving bone and muscle to starve or

mountains we see the hoary head of the giant glistening in the genial September sun, its form seeming to indicate that it is stooping under the weight of years and the snow and ice they have placed upon it.

We pass the Cascades-the falls of the Columbia-where the river rushes pell mell down the mountain side over, around and among the huge boulders, defying the strongest boat and the most adventurous captain. These two places -The Dalles and Cascades-are the only obstructions to navigation from the sea to the very heart of the "inland empire." The Government has begun work on locks at the Cascades, but if no more speed is made in the future than in the past, generations will pass away before anything practical will be accomplished. It should seem that such a great river as this, with the depending population numbering a quarter of a million might receive the Congressional attention bestowed on some Big Sandy creek down in little West Virginia. As it is, the people of a country as large as a half dozen West Virginias are left to the mercy of a heartless railroad corporation for ingress and egress to the sea, alongside a waterway second only to the Mississippi.

Clouds arise and we fail to see Mt Hood on the south; but a stop of fifteen minutes at Multnomah Falls amply repays us. A brook comes babbling among the fir trees on its way to the Columbia leaps a distance of 800 feet. There are two falls in fact, the first falling nearly to the bottom, then flowing a few feet and plunging down the remaining distance. The first fall is so great the whole body of water becomes spray beit reaches the rocks below. A rustic bridge spans the chasm directly over the lower fall. Near here every winter snow slides and land slides barricade

On again and we soon arrive at the metropolis of the northwest-Portland.

From My Diary.

THE DESPISED ADJECTIVE. The Creator undoubtedly might have

Impatience.

The American people are characterized by nothing more striking than a spirit of impatience. Every thing is sought to be accomplished with a rush of enthusiasm. No horse is fast enough and no price scarcely too great for the fastest. We want fast steamboats and fast trains and the lightning is almost too slow to bring us the news. And what is true in this respect is true in every department of life. No delay is scarcely tolerable and were it not for their ingenuity and skill, this spirit would be lisastrous in the extreme. But a kind Providence seems to have tempered one with the other, so that when the mountain is reached if it cannot be scaled a path is sought around it, and if this is not practicable, skill bores through it and every obstruction gives way until the end is reached. But unhappily for this spirit there are conditions in the events of life where long perseverance and enduring patience are requisite to success. And right here thousands of good workers otherwise, in a good cause break down and utterly fail. They become petulant and gall and chafe, and then comes faultfinding, crimination and re-crimination, and not unfrequently a finally going over completely to the enemy. There is hardly any reformatory measure before the people to-day but would long ago have been carried, had those who enthusiastically embraced it been steadfast from the beginning. It was this spirit of patience and indomitable perseverance in our illustrious hero that brought us safely through our conflict. Others flashed up with greater brilliancy for a time, but soon went out in comparative obscurity.

We have reached a point in our social and political condition that requires the greatest care and patience, and if these are not exercised a state of anarchy is upon us that is hardly paralleled in history.

The grievances of the working class are great and demand redress and to this end organization is an imperative necessity; but so far the work of a peaceful solution is only begun.

The source of our grievances should be clearly defined and diligently placed before the people and the necessity of breaking away from party affiliations and that local dealers who palm off these frauduthat are strong and entangling should be urged even to the sacrificing of the chances of political position and advantages. And the last is the hardest to be made effectual; nevertheless, with care and patience, the work can be so far accomplished that with the power placed in the hands of every man, a peaceful revolution can be effected. We are not working on a race of fools, but on men of strong attachments and slow to believe any evil of their own party and fearful of any new organization or new measures. And this is the work the Grange is peacefully accomplishing.

But when an organization is effected to redress the wrongs of those who are not properly enlightened, and carefully led, but blindly follow a leader who almost of necessity will be of the most radical class, who will appeal to the passions rather than to reason, when such a party is strong enough, a spirit of vengeance and of violence will be aroused that will know no bounds. And let such an organization pursue this course and it will attract the worst element, as a carcass will attract the vultures.

But,oh, "human nature loves to fight;" yea, and human nature is corrupt, and those who love to fight are too apt to love the revolver and the torch and plunder.

It is with alarm that I look forward to the developments of the next ten years, and with apprehensions that the nineteenth century will close in darkness.

Patrons, it is no longer safe for us to vote for any man simply because he belongs to our party, nor for but few who do not belong to our own laboring class, for others have no common interest with us, only to reap where we have sown. And in seeking our rights, let us cultivate patience as one of the crowning virtues and hold the principles of the Grange still more sacred and love it for its peaceful onward march. But "rural" life may be eclipsed for a time, for the attention of the world will be turned to where there is the greatest noise and confusion. Men will travel over continents and seas to behold the Yosemite and the Niagara and stand awe-stricken before their majesty and thunder, and be all unconscious of a power ten thousand times as great, acting all around them in the simple sunshine, whose power and worth can only be measured by its want and its absence. A strong wind rent the mountains and brake in pieces the rocks, but the Lord was not in the wind; and after the wind an earthquake, but the Lord was not in the earthquake; and after the earthquake a fire, but the Lord was not in the fire; and after the fire a still, small voice, and God was in it.

WM. KIRBY. (11) 24

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:-At meeting of farmers, in a joint session of Western and Newaygo County Pomona Granges, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. CLYDE HERALD, Secretary of Western Pomona Grange, No. 19.

Worthy Master-Your committee appointed to draft resolutions upon the manufacture and sale of imitation butter products beg leave to report the following resolutions:

lent imitations upon the laborers of the country, and coining money out of the fraud, are unworthy of our patronage, and that refusing to deal with them while handling the same will tend to create a healthy moral sentiment and eventually drive these founds out of the market drive these frauds out of the market.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication and also to our local papers; and also a certified copy under the signature of Secretary and under the seal of this Pomona Grange be sent to the Hon. C. C. Comstock, Member of Congress from the 5th District, and the Hon. Byron M. Cutcheon, Member from the 9th District. M. W. Scort,

Postal Jottings.

IOWA.

JUNE 10th we left our home on invitation to

attend a Grange picnic about nine miles north-west of Algona, Kossuth County, and on Satur-day (12)we were about 160 miles distant. Stayed

over night in Des Moines, and took the morning

NATHAN WHITNEY, A. FLYNN. Committee. off the governorship, and the big salary of one thousand dollars? Who bids highest? Paw Paw, June 25. D. W.

TALMADGE GRANGE met last Saturday (12) and had a fair attendance, a lively meeting with

very instructive discussions on various topics. Would like to have a question or two answered by some reader of the VISITOR. The first is, what causes rust on raspberries? and the best method to prevent the loss of the vines; also, how many new canes should be left to grow, and to what height before cutting back? The Patrons Reading Circle has not been in-troduced in our Grange wat

members attended the Children's Day and a lecture by Mrs. Mayo at Ottawa Grange, and had a splendid time. TALMADGE SCRIBE. Talmadge, June 13, 1886.

THE jottings column of the VISITOR seems a little less than it ought to be, so I will add one more. The weather I suppose is about as it is throughout the State, with some exceptions; local showers have visited some localties, while local showers have visited some localties, while we have had none for 30 days—and herein Prof. C. C. Blake, of the *Future*, a paper published in Kansas, whose predictions are being fulfilled, but 30 days more is yet to be expired. Crops of all kinds are showing signs of dry weather. Oats will soon be ruined especially on high and rolling lands; also wheat that is on knobby land will be worthless as it will not fill. The grass

will be worthless, as it will not fill. The grass what little there is and the quality is good. Corn is trying to do something where it is well tended. But, oh my! this is just the weather for a good crop of potatobugs. They take possession of the potato as soon as it is out of the ground and hold it until war is declared. I think Noah made a sad mistake when he took on board a pair of those pests; but I suppose it was in accordance with the Divine Counsel, and he could not do LEVI WOOD. otherwise Richland, June 13, 1886.

ITAKE great pleasure in repeating the success of our Pomona Grange meeting held at Inland the Ioth and 11th of June. It was a perfect suc-cess, like the one in March; we added 12 new members and five old ones reinstated making 17 in all. The program, as before stated, was well carried out. Our next meeting will be held Sept. 9th and 10th, place not yet stated.

Too much credit cannot be given to the mem-bers of Inland Grange for their generous entertainment; although a busy season of the year there were from 50 to 60 members present. May the good work continue. Fraternally,

H. K. BRINKMAN. Old Mission, Mich., June 15, 1886.

LITTLE three years' old who had been at a Grange meeting from seven till eleven o'clock, was asked the next morning what they did there; she replied, "They didn't do nothing." "They talked, didn't they?" said the questioner; the answer was, "Oh yes, they talked, but they didn't say nothing!" Some who were present and sat out the long hours were sure no better description of the meeting could have been given. What wonder Granges become dormant. E. V. T.

I HAVE, of late, seen nothing in the VISITOR from Superior Grange, No. 98, so I will write and let you know that we are still alive. Now when I say alive I mean thoroughly and fully alive. We are nearly, if not quite, one hundred strong, and steadily increasing. The young people are joining and doing good work. May 13th the Third Degree was conferred on a number of candidates, and a paper read open-

ing the question, "Strikes and the Labor Ques-tion in general." This was followed by an earnest

May 18th found a large number present. Twenty candidates received the Fourth Degree,

and all did justice to an ample feast. A committee of 20 was chosen to have genera charge of arrangements for Children's Day. Early on the evening of June 9th the younge half of the committee met to decorate the hall; the time from half past eight until twelve on the toth was also consumed before the work of decorating was completed. Meantime the older half of the committee had not been idle, and when we descended to the dining hall we found the tables spread and fairly loaded down with good things.

Joint committees invited the Sunday Schools of the neighborhood. A fine grove about a mile from Wright Grange Hall was provided with rostrum, auditorium, a semi-circle of tables 300 feet long, swings, and various contrivances to amuse the children—among the lat-ter was a sort of whirligig by which a dozen or more boys could be sent flying through space at once at a giddy speed. The boys christened this "The Flying Dutchman."

At 10 A. M. they were gathering from all quarters at Wright Grange Hall. The day was cool and pleasant, and it soon became evident that the first Children's Day of the Grange here was going to get a good "send off." A proces-sion of wagons and carriages nearly half a mile in length, in close marching order, was soon or-ganized by the Marshals and headed for the grove. Some of the wagons were draw by four horses and loaded with children—one from Pioneer rigged with a large hay-rack, bedecked with every reen and surmounted with a beautiful banner, carried thirty-six children. As the pro-cession moved out with its decorated wagons, banners, flags and loads of merry children it made the hearts glad of old as well as young, and assured a complete success for our Children's Day.

Arriving at the grove an excellent program was carried out in full, the children occupying the hour assigned them in recitations, songs, etc., with credit to themselves and their instructors. Between five and six hundred partook of a most elaborate dinner, the children occupying the tables first, and it seemed as if 500 more could still have been fed. The speaking, music, singing, and particularly the children's enter-tainment were applauded by all, and the dinner was simply "immense." Not a jar or discord marred the complete enjoyment of the day. At 4 o'clock the parting song and chorus was oined in by all, making the old forest echoes

ring; and regrets were expressed at parting that it would be so long 'till the next Children's Day of the Grange. T. A. JOHNSON. Alma, June 21, 1886.

ALLEN GRANGE, No. 78, observed Children's Day, and it was a grand success. All the people in the neighborhood were invited and about 140 were present. The exercises were in the after-noon and consisted of 26 recitations and 14 pieces of music. Not one failure, and nearly all the children took part in the program. I think it was the best entertainment with the least practice the children of South Allen have given.

Since the Grangers have commenced holding Children's Day we hope they will give us one each succeeding year. ONE OF THE BOYS. South Aller, June 14.

BOARDMAN GRANGE, No. 664, decided to celebrate Children's Day and went to work with right good will to make the necessary arrangements. Committees of ladies were appointed to look up the children, see that they had recitato look up the children, see that they had recita-tions and songs; also to prepare a program and look out for supplies. A committee of gentle-men cleared off the ground, made speakers' stand, tables, seats, &c. The program we thought ex-cellent, and the children performed their several parts to the satisfaction of their parents and friends. With songs, dialogues, recitations, music, and a *Marble* Minister, the day was so well spent that we shall look forward to its rewell spent that we shall look forward to its re-turn as an established institution. MRS. CLARA ROBERTS.

Kalkaska, Mich., June 15, 1886.

In compliance with the proclamation of Worthy Master Luce, Lawrence Grange observed Chil-dren's Day the 10th of June. The day was fair; a good number of farmers and their families assembled at the Grange Hall soon after noon. Opened with song, prayer by Rev. Chamber-ain. Then came the declamations by the chillain.

dren, which were interspersed with songs. The program we thought excellent, and believe that was the verdict of all the older part of the company. The children conducted them-selves admirably; some of them little things, not much more than babies, spoke with an easy childish grace that was charming. One very pleasing feature was that they were all children from the farm. It shows the improvement there has been in farm life since the Grange was instituted. Rev. Chamberlain made some well timed remarks to the children. Then came a bountiful supper. There were about 30 children present, and they were seated at a table by themselves and wailed upon by the older ones. Their innocent happy faces made a beautiful

the part of the teacher. Next on the program was District No. 3, Ionia, Mr. Eldon Maines teacher. Where so many did well it is difficult to specify, but we cannot forebear to mention the name of Master Johnny VanSlyke, who brought the house down twice. After another piece of music, District No. 7 was called, Miss Eda Atwood teacher. The first in order was that grand old piece of the Revolution, "The Rising, Rising," spoken in concert by the school, and was well done indeed. Last but not least came District No. 4 in charge of Miss Fannie Nargrave. Their greeting song would have done credit to children of a larger growth. An abundant sup-per was then served to between two and three hundred. Outdoor games were then played by the little ones, and all went home feeling well repaid for giving the children a happy day. And may you, Mr. Editor, be with us the roth of June next, 1887. L. A. W.

CHILDREN'S DAY was observed by Courtland Grange, No. 563, in a becoming manner. There was a good attendance and all went merry as a White House wedding. To our Worthy Lec-turer belongs much of the credit for making the day a success.

All the children in the township were invited by District Schools, and right royally did they respond. May this day be observed long, long years to

come, for to the rising generation we must look for the perpetuity of our noble Order.

Then let us never forget the children in our bright hours of gaiety or when gloom and sad-ness come NELSON GRAHAM. Rockford, Mich., June 21, 1886.

CHILDREN'S DAY at Trowbridge Grange Hall, No. 296, was duly observed, and at first we feared it would not be a success, as the Allegan County Council met with us on the first day of the month, but we were happily disappointed.

The day was fine, and we had so large a pro-gram that we occupied nearly an hour and a half in songs and recitations in the forenoon, then adjourned to the tables where 120 happy children partook of a bountiful dinner, to which was

partook of a bountiful dinner, to which was added plenty of lemonade. After the children about 200 older persons were fed. The afternoon was the best part of all; sixty-eight songs and recitations and not a single failure. Also a short address to the children by the M E restor. the M. E. pastor. H. Sr Trowbridge, June 22, 1886. H. STOCKWELL, Sec.

MR. COBB:-Agreeable to your suggestion

we were appointed to report to you how Chil-dren's Day was kept with Sherman Grange, No. 632. The day was a pleasant one and we met in a

beautiful grove in front of the Worthy Master's residence at 10 A. M. We had a good visit and play until dinner was announced, when we par-took of a picnic dinner. After which the Master called to order, and we listened to a very interesting literary entertainment, consisting of an address by Rev. G. S. Hicks, followed by recitations, declamations, orations and select readings, All seemed to enjoy themselves, and we hope

that the State Grange will not forget a Children's Day in each returning year. Respectfully yours,

HATTIE A. TAYLOR, EFFIE E. SNETHEN.

BRO. COBB:-In obedience to the mandate of Worthy Master Luce, Fremont Center Grange, No. 654, celebrated Children's Day at their hall. At half past ten the children of school district No. 2 met at the school house and marched to the hall where they were kindly received by the Patrons of Fremont Center Grange, and also by those outside the gates. When the children were seated the sisters began to prepare for a grand dinner. Two hundred and six persons (mostly children) partook of the bountiful repast, after which the tables were removed and the Master's gavel called to order, when we proceeded to the program, consisting of singing, recitations and dialogues by the children of school district No. 2. Much credit is due the teacher, Miss Maudu Bradshaw, for the elegant manner in which the pieces were performed.

The Rev. Mr. Baird made a few closing re-marks to the children, after which the crowd dis-ELIAS STOUFFER. Roseburgh, June 21, 1886.

WHITNEYVILLE GRANGE observed Children's Day as proclaimed by Worthy Master Luce, and a very enjoyable time was had. Dinner was first in order at noon—such a din-ner as the ladies of the Grange know so well how to provide. After dinner, Grange was called to order with every officer in his place and every member and officer with their badge on. The exercises were opened with a song by the choir and prayer by the Chaplain. The Lecturer then gave the children a history of the Grange, explaining to them what their fathers and mothers go to the Grange for, which was very interesting. The children then gave their parents and friends an entertainment, consisting of songs, recitations, and instrumental music, each performing his or her part very nicely indeed, after which were songs by the Grange choir and others, followed by Rev. Chas. Sonnema, the M. E. minister at this place, who gave the children some very good advice. On the whole we had a very enjoyable time; t was entertaining to both old and young. We believe that when the older ones have fallen from the ranks that these children will fill our places far more creditably than we have, and the Grange will last until the sands of time are ex-H. B. PROCTOR.

train for Algona over the Chicago & N. W. R. R. Passed Ames, seat of Bower Agricultural College, crossing main line; thence to Jewel Junction, and thence to Eagle Grove Junction where we dined. We then went to Algona, changing cars four times from home to Algona, and making good connections. Bro. Blackford, W. M. State Grange, met us at the depot with buggy and conveyed us to his residence, about a mile west and just outside of the corporate limits of the town. Found Bro. B. and family in good

health and spirits. On the morning of the 12th by 8:15 we were on our way for the picnic grounds, in the beauti-ful grove of Bro. Donovan, Secretary of Fenton Grange

By IO A. M. our procession reached its destin-ation, and as we approached we could see teams and processions coming for miles, from east, west, north and south, to the tune of from 800 to 1000 persons in all.

About 10:30 the President of the Day called to order; music, vocal and instrumental; then prayer; welcome address by W. M. of Fenton Grange; reading of our Declaration of Purposes by Bro. Blackford.

We were then introduced to the audience and talked to the people. Although we thought we had a pretty strong voice, yet the wind was much stronger and drowned us so we could scarcely hear ourself talk at times. We spent scarcely hear ourself talk at times. We spent about one hour and a quarter trying, and quit in hopeless despair of making the people hear what we were saying. Notwithstanding the unfavor-able wind and the severe heat—well up in the nineties—the people gave us the best of attention patiently the whole time. At the close of our talk dinner was served picnic style in great abundance and of the best the country affords. After dinner some hours then were spent

After dinner some hours then were spent socially to the great enjoyment apparently of all present. There was an excellent program for afternoon exercises, but the wind was too strong, and not more than half was gone through with. We did not see a drunken man, hear an oath sworn, an obscene word used or unbecoming conduct in any one during the day. The best of feeling and order prevailed so far as we saw

We are highly pleased with our visit and hope that much good may result to our Order and the farmers generally in Kossuth County from the

We visited Algona Grange Hall on invitation and found it to be the best furnished Grange Hall we have seen. Hope the Grangers in Kossuth County may double their membership this year and some more be reorganized.

Let other Granges in other counties in Iowa get up such meetings, and if carried on orderly will result in much good. Sow seed. J. W. MURPHY.

MICHIGAN.

SISTER MAYO IN CLINTON COUNTY.

When Henry Ward Beecher came to Ionia a short time ago to give the people a \$250 lecture, he expected a large delegation to meet him at the train, probably with a band of music; but appeared, and after waiting twenty not a soul minutes, and no escort in sight, the pulpit orator ordered the cabman to drive to the Bailey House.

Children's Day.

WHEREAS, For years past the manufacture and sale of articles in imitation of butter have steadily increased and have been placed upon the market and sold for genuine butter to an extent that the legitimate products of the dairy have become nearly profitless, thus decreasing the value of an investment in land and stock devoted to dairy purposes to the amount of \$2,500,000,000, nearly or quite 25 per cent.; and

WHEREAS, Our export trade of dairy products in foreign countries have largely declined in consequence of the prejudice created against them by the sale of these bogus articles being sold as genuine dairy products, thus largely decreasing the profits of the dairy, also doing great injury to the commerce of the country; and

WHEREAS, The manufacture and sale of bogus butter has not only been ruinous to the producer of genuine goods, but has been and is a vile imsition upon the consumers of butter, sold as it is for a genuine article; and

WHEREAS, The manufacturers of the bogus article claim that it is perfectly healthy, when upon an analysis by competent chemists they have been found to contain matter detrimental to health, and the microscope has revealed the remains of animal life and living animalculæ in large numbers; and WHEREAS, We believe that an industry ex

ceeding any other industry of the country by many millions of dollars and giving employment to not less than 800,000 persons is worthy of pro-tection, and should not be allowed to be crushed out by allowing the manufacture and sale of bogus articles in the interest of a very few persons: and

WHEREAS, In order to crush out these bogus articles and place our dairy products upon a legitimate footing it will be necessary to en-lighten the people so that they may understand of what materials they are composed; also to obtain legislation that shall prohibit the sale of the will composed and the product of the sale of the vile compound under any assumed name whatever: and

WHEREAS, The press is a great educator of the people; therefore, the aid of the press should be invoked to aid in the supression of the bogus dairy products. Therefore

olved, By the Newaygo County and Western Pomona Granges in joint session that it is the duty of Congress to pass laws restricting the sale of these bogus articles and that shall effectu-ally protect both the producer and consumer of genuine dairy products. Resolved, That we demand of our Legislature

the passage of stringent laws regulating the manu-facture and sale of such bogus dairy products, and the appointment of a Dairy Commissioner whose duty it shall be to see such laws enforced, bring suit in the name of the people for every infraction of the law of the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to vote for only such persons to represent us in Congress or State Legislature who will pledge themselves to use their best influence for the passage of laws that will effectually carry out the objects of these resolutions.

Resolved, That every one who works is en-titled to an abundance of good wholesome food,

layo in that When she arrived at St. Johns, on the 8th. a delegation of ladies met her at the depot and escorted her to a hotel for a hasty dinner, and thence to the court-house, that was more than filled with pioneers awaiting her arrival.

After the opening address, and the most de-lightful music by the "Eagle Glee Club," Sister Mayo was introduced, and for half an hour won the admiration of all, though the subject was not in her line of speaking. She addressed a well-filled hall at Keystone

the next day, and on Children's Day met with the Bengal Grange in the P. M., and in the evening delivered a public address at the same hall.

At South Riley she gave her last lecture, and when she came before the audience she said she was all tired out, and in no condition to make a public speech, and that if she failed to meet their expectations they must charge it to my alking to her so much on the road. But if my talking to her caused such a failure in her lecture am sorry I did not talk to her more, for her last lecture was the most interesting, instructive and eloquent of all.

She has won many warm friends in Clinton County, and words of commendation and praise go with her everywhere.

When the Pomona Grange first authorized me to hire her they thought they could not afford to pay for only three lectures, but when I re-ported the other day that I had hired her for three lectures and that she had fulfilled the contract, they voted unanimously to engage her for nine lectures more, so that every Grange in the county, whether dead or alive, should have a chance to hear her. COURTLAND HILL.

Clinton County.

CHINA TREE SEED.

Who would like to try a few seed of the famous China Tree of Texas? A few days ago a lady sent me a box of the seed, and as there is much more than I need I will offer them to those who are not so fortunate as to possess them.

The China Tree is a very handsome ornamen tal shade tree, flowers very abundantly and grows 25 or 30 feet in height. The seeds are very large-about half the size of a marble.

Any one who would like to plant two or three seed of the China Tree send stamp to pay postage and I will send them.

When a child I've sung "Sowing seeds of kindness"—now it's sowing seeds of the China Tree. MRS. F. A. WARNER, antited in

East Saginaw, Mich.

THE severe drought of over four weeks' duration was broken Tuesday, the 15th, by a heavy rain. Since then frequent showers have followed, some of them heavy. Much hay has been injured by the wet. Haying and working in corn have been retarded in consequence. The weather is also unfavorable for the ripening wheat which needs warm dry weather. Harvest will com-mence about July 5th with prospects of an average crop. The strawberry crop was short on account of dry weather. Cherries are abundant,

A general invitation had been extended to all, in the Grange and out, and as a result four schools closed and teachers and pupils were present.

It was a rare and pleasant sight to see from 75 to 80 little folks gathered around the tables, their many faces fairly beaming with happiness and joy. The feast lasted over two hours, it being necessary to set three tables, averaging about sixty to a table. A number took dinner at home and then came to the exercises.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the children took the entertainment into their own hands and entertained and were entertained at the same time. As they entered the hall they discovered over the stage a large arch beautifully decorated with evergreen, interspersed with daisies and roses and pond lilies; the brackets on the arch supporting vases of beautiful flowers and house plants. The letters "P. of H." were very tastefully arranged across the top of the arch, and beneath it hung a bird cage fairly blossoning with flowers. The occupant of the cage seemed to understand his part, as he kept up a low twitter, pleasant to hear and at no time annoying to speaker or hearer. The whole was crowned with a miniature plow, cut from wood and very handsomely decorated with white syringa. A stepladder, so useful during the work of decorat ing, was made exceedingly ornamental by run ning chains of evergreen up its sides and plac ing on each step a handsome array of flowers. On the top was a large fuchsia in full bloom. Back of the rostrum was displayed the "Old Flag." The walls, hanging lamps, etc., were tastefully decorated with wreaths and a profusion

of flowers. The children acquitted themselves in such a manner as to call forth the hearty applause of all. In short they did remarkably well, holding the attention of the large audience for two hours. Six of the eight pieces of music were very nicely performed by the children. At the close all were enthusiastic in their

praises of the day's enjoyment and of the children's work. The little folks were eager to know when Children's Day would come again, and thought one year a long time to wait. Among the others the expression, "I don't know when I have had such a splendid time" was current, noticeably among those who were not Grangers, and was several times heard from those who had been somewhat prejudiced against the Order.

Those who originated the idea of Children's Day in connection with the Grange are deserv-ing of very hearty thanks. It not only creates in the children an interest in the Order but it gives to young and old a much needed day of recreation; and, in throwing the doors wide open so that all may enjoy the day with us and share our good time, it cannot fail to weaken unfounded prejudices. Respt'y, J. H. H. Plymouth, Mich, June 20, 1886.

DEAR VISITOR :--- I am pleased to see so good a report in your columns from the Granges that observed Children's Day. Wright and Pioneer Granges united in cele-

account of dry weather. Cherries are abundant, and apples promise a tull crop. They appear to be free from worms and blight. Who will carry

picture to look upon, the memory of which will linger with us for a long time. We were justly proud of them. We should think how short the time is when

we shall step off the stage of life and the children fill our places, and try to help and encourage them in every way we can.

MRS. H. L. NORTHRUP. Lawrence, June 15, 1886.

TALMADGE GRANGE met at their hall June 10; had dinner at noon; the first table was filled en tirely with children, of which there were 79, and still more that could not be accommodated. The tables were loaded with good things to eat and decorated with flowers; the tables were set again and filled mostly with children and visitors -and after that there were about 50 at the third table.

After dinner there was speaking by the children which kept the crowd listening for over two hours. The speaking was as fine as it could possibly be. All seemed to enjoy themselves and peak well of the entertainment. WILL. Talmadge, June 19, 1886.

EASTON GRANGE, No. 186, held Children's Day on June 10, 1886. The day passed off as pleasantly as could be wished. Everything was lone that could be to make the day one to be remembered with pleasure by the children. A goodly number were well entertained by a most excellent program; at the close a Rev. Brother made a few appropriate remarks to the children, after which about 60 children marched to the tables which were filled with such food as none but willing hands and loving hearts can prepare.

ALPINE GRANGE, No. 348, held Children's Day at their Hall June 10th. They met at 10 A. M. and prepared a bountiful dinner. The tables were beautifully decorated with flowers, and refreshments were served to all present. There were about seventy happy children and all enjoyed their dinner. They then returned to the upper hall where they were called to order by the Worthy Overseer, the Worthy Master be-ing absent. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues, instrumental music and reading. They had a very nice selection, being nearly all temperance pieces, and the program was carried out wholly by the children.

RONAL GRANGE, No. 162, resolved that they would come to the front as they never had been in the habit of taking a back seat, and make Children's Day an event not to be forgotten by the children in reach of Ronal. All the fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts and cousins, and all the schools around about for miles received a cordial invitation. Each school came prepared with literary exercises and music.

The entertainment opened with music by Ronal Grange, followed by a greeting by Worthy Master J. L. Fowle in his own happy cordial way. The exercises of each school were conducted by its teacher. The first in order being Miss Ida Minier's, and acquited themselves very reditably; music by Eva Atrood, which was followed by District No. 3, or the Center School, in charge of Miss Julia Holt. The exercises were well received, and showed painstaking on

CHILDREN'S DAY was observed June 12 in South Lowell Grange, as a number of the young members that were attending school or teaching could not be present if held earlier in the week. Met at 10:30 A. M. Visiting was the order until one o'clock, when all gathered around a bountifully spread table and partook of the many goodly things piled thereon. At two o'clock the gavel sounded, when after music and prayer the lecturer's program was called for. The children, oung peop'e and Grange choir entertained the were made by Rev. J. J. Martin, pastor of the Baptist church. The attendance was not as large as it would have been had not the following day been children's day in three churches in the vicinity. MRS. W. T. REMINGTON, Sec.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR :--- Madison Grange, No. 384, postponed the observation of Children's Day to Saturday, June 12, not through any dis-respect to Bro. Luce, but that the teachers and scholars from the rural districts adjoining might attend; and the hundred presents bought from the "Children's Day fund" held by the Lenawee Co. savings bank were not sufficient to go around. Most of these little ones came prepared to assist in the exercises Some of the teachers had also drilled their scholars in concert work. An ample repast for young and old completed the day. The regular Grange meeting occurred in the evening, and was given to Grange work, litera-ries and an ice cream festival. As a result of our three years' experience in Children's Day, we would say borrow all the children you can for Children's Day and request an intellectual tribute from each, and in most cases they will be in as high spirits over the matter as was the colored minister, even though, like him, when asked who preached they may humbly have to answer, "I did." The children's fund was raised mostly by these children and is held in trust for their benefit. E. W. A.

"I LOOK on co-operators as the salt of the working men." - Charles Kingsley.

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Advise this office at once of a change in your address, or if numbers fail to reach you.

The Grange and K. of L.

Resolved, By the Bruce and Armada Grange, No. 657, that we condemn the action of the State Grange in appointing a committee to con-fer with a committee of the Knights of Labor fer with a committee of the Knights of Labor for the purpose of forming a union with the K. of L. and sympathize with them in the object of their organization, and that we, as a Grange, have no sympathy with the K. of L., and em-phatically condemn the late strike and the acts of violence and outrage ensuing from it; and we are opposed to any union with labor organiza-tions. tions.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send the above resolution to the GRANGE VISI TOR for publication.

The above resolutions were undoubt edly adopted in good faith and presumably for the good of the Order. Before we endorse this first resolution, however, let us be quite sure the Grange was clear-headed on the subject about which it has expressed its opinion and placed that opinion on record. We think if before the adoption of this reso lution some member had read from the VISITOR of April 1st the resolution adopted by the State Grange, and the subject had been coolly discussed, some one would have moved to lay the above resolution on the table, and when once there it would have remained in undisturbed peace and a tobe with bra

For a dozen years we have been as proud of the "Declaration of Purposes" of the Patrons of Husbandry as we have of the objects of this conference of of the Declaration of Independence so much beloved by the good people of the United States. The objects ex-pressed in the resolution of the State Grange, which has been condemned by our Brothers and Sisters of No.9657, are almost word for word from that unexcelled document, honored by every true Patron. As we have said before, so say we again, the action of the State Grange was in no way harmful if accepted for just what there was in it and of it, and no more. No harm can come of it without the misrepresentations of the newsmongers of the State are accepted as true by Patrons who have ample opportunity to know the facts. Now we don't propose to stand by and have the action of the State Grange misrepresented without a protest, and the best argument we can present is the resolu-tion itself, with its objects fully ex-pressed. Here is the wicked work and all there was of it except the appointment of a committee: Resolved, That a committee of three be ap-pointed by the Master of the State Grange, to confer with a like committee from other labor organizations having in view the following ob-To develop a better, and higher manhood and womanhood among the laboring classes. To foster mutual understanding and co-opera-

Grange "condemn the late strike and the acts of violence and outrage ensuing from it," which simply shows that they everywhere, or at least as far so heard

Now the State Grange of Michigan has Denver in September next. This is the always been a very conservative body. We have never heard of its trying to do so fool ish a thing as to try to marry or give in marriage, and we have been quite intimately acquainted with her history for some time-more than a dozen years. In all this time we have never known of her coquetting with any other organization, and from the sober tone of this quoted resolution we can nardly pardon any one for bringing such an accusation against her.

The State Grange as a representative body reaffirmed its approval of the noble principles enunciated in its Declaration of Purposes by the adoption of the resolution which we have quoted, and if the Patrons of Michigan don't go any faster than the State Grange they will have no occasion to fear "entangling alliances."

Charities.

From Hon. J. J. Wheeler, of East Saginaw, Michigan's Corresponding Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, we have a circular with program for the 13th session of this National organization. As its name indicates the gentlemen and ladies composing this assembly are engaged in a work of genuine philanthropy, vastly important to the whole people.

In the progress of our civilization and the concentration of population we find the percentage of the dependent and criminal class is all the while on the increase. In every village of any importance we find benevolent organizations of some sort or kind-small, feeble, often receiving their inspiration from only one or two noble, large-hearted women, with usually temporary relief the sole object attempted. Little is thought of attempting to reach the source and eradicate or check the causes of the dependence which commands our sympathy and attention.

This national organization represents helpful sympathy on a higher plane, with a broader field of observation, and brings to the general subject the statis-tical facts of history with the observation and experience of men and women who have devoted time and thought to this department of our civilization.

The following mention of some of the subjects to be discussed indicates the scope of the work which is to occupy the time and attention of this body of thinkers, many of whom have been long identified in one way or another with the general objects of this Conference which meets in the city of St. Paul on the evening of the 15th of July and continues until the evening of the 21st of July. The subjects named are not all that we find in the program, but are sufficient to give the reader a good idea educated people. Papers read and subects discusse

Forestry Congress.

A circular from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, gives notice of the fifth annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress in the city of first meeting called away from the wooded states of the East to the treeless plains of the great West. The subject of Forestry is second to few others that affect civilization and we are glad to know there is a national organization. It has commenced its work none too soon.

Go through Northern Michigan and witness the wholesale destruction of her splendid forests-the growth of centuries-and we are led to enquire whether the American Congress by the im position of a tax of two dollars per thousand feet on foreign lumber is not aiding and abetting in this work of destruction. There may be wisdom deep and profound in establishing emigration agencies and inviting foreigners to come to this country and occupy our lands and offer them inducements to do so. It may be statesmanship to invite Canadians to come to Michigan every winter and aid in the destruction of our forests. But it looks to us as though the whole thing was in the interest of a few dozen pine land owners, who have made haste to get rich at the sacrifice of the best interests of this generation and the next of our own people. We hope the action of this National Forestry Congress will be such as to attract the attention for a brief hour of our national lawmakers to the importance of this matter of Forestry in its climatic, sanitary and financial effect upon the present and future generations of the American people.

A general invitation is extended to all who feel an interest in this subject, and with reduced railroad fares, this will present a fine opportunity for persons to take a run to Denver.

The papers to be presented and discussed are the following:

1. Relation of forests to water supply.

2. Methods of management for a natural renewal of Rocky Mountain forests.

3. Methods of tree planting in arid regions and the plains.

Profits of forest culture. 4: Possibilities and aims of Forest Experiment Stations.

6. State and National Forest Legislation.

For further information address Bernhard E. Fernow, Washington, D. C.

Children's Day in Michigan

Like the Grange itself, is an established institution. Every one who reads the reports which we have published will not only agree with us but will commend the institution as every way worthy of patronage.

Some Granges neglected to regard. the proclamation of the Worthy Master and had no celebration. Well, it is a common thing for people to beat themselves, and we suppose Patrons-Granges-have the same right to do that thing that other people have. But we venture the assertion that some of these Granges who had no Children's Day this year will be prompt next year in attending to this matter. It the children of their jurisdiction hear these reports read there will be no escape. There is one thing these Granges that had no Children's Day should learn and that is this: They have lost an opportunity for profitable enjoyment that they cannot recover. Some wise one has said "The moment lost is lost forever." More than half mankind have yet to learn that an opportunity lost is lost forever. It is true another of like kind may come, but it is not the same. Those who are practically wise seize upon every chance of reasonable enjoyment within their reach that does not involve too great sacrifice.

the price of wheat for the first half of 1886 has been less than for many years, we hope that Michigan farmers will think better of this branch of farmingplow less, sow less wheat, have better and larger pastures, hire less labor at present prices, keep more stock, or if no more, keep what they have better, and we think that at the end of three or five years their lands will be improved and their pecuniary condition suffer no loss by adopting this course. Who says nay?

PERHAPS there is one feature in this bogus butter fight that has not received the attention it deserves. Assuming the claim set up by the bogus butter mak ers is true, that the product is absolutely pure. clean and healthy, who besides the manufacturers of the bogus goods is benefitted? Not the poor man who eats it for he pays the price of common butter for the fraud, and so far as his interest goes he might just as well buy genuine butter.

It is claimed that the market for the best creamery butter is really advanced by the manufacture of the bogus article, as a certain per cent. of good creamery butter is necessarily used to give the butter flavor to the fraud.

The dairyman has to compete with the fraud with the chances all against him. Give the dairyman the market as of old and his butter sells on its merits. Now it must come to the highest standard to be used to give character to a fraudulent article, or failing in this it goes to the bottom and competes with butterine.

The merchant now has two classes of buyers-those who take the gilt-edged creamery and those who take what is left - all under the name of suspected goods.

Judge Sadler, of Cumberland County, recently called the constables before him in open court and, after reading the law to them and informing them that it was their duty to return any liquor seller of whose violation of the law they had any knowledge, notified the officials that any who were brought before him for neglect of duty in this particular need expect no mercy from him.— Tribune, Altoona, La

Michigan judges don't do things that way very often or if they do we do not hear of it.

We often hear it said that the enforcement of law depends entirely on public sentiment, and there is much truth in the statement. The language used by this Pennsylvania judge would soon grow up a public sentiment if it found a practical application to a few delinquent ministerial officers.

It is unfortunately true that our constables, justices of the peace and prosecuting attorneys do not look upon it as a part of their official duty to require of the citizen obedience to law. They recognize no official duty on their part until some citizen makes complaint.

This class of officers would learn a valuable lesson if some of Judge Sadler's medicine was administered to them occasionally.

A MISTAKE somewhere by somebody

REPORT of a special committee appointed at the annual session of the State Grange, December, 1885:

"Farmers of Michigan view with amazement the continued effort in Congress to ruin the business of wool growing among them, which it has taken years of intelligent breeding and care to build up. In three years since the last reduction of the tariff on wool, the price of wool and sheep has steadily declined, and during the last year the number of sheep in our State has lessened more than one hundred thousand, with a prospect of a still further reduction the present year.

"The history of the laws affecting the duties on wool and its products has proved that neither the continuation of evil following a reduction, nor the prosperity resulting from an increased duty, are at once felt in the consequences sure to proceed from the change. The reduction of 1883 gave a new impulse to foreign wool production, and the effect is now felt in the vastness of the importations of both wool and manufactured goods. Every fleece of wool and every skein of yarn that arrives takes the place of a fleece and a skein that should be furnished by our farmers and factories

"The effect of free wool will be to sustain and maintain a market in the United States wholly in the interests of the owners of vast flocks on the boundless plains of perennial pastures of a hemisphere remote, and to reduce the income of every farmer, and to lessen the value of every farm where flocks of sheep have heretofore been a source of moderate profit.

"Simple justice to the farmer demands that the tariff of 1867 be again restored with a guarantee of perpetuity instead of the antithesis of wool and its products being admitted duty free."

G. M. TROWBRIDGE, A. C. GLIDDEN, R. W. FREEMAN.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT and Henry Cabot Lodge have written two papers on "Cross-Country Riding in America," which will appear in the July Century, with numerous illustrations. An interesting illustrated feature of this number is "A Day in Surrey with William Morris," by Emma Lazarus. Mr. Morris's socialistic views regarding capital and labor are fully explained in a letter from him, and the subject is continued by a Western manufacturer, Mr. E. L. Day, and by a New York printer, Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne. Mr. De Vinne points out some of the difficulties in the way of cooperation.

MICHIGAN Railroads will sell half fare return trip tickets covering July Fourth. Giant Clothing Co YOUR SURPRISE

tion. To maintain, inviolate, our laws; to hasten the good time coming when every working man may sit under his own vine and fig-tree and enjoy the just reward of his labor.

To adjust, as far as possible, any differences that may occur between capital and labor by the peaceful means of arbitration.

To oppose communism and agrarianism as these terms are generally understood and accepted.

To oppose peaceably with our united power the tyranny of monopolies.

the tyranny of monopolies. To see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will stand unflinchingly by our industrial interests, are nominated for all posi-tions of trust, and to have carried out the prin-ciple which should characterize every citizen; that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, reserving the right of all to unite with any party that will best carry out their prin-ciples. ciples.

Now what is there so very bad in this to alarm our Brothers and Sisters of No. 657. This don't say anything about really less occasion for haste, wheat is "forming a union with the Knights of cut earlier than when it was cut with Labor," and we think there will be time cradles 25 years ago. There is a very enough to "kick" when the State Grange has invited Patrons to do something that the said Patrons do not approve.

Administration of Poor Houses and Jails. The System of Charities of the Catholic Church

The Kindergarten and the Home. The Reform School of To day-Its Objects and Possibilities. The Pardoning Power-or the Power to Par-

Progress of Prison Reform.

Preventive Measures for Children too Old for the Kindergarten.

The Children of the State. Trampery-Its Causes, Present Aspects, and some suggested remedies. Individual Charity. Education and Care of the Physically Defec-

Relations of Education and Industry to Crime and Pauperism.

Immigration and Migration. Communities on Pauperism, Crime and In-

Are the Present Emigration Laws Beneficial? There is no one thing more obviously true to every person who has given any attention to the subjects embraced in this program than the fact that we have almost everything yet to learn in the social and municipal regulation of so-' ciety, to provide against pauperism and crime on the one hand, and for it on the other. To make real progress in this line of work involves the best acquaintance with human nature in its elementary conditions, such as few men attain to, and the power to impress conclu-

sions with reasons therefor upon one's fellow men.

To the practical business man there often seems more sentiment than sense in much of the fine writing of the scientific philanthropist.

For our part we welcome these organized efforts to ameliorate the condition of humanity, and we believe the more the work is examined, discussed and criticised by those who are not of them the better.

WE HAVE lived in Michigan 55 years and at Schoolcraft nearly all this time. Do not think we ever before saw wheat cut and in the shock on the 25th of June. With machines, when there is wide range in the crop in south-western Michigan, running all the way from good for nothing to a heavy crop, averaging Our friends of Bruce and Armada altogether little more than half a crop. been better than farmers expected, and dry weather is poor farming.

We perdict that Children's Day will be better observed next year in Michigan than it was this.

Sheep, Wool and Wheat.

In a recent editorial we insisted that farmers could not afford to abandon wool and mutton. That wool at 25 cents was better than wheat at current prices.

It is certainly an anomalous condition of things for the farmers of a country favorable to the production of a staple article, enough of which has never been produced to supply the demands of its people, to discontinue producing that particular article of which the country has not enough, and persist in producing another staple for which the country is no better adapted, and of which it has an excess. But this is the relation that sheep-husbandry has borne to wheat raising for the last two years.

State statistics show fewer sheep each year. . We are sorry to see this as it means if persisted in that farms will deteriorate, and more noxious weeds and brush thrive in fence corners. As the price of wool for the last half of June has

credited to Mrs. J. W. S. that very excellent article in the last number of the VISITOR headed Teaching Machines. While Mrs J. W. S. might well be proud of the article she insists that P. S. Fox, of Athens, Calhoun Co., is entitled to the honor and we are glad to make the correction. All school officers and patrons of schools should read that article and if it was read at Grange meetings it might set some people to thinking, and perhaps talking, who have an interest in schools but have a very poor way of showing it.

UNDER the head of "Schemes and Schemers" will be found a most excellent article from a farmer of Washtenaw County, a part of the State more thoroughly and successfully worked by organized seed and grain swindling companies than any other. Don't fail to We are showing in every grade, style read the article; save it to give to a neighbor whenever one of these swindling agents invades your neighbor-hood.

THE bogus butter bill, as it passed the House, fixed the tax on imitations of butter at five, instead of ten cents a pound, as named in the original bill; and the Senate is still wrestling with the subject. If they were dependent on a direct vote of the people for their places, we could safely count on the passage of the bill.

WE reprint in this number the report of the committee appointed by the State Grange at its last session on the wool interests of the country with the names of the committee attached. These were inadvertently omitted in the last issue by the compositor.

BEFORE another issue wheat will all be cut. We want from every part of the State a brief report of the probable yield for our Jottings page.

KEEP pushing the subscriptions to the VISITOR. Giving up work because of

83.75, 84.50, 85.00, 87.50, \$9.00 and \$10.00. They are marvels for the money and cannot be duplicated in the State

for anything like the same figures.

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Hot Weather Garments

and quality at prices guaranteed

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Great Activity Prevails

-IN OUR-

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

owing to the Steel Cross-bow Target Guns we are giving away with each boy's suit.

GIANT CLOTHING CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Schemes and Schemers.

Long before Darwin and the new school of evolutions had proclaimed the doctrine of the survival of the fittest the principles of the same law had been taught the Judean peasants: "To him that hath to him shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he seemeth to have.' No matter what obstacles may seem to be in the way, the skeckels of the impecunious slide as regularly and as uninterruptedly into the coffers of the fittest as the waters flow to the sea. And it has always been when the circumstancs of the people are least able to bear it that the conservative spirit which finds utterance in the proverb, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,' gives way to a spirit of speculation and wild venture, which in calmer moments and less pinching times would not command a serious thought. Witness the visionary financial schemes which added to the evils and intensified the distress of the French Revolution, and those irrational ventures which in America are remembered as the Wild Cat Banks. Nor is this phenomena peculiar to men as associated, but the same disposition obtains in the individual to increase the hazard as the toils multiply and the chances to win fade or disappear. Therefore it is not an unheard of condition of things this attitude of the farming community toward those schemes known as Bohemian oat and cerel, Red Line wheat and German barley companies. We are making nothing by legitimate farming is assumed by farmers as sufficient reason why one should hazard what is already his, and as a justification for attempting to possess himself of the hard earned substance of this brother farmer. In order to make a just estimate of the character of the business in question a fair statement is necessary of the objects which are professedly aimed at, and the practical methods of the schemers. First, we find in the public notices of their business that primarily the object is to furnish the farmers of Michigan with the best attainable grains for seed. Second, that the farmers are offered thereby a far more profitable way for the employment of their time and capital. As one loquacious agent explained, it is a scheme to enable farmers to get out of debt.

The first organization which appeared here was styled the Bohemian Oat Association. Every purchaser of seed from a member, and in compliance with the rules of the Association, became himself a member and was entitled to a bond from the Association, signed by their Superintendent, containing a pledge to sell, of the crop he should raise, double the number of bushels purchased by him; the price of the grain to be ten dollars per bushel in both cases; the farmer to pay to the Superintendent 25 per cent. commission in cash for selling. The companies organized since are operated on essentially the same plan. The general stipulations in their by-laws are, that no grain shall be sold at less than \$10 per bushel, that they will bond grain but one year to the same farmer. that they will not sell less than five bushels nor more than fifty bushels to one person, and only sell to fifteen men

out of the capital of farmers who now hold the bonds of the several companies and no pretense is made of anything else, the fact being screened a little by the use of the seed and grain. Ward disguised his operations by claiming to pay his dividends from the profits of the business; a disguise so thin that shrewd business men readily saw through it and gave due warning even to General Grant himself, who attracted by the supposed large profits refused to believe until too late.

The question is often raised; will those farmers who come last into the ring, and whose bonds cannot be raised, be compelled to pay their notes especially it held by a third person-will they be collectable? In conversation with some of the best lawyers in the country the reply is, you know as much as any one, as the question is in some respects new and must go into the courts to be decided. But notes obtained by fraud are not collectable personally, some of the best lawyers are of the opinion that their collection will not be sanctioned by the courts.

If we have found as a means of distributing seed this method unsatisfactory and impracticable, and financially and legally the foundations baseless, we can say with added emphasis, the institution of its morals has no part in that priceless precept, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." For who believes but that this strange bubble will collapse surely suddenly? Yet we find .scores of farmers cheerfully recommending their brothers to try their hand in the business, giving the assurance of their word as men of honor that they believe all to be safe as well as extraordinarily profitable. If there is a farmer open to the indictment, I conjure him to stop and give himself a private self-examination and see if the root of the evil is not in the desire to obtain more than his share of the good things of life and saddle the labor and the pains of their production on some one else.

It is written, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Though every one wants as much bread with as little sweat as possible, yet beware lest it be embittered by the leaven of remorse. We can not tamper with honor, integrity and justice, without reaping the bitter fruits of shame and that sense of abandonment which shadows the pathway of wrongdoing. And now may we not hope much from the good sense and prudence and that shrewd calculation, which qualities, though they may not so well excite our admiration as some of the nobler virtues, yet challenge our respect when unmasking fraud and revealing the ashes and dust beneath the golden rind of the dead sea fruit? GEO. MCDOUGAL.

Methods of an Old Gardener-**Growing Melons.**

John Dean was a blacksmith in western New York, who at an early day came to Michigan and took up a farm uear the little town of Grand Rapids. As the city grew he turned his attention somewhat to gardening, but never having learned that trade he was dependent on his own resources and daily experience, being neither aided nor fettered by the rules of others and im-

ing boxes over the hills he finds too expensive in field culture. After the vines have become established and the cut worms and bugs have abated, he fills in the missing hills, for there are usually some, notwithstanding his watchfulness and the use of abundance of seed. As it is then too late to re-plant, he transplants from hills which have more than is needed. "Why, you can't transplant watermelons,"said a neighbor gardener. "Come over and see," said Mr. Dean. "Oh, of course, you can do it that way." "Well, then that is the way to do it," replied Mr. Dean. He used a stout transplanter which he had made, somewhat like a flour scoop, and had another flat instrument to hold the earth in place. By using these he is able to move melon plants in a moist time almost without check. His worst enemy to contend with is the blight, which has been a serious injury some years to the crop in his locality, but he hopes by removing all blighted leaves when first seen to keep it in check should it appear this A. A. CROZIER. season. •

Reports of Children's Day.

RURAL GRANGE, No. 37, observed Children's Day in a manner very gratifying to all its parti-cipants. The morning was beautiful and all were astir betimes, anxious to begin the festivities of the day. Ten o'clock A. M. was the appointed hour to

meet to arrange the tables for dinner as we were to have that important part at 12 o'clock sharp, that there should be nothing to interfere with the afternoon's program. Flowers were brought in great profusion, and everything was beauti-fully decorated.

Dinner being in readiness the children were

marched in order to their respective places, there being about fifty, and as many more young and middle-aged people. Dinner enjoyed, tables cleared, the exercises of the afternoon began. Recitations interspersed with music by the children made a very inter-esting time, and a day that we shall not soon forcest. After appropriate remarks to the chilforget. After appropriate remarks to the children by Rev. W. E. Golding and others the Master appointed a meeting one year from that day to be of the same kind, and all to try and do still more for the children than we did this year.

PRAIRIE GRANGE, No. 661, will long remem-ber the 10th day of June. We concluded to let nothing we could prevent stand in the way on this Children's Day. Two of the districts closed their schools that all the children could enjoy and take part with us. The meeting was to be held in Sister Luther's grove, and everything was in readiness, and early in the day the little ones with their parents began to come, and by eleven the gathering was nearly complete. The weather was heavy and cold, with a strong north wind, and the ground being damp with the heavy rain of the night before, it was voted to adjourn to the large barn of Bro. Honeywell; the moving was soon done and a table the entire length (80 feet) was soon in readiness, and at 12:30 140 enjoyed a bountiful dinner, the chil-

dren being first cared for. After dinner the table was cleared and a stag-ing was erected and we were entertained with select reading, essays, singing and speaking by the members and little ones until five o'clock. Members of the Order were ably assisted by those outside the gates, both with the exercises and with well filled baskets.

Our Grange is the youngest and we believe the only one in Tuscola County that observed Chil-dren's Day. S. W. H. dren's Day.

OUR Children's Day was late—getting it in on the 19th, with our regular meeting in the after-noon. The day was fine and the children came with bright happy faces, anxious to do their several parts well, and they did. We had first an address of welcome by our

Worthy Overseer, Sister S. Felton, delivered in her usual happy style. If the advice she gave the children is heeded it will tell on their future lives for good. The outsiders present thought the Grangers a

happy sort of people. With the lovely flowers with which our hall was trimmed, and the smil-

Steketee's Blood Bitters! No Whiskey Here.

For the Cure of Bilious Rheumatism, Malaria, Indigestion, Bilousness, Liver Complaint, and Impurities of th , Blood.

Perfectly free from Intoxicants; compounded from Roots, Herbs and Ber-ries. It is the most perfect remedy for the cure of Malaria and Bilious Rheumatism known. Those that know of my remedies know that I sell no humbug. Read what the people say of these bitters. Too good not to publish the following letter:

MANTON, MICH., June 23, 1885. Mr. Geo. G. Steketee-Dear Sir: For years I have been troubled with constipation or costiveness, dizziness and wandering of the mind. At times it seemed as though there were thousands of needles penetrating my arms, fingers and legs, with hot and cold flashes running all over me, bad breath and coated tongue. I have taken one bottle of your Steketee's Blood Bitters as you directed when I was at your place. I can say that it has done me more good than anything that I have ever found before In fact, I feel like a new man. No one should be without a bottle of Steketee's Blood Bitters M. VANDERCOOK.

Long life to Mr. Steketee and his Blood Bitters.

Thus writes Mr. J. C. Van Der Ven, of Grand Haven, Mich., Oct. 1, 1885: "For the past year I have scarcely been without pain in my bowels. I used remedies from the doctors, and house remedies, all without cure. Two bottles and one-half of your Steketee's Blood Bitters has entirely cured me; so I say long live Mr. Steketee and his Blood Bitters. J. C. VAN DER VEN."

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S BLOOD BITTERS. TAKE NO OTHER.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor. Grand Rapids, Mich.

PRICE, 50c and \$1 Per Bottle.

well it would hardly be fair to particularize, al-though some were agreeably cute and well pre-sented; others were just as good in the variety. The worst of it was the program could not be all carried out, the hall was so crowded and the heat so great that it was thought best to discon-tinue the exercises, although but two-thirds of the list of pieces had been presented. We were very sorry, as this was our first Children's Day we would have been glad to have heard from all. But save the heat everything passed off very pleasantly, and we earnestly hope that on the return of the day in the coming time we may be better favored. N. A. DIBBLE. For more reports of Children's Day well it would hardly be fair to particularize, al-

For more reports of Children's Day see page 3. These came in after the in-side of the paper had been printed. Some reporters were rather tardy.

The June Crop Report Covers Also Farm wages and Fruit Yield.

Returns from 881 correspondents, representing 679 townships (597 returns from 409 townships in the southern four tiers of counties) show that rain is now greatly needed in all parts of the state. Compared with the vitality and growth of average years, wheat in the southern four tiers of counties is 84 per cent., indicating a yield of 1414 bushels per acre; and in the northern counties the condition is 92 per cent., indicating a yield of 13 4-5 bushels per acre.

Damage by Hessian fly is reported in Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Gene-see, Lenawee, Macomb, Oakland, St. Joseph, Van Buren and Washtenaw counties. Correspondents, almost without exception, represent wheat as "thin on ground." Fifty-eight correspondents. in the southern four tiers report the condition of wheat "good," 212 "bad," and 196 "average." One correspondent in Lenawee reports "hundreds of acres

THE next session of the Clinton Co. Pomona Grange, No. 25, will be held with Bath Grange on Wednesday, July 21, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., which session will consist of the usual morning exercises. Afternoon session at 1:30 P. M.

Potices of Meetings.

Address of welcome by Bath Grange. Reply by Pomona Grange. Reply by Pomona Grange. Music by the choir. Paper by Myron Brown. Declamation by Alfred Gunnison. Selection by Mrs. Estella Dills. Song by Oliver Bigsby and Adella Loomis. Essay by Mrs. O. G. Pennell. Autobiography by Mrs. David Scott

- Autobiography by Mrs. David Scott. Selection by Mrs. Alla Bray. Speech by O. G. Pennell.

Discussion-How to secure best results in the raising of wheat. Led by J. W. Ennest and Thomas Baldwin.

- Evening session (public) 7:30 P. M. Essay by Mrs. Abba Dills. Selection by Mrs. J. W. Ennest. Essay by Amanda Gunnison. Selection by Emmery Cook.

- The subject for discussion at the evening ses-sion will be selected at the meeting.
- The members of Bath Grange are respectfully solicited to take part in the exercises of the day. All are invited to the evening meeting. J. D. RICHMOND, Sec.

THE next session of St. Joseph County Grange, No. 4, will be held at Centerville on Thursday, July 15, commencing at 10:30 A. M. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend during the afternoon session.

A. E. HOWARD, SEC'Y.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1886.

8	FURB OUGARD
1	Cut Loaf per D
1	Pulverized per b
1	Standard Granulated per D
1	Standard A White per D
4	Best White Soft A per *
1	Dest White Suit A per
1	HOOD White Son A per D
	Good White Soft A per D
1	Standard B per 10
1	Extra C Yellow Bright per 10
	C Yellow per D
1	O & OLLOW DOL MANAGEMENT
3	Brown per D
9	New Orleans Extra Light per ib
1	
	I BULAD BULAD FO-IN DEFICIS.

in each township. In practice these by-laws are all broken. The first by selling lower for cash and by allowing purchasers to discount heavily their own notes; the second by taking grain in the name of some second party; the third in the same way any amount of grain might be purchased and the last named by-law is directly infringed.

Viewed as a means of furnishing seed the plan is a cumbrous and costly failure. When once any kind of grain is thus bonded into the hands of growers, no matter how worthless it may prove to be the company is bound to go on if they fulfill their contract, selling each year twice the number of bushels sold the preceding year and all the while growers admitting the worthlessness of the stuff as a crop, explaining, we are in and must try and get out. How, when the last fifteen men to be had in each township in the county have been bonded, the companies are to relieve them is not explained in any of their by-laws which I have consulted.

As a means of profitable investment the plan must prove a still more dismal failure. The whole expense is saddled Uncle Dean's Black Spanish in good deon farmers as a class, and every turn of the wheel which lets one out scoops two or more in. To all intents the grain might as well be left out except that it serves the same purpose as the incense and mutterings of the Magician to hold the attention while the thimble-rig is going on which transfers the money from the pocket of the victim to that of whoever has duped him.

We come now to the legal aspect of the subject and the statement is madethere are regularly organized companies incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan, and the question is tri-umphantly asked, does the state sanction a swindle? No, it does not, but that does not prevent swindling either by corporations or individuals. Ward & Grant's bank, in New York, was incorporated for the purpose of doing a general banking business, all legitimate the plants come up and the striped bugs enough, but Mr. Ward turned it into a swindle by paying dividends out of the capital entrusted to him. So with these cultivator. Stirring the soil and raising capital entrusted to him. So with these curvator. Suffring the soft and raising grain companies, all the percentage for selling, all the discounts on notes, and all the profits to any one have been paid essary. His village-lot method of plac-

ported methods. He built a small shop where he made most of his own tools as he had need for them, as well as some for his neighbors.

While yet a blacksmith in New York, Mr. Dean became noted for his skill in growing melons. The soil of his village lot was a heavy clay, unsuited for melons, and he covered it a foot deep with

sand. He enriched it thoroughly, but at first planted so closely that he obtained a swamp of vines and no fruit. Gradually increasing the distance to ten feet and leaving but two or three plants in a hill, he obtained excellent results. The striped bugs were managed by placing over the hills open boxes of six-inch boards, ten inches square. At first he placed muslin over the top, but soon found this unnecessary. He found that if the boxes were larger, or the sides lower, the bugs would get in. The boxes were allowed to remain until the vines were ready to run, as they not only ex cluded the bugs, but seemed to cause the plants to grow more rapidly.

When he came to Grand Rapids and a more congenial soil he soon found mand. Others seeing his success, began growing melons also. A neighboring gardener asked him, "How much manure do you use to grow such fine mel-ons?" "Well," was the reply, "that depends on two things; first, how much manure I have got, and second, how big melons I want to grow." "As if any gardener need ask such a question," he said. The manure for the hills he is careful to have well rotted, but the old English method of turning a compost by hand does not do for a Yankee. He makes his compost heap in the middle of the barn yard, of stable manure and muck, and in spring for a few weeks before it is wanted for use, he runs through it every few days with the plow, leveling it down and admitting the air until well rotted. About two shovels of this he mixes thoroughly in each hill. When appear, with all the other ills that melons are heir to, he starts the hoe and

ing happy little ones, the scene was one long to be remembered by our own and a few "bor-rowed" children.

A splendid supper was served in the lowe A splendid supper was served in the lower hall, of which strawberries formed a big share. The Misses Hathaways, of Kent County, aided much in the musical part rendering some fine songs. All felt a good time, had been enjoyed. Our Grange is in good working order, meet-ings well attended and quite interesting. Several have been added to us and more are expedted. Yours, J. V. ORTON. Moline, June 27, 1886.

CHILDREN'S DAY IN ALLEGAN -The morning of June 12th dawned pleasant and fair, but with But it was the day our Grange had decided to observe as Children's Day, and as the hour of 10 drew nigh there began quite a swarming of hu-man beings about the hall door. Little folks with bright and happy faces in anticipation of a good time in store for them; older ones with good time in store for them; older ones with baskets and pails and suspicious looking pack-ages that made it seem ominous to the tables to be spread up stairs. Arriving at the landing at the top of the stairs we saw the word "Welcome formed of the sprigs of hemlock. Stepping into the doorway and looking lengthwise of the hall, the eye was greeted with a scene of beauty. The hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the stage that had been tem-porarily erected for the use of the little folks in speaking their pieces, was covered with a beauti-ful carpet of red and green, and trimmed with festoons of evergreen and stands of flowers, and everybody looked happy. When all was ready Worthy Master Ely called to order. A song of welcome was sung, followed by words of wel-come by Sister Sarah Stegman. She was glad to see so many bright and happy faces in our Grange home; spoke of the good we were trying to bring about in the lessons we from month to month assembled here to learn, things we had learned wrong that we were trying to unlearn and give the right full sway. To the boys she gave some words of caution about forming bad habits; advised them in kindly words to shun the use of tobacco and be temperate in all things, and heed not the term coward when in the cause of right. Admonished them to listen to the counsel of mothers, that while some boys might sneer, grown-up men invariably gave her due credit for efforts of good. To the girls she emu-lated mother's loving care for her children, and advised them ever to confide in mother and ask her to explain whatever they did not understand, and by all means learn to be good and noble and do what is right. She closed with a greeting of welcome to all.

After this came the call for dinner, and the little folks took the lead. They certainly were a happy looking little party and seemed to enjoy their dinner and lemonade very much—as did also their peanuts, popcorn, cherries, &c. Over 300 persons, great and small, took dinner in the hall that day, and yet there was quile a picnic

that will not be worth harvesting The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in May is 701,207. Number of bushels reported marketed in the 10 months from August to May, 13,520,434, or about 44 per cent. of the crop of 1885.

The number of bushels reported marketed in the same months of 1884 and 1885 is 8,017,784, or 32 per cent. of the crop of 1884. About 3,500,000 bushels of the 1885 wheat crop are yet in farm-ers' hands. The area planted to corn is two per cent. less than in 1885; the area seeded to oats is two per cent. more, and to barley five per cent. less than in 1885. In condition oats and barley are each 97 per cent; meadows and pastures 95 per cent., and clover sown this year 96 per cent.

In the southern four tiers of counties the wages of farm hands average, with board, \$16.54, and in the northern counties \$17.08 per month. Without board the average is \$23.74 in the southern counties, and \$26.35 in northern counties. Apples promise 98 per cent. and peaches 63 per cent. of an average crop. Report for peaches is for living, healthy trees, and the aggregate yield in the state will be very small.

Butter vs. Butterine.

At the meeting of Madison Grange, June 12th, a unanimous vote was given in favor of appealing to our U.S. Senators, concerning butterine, as follows:

To the Honorables, the U. S. Senators from Michigam

Resolved, That it is our firm belief that all butter substitutes should be appropriately labeled before being placed on the market, and that any action looking to such results should receive your hearty co-operation, including the bill that has lately passed the Lower House of Congress, and is awaiting your consideration.

FOR SALE.—A tew choice young Bulls and Heifers, all registered and from extra milk and butter strains. Prices low. Correspondence solicited. STONE & BIGGS, Breeders of Hol-stein-Friesian Cattle, Hastings, Mich. jan177

HOUSEKEEPERS! Save money by The mending your own Tinware with SOLDER PENCILS! NO ACID, ROSIN, or SOLDER ING COPPER used. Ten Cents per Dozen. Address, A. F. WIXSON, 486 Sixth Street Agents Wanted. Detroit, Mich

The Long Train

I July t2 105 2

 COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASTED.

 Fancy Rio per D.
 12

 Green Rio extra choice per D.
 11

 Green Rio good per D.
 10

 Green Rio common per D.
 9

 Green Maracabo choice per D.
 12

 Green Java choice per D.
 12

 Green Java choice per D.
 20

 Rossted Rio No. 2 per D.
 13

 Rossted Rio No. 2 per D.
 11

 Rossted Rio No. 2 per D.
 14

 Barnes' Golden Rio rossted in 1 b pk.
 15

 TE48.
 Imperial per D.
 25, 35, 40,

 011% FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS. Prunes. French boxes, per b. New Turkey, per b. Currants, new, per b. WHOLE SPICES. Allspice Stray Links. Mace Nutmegs PURE GROUND SPICES. Pure Pepper, black, per D. African Cayenne, per D. Cinnamon per D. Cloves per D. Ginger per D. Alisp ce per B. Alisp ce per b. GROCERS' SUNDRIES. Sal Soda, 112 b kega, per b. Flour sulphur, per b. Bi-carb soda, loose, 112 b kega. 25 b boxes. 10 b boxes. 5 tarch, lump, Duryea's, per b. Starch, lump, Duryea's, 40 b boxes, per b. Gilbert's Corn starch, new process. Starch, new process. Starch, new process. 1 b boxes. 1 b boxes. 1 b boxes.

6 lb boxes.....

Georgia bags, 2 bushels......

Ladies' Department.

A New Reading of "Betsy and I Are Out."

Draw up the paper, Parson, and make it good and stout.

For Betsy and I are married, and we mean to live it out.

No partings, no divorces, for each this day have

A pledge, though given here on earth is written down in heaven.

It has a solemn meaning to me, and Betsy too, And we expect with God's good help 'twill last our whole lives through.

And one thing, I will tell you, no quarreling will there be As to who will do the bossing, whether Betsey or

it be me. And should misfortune come to us, and trials

rise in view, When all our strength is needed to pull us safely

when an output, when an output, With charging words to strengthen through clouds or sunny weather, We'll hold the same end of the rope and both will pull together. We ill do the best we

can,

For I am not a woman, nor Betsy's not a man. Then I call it a partnership, in a sort of business way,

For if Betsy shares the labor she should also share the pay. But there are some men, Parson, in such haste to

be rich

They won't even let the wimmen have the butter and eggs and sich.

and eggs and sich. I cannot say I really think it either just or fair That they should ask for every cent they spend throughout the year. One thing I will tell you (you and I between) While we work twelve hours and less she oft

works seventeen; At noon and evening while we rest, her hands are full of care,

Then, Parson, don't you think she ought to have a share?

Of one thing I am sure, there'd be less domestic

If half the love we showed our gals we'd show our patient wife. Before we're married we will run at every nod

and call, But afterward some think they need scarce no-tice her at all.

But I am well determined, as long as I have

life. I'll treat her with as much respect as I would an-

And don't you think I'll get my pay when Betsy'll say, "My dear,
A husband good and kind you've been to me, this many a year?"
Then draw up the paper, Parson, and make it good and stout,

For Betsy and 1 are married, and we mean to live it out;

No partings, no divorces, for we are one in

And intend to live together until death do us

part. Alto, Mich. STELLA.

A Young Seamstress.

"I am learning how to sew," said an eager little maid:

"I push the needle in and out, and make the stitches strong; I'm sewing blocks of patchwork for my dolly's

pretty bed, And mamma says the way I work it will not

take me long. It's over and over-do you know How over-and-over stitches go?

"I have begun a handkerchief, mamma turned in the edge, And basted it with a pink thread to show me

where to sew. It has Greenaway .children on it stepping staidly

It has orcenand, by a hedge; I look at them when I get tired, or the needle

And that is the way I learn to hem With hearning stitches-do you know

them! "Next I shall learn to run and darn, and back-

stitch, too, I guess; It wouldn't take me long, 'I know', if 'twasn't for the thread;

that startled and stirred the reading world and touched the tenderest chords the country knits for you, that will keep of lives that knew infinitely more of your feet dry and warm in spite of wind tenderest care and joy than hers. Hawthorne put flesh and blood on the and weather. dry bones of the old custom house and sent out from his hum-drum, monoto-

nous life in its shadows, a book ever to stand among books extraordinary. To such natures, verily "the wilderness and the solitary place" are glad; and the "desert" rejoices and "blossoms as the rose."

"The friend who holds the mirror to your face, And hiding none, is not afraid to trace

Your faults, your smallest blemishes within; Who kindly warns, reproves you of your sin-Although it seems not so, he is your friend. But he who, ever flattering, gives you praise, And ne'er rebukes, nor censures, nor delays To come with eagerness and grasp your hand,

And pardon you, ere pardon you demand-He is your enemy, though he seem your friend."

A hard lesson is that! Con it over and over, instill its breath into your own, as you think, and yet the time will come when the same task is set you again-the lesson of distrusting the wight, flattery, and of kindly feeling toward the Damascus blades of criticism. But spurn not the critic for the flatterer, for in the folds of deceiving words is hidden a weapon as fatal as the thread-suspended sword that a tyrant king hung over the head of the flattering Damocles.

"Oh, I'm not cut out for that!" how often is heard from careless lips. Aren't you, thoughtless girl? Aren't you, tired, aching heart? Are not you, weary mother, with burdens greater than you can bear? What are you then cut out for?

A gentle woman, whose intellect and culture-stamped face spoke of college hall or lecture room instead of the five rollicking pairs of feet she earnestly sought to guide into life's narrow path, once met this trite remark with the reproachful reply: "We're cut out for whatever comes to us." Her own life spoke eloquently the same rebuke, for she, too, at a time had felt herself "cut out" for a higher sphere, as this world places spheres, than hers was, but love had called and duty had since been obeyed. Faithfully, dilligently, she cut self away to fit to the tasks of each returning day. What came to her seemed best, else it would not have been. Best, not to break under nor rebel, but to bend before and rise in triumph above. Womanly doing her womanly work as best and bravely as she could. The sharp angles of duty wore away the edges of selfishness. Life was sweetened, softened and used. So to all it may always be.

G. "Tre house-keeping of the future is to be co-operative. Women are rapidly learning to organize and work together. . The country is covered with a network of women's organizations formed for every conceivable purpose. It needs but little encouragement from husbands and fathers, who are mainly the purseholders, to inaugurate co-operative kitchens and laundries, which will diminish expense, and increase comfort and happiness. Let the happy hour be not too long delayed!"-Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. slow fire till it boils; boil five minutes IN regard to the arrangement of cut without stirring; remove from fire; set roses a writer in the Massachusetts Ploughman says: The arrangement of cut roses is a matter of taste, in regard to which there does not exist a unanimity of sentiment, else we should be wearied with a continual sameness. But there are certain fixed laws that regulate the decorative art in flowers. Too many blooms are used for single baskets and bouquets, where they are crowded together promiscuously, ex-hibiting a mass of petals, the form and color of each separate flower being indistinct, with little of its own foliage to render the proper effect. The more nearly roses are shown as they naturally grow, the handsomer they are. The stiff artficial stem, without the leaf of the flower, propped up by smilax, ferns, and other green things than its own, is not like Nature. Hand bouquets of roses and buds are more beautiful when made of one variety with its own foliage, stems long and loosely bunched, having a small number, well chosen, of sweet odor. A collection in basket form or for parlor decoration had better lack a flower than have one too many, the object being to form a graceful, refreshing and suggestive picture, preserving an "easy negligence mixed with art." Show each bloom separately, reposing in its own green, and a few colors have a better effect than many. If a combination is thought to be desirable, red, white and buff form a pleasing one. The beauty of roses is much enhanced when displayed in masses. As a rule, if there are to be many flowers, use the delicate shades; if few, the deeper tones. Large and choice roses are always more effective when

but the kind that your Aunt Jerusha in

Second-If you want to be thorough, change them every morning, hanging the fresh ones by the fire during the night.

Third-Procure thick calf skin boots, double uppers and tripple soles and wear them from the first of October to the first of May. Make frequent applications of some good oil blacking.

Fourth-avoid rubbers altogether, except a pair of large rubber boots, which may be worn for a little time through snow drifts or a flood of water.

Fifth-Hold the bottoms of your feet in cold water a quarter of an inch deep just before going to bed two or three minutes, and then rub them hard with rough towels and your naked hands.

Sixth-Now, madam, go out freely in all weathers, and believe me, not only will your feet enjoy a good circulation, but, as a consequence of the good circulation in the lower extremities, your head will be relieved of all its fullness, and your heart of its palpitations. Your complexion will be greatly improved, and your health made better in every respect. - Hall's Journal of Health.

A Few Plain Truths.

Egg shells will settle coffee as surely as eggs, but they do not impart the richness and flavor.

In warm weather, refrigerator closets should be washed with soda and cold water once or twice a week.

'Pails and vessels used in chambers should be rinsed thoroughly in cold water, never in hot or lukewarm.

Stale lard can be made sweet by bringing to a boil, with slides of cold raw potatoes thrown in. The impurities will rise at the top and can be skimmed off.

If one quart of milk is set in a cool place for twenty-four hours, it will yield enough cream, well whipt with a Dover egg beater, to furnish ten cups strong coffee.

Pulverized borax, sprinkled on shelves and in corners of store-closets, is a safeguard from ants. If pulverized borax is mixed with Persian powder, the powder will be more effective.

Oilcloths should never be washed in hot soapsuds; they should first be washed clean with cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk. The same treatment applies to a stone or slate hearth.

To preserve goods from moths, do not use camphor in any form. Pieces of tar paper laid in fur boxes and in closets are a better protection. Five cents will buy enough to equip all the packing boxes and closets of a large house for a year.

Ginghams and prints will keep their color better if washed in water thickened with flour starch. Flour is very cleansing and will do the work of soap in one or two washings in the starch water. This, with the rinsing, will be sufficient, and the goods will look fresher than if washed and starched in the old fashioned way.

A fine frosting can be made of one cup granulated sugar and one-fourth cup milk, without either egg or gelatine. Method-Stir sugar into milk over a

her. I will tell you what I did see: A healthy, rosy, laughing girl, growing and developing as fast as it was possible for any child to do. The mother said she was never sick in her life; that she was a regular romp, running and racing with her brothers, and she thought it was time she began to steady down, put on a corset and try and get some shape to her.

I could not refrain from giving the mother a short lesson on anatomy and physiology; told her that the ribs a that child's age were very soft and tender, and that a corset or tight dressing of any kind would very easily bend those tender bones inward, compress the lungs, impair circulation, press the bowels downward and disarrange the whole of the internal organs and thereby lay the foundation for a small waist, high shoulders, compressed bowels, and disease.

The face now rosy and bright would become pale and dull, the free use of limbs and lungs be retarded, she could not run the half-mile that she now could, and in fact could not walk two miles without being out of breath and all tired out. I told her that Dr. Dio Lewis said t at corsets were the cause of more than two-thirds the ills that-women are heir to, and that it was a mother's duty to care for the health of her child; to keep, if possible, the perfect, beautiful form free from deformity and free from disease; that now her form was as the All Wise designed it to be, and that it was a sin to tamper with the delicate structure or mar its symmetry or beauty, or destroy its organization.

The mother seemed astonished. She could not doubt that there was truth in the lesson, but, said she, "don't all girls wear corsets?" "Yes; I am sorry to say that nearly all girls do wear corsets, and that at least one-half of these are complaining and look really ill." "And do you think it all due to the corset?" "No, not all; but a majoity of the cases are." "Well, now," said she, "I never thought of that before." And we questioned if mothers as a general thing did not fail to think when they put a stiff, hard corset upon tender flesh, muscle and bone; when they pinned skirts and underwear tightly around the waists, and let all the weight of heavy skirts come upon back and hips.

Ask our best physicians if corsets are healthful and they will tell you that the corsets vended at our stores, made of steel bones, cords and heavy stiffened cloth are positively injurious.

We lament the fact that the women of China bandage the foot in infancy and thereby cripple the child for life. We send missionaries there to convert them from the evil of their ways, and we can but wish that some one would try to convert the women of America from the error of their ways-from corsets, many and heavy skirts, and tight shoes. But what shall we do? Mothers, begin with your little girls; keep corsets and heavy skirts off them, let the stockings be kept up with side elastics, the skirts and underwear fastened to a comfortable waist, insist upon comfortable, easy-fitting shoes with a good broad sole, and try to educate them up to the fact that health is more to be desired and admired than before Congress contemplates, it could a slim waist, and that there is no reason pay the tax and yield a handsome profit why a girl should not be able to run a half-mile without stopping or walk five or six miles without being sick by so doing. MRS. MAYO.

JULY 1, 1886.

Miscellancons.

Nothing but Money.

I tell a simple story now, Though written long ago, I trow, Of one, who, traveling o'er Life's road, Wished for nothing but money, And got his wish! Was that success? Twas sad to me, I must confess,

To think he found in so long a road, Nothing more dear than money.

'Once on a time," the story ran, "There lived a notable young man,

Who, passing along a dusty roau, Found a small piece of money, And after that he spent his days Walking along with downward gaze, Hoping to find in the dusty road, Another piece of money.

"And all his life he lived alone Altho' his comrades, one by one, Built themselves houses beside the road,

In which he searched for money, And married maidens fair and wise,

And household comforts cheered their lives, And happy children played near the road, More dear to them than money.

'In vain he heard the children sing; In vain he heard the church bells ring, And met the worshipers on the road,

Blessed, if without money. The sweetest hymns, or songs of birds, Could ne'er charm him, nor any words Of holy writ, —on the dusty road— Absorbed—in search of money.

"He never watched the sky at night; The silver moon, with tranquil light, Nor the gleaming stars above the road; He only looked for money. He better liked the shining gold,

The coin that he would grasp and hold, The sudden gleam in the dusty road, Of a bright piece of money.

"And never, till his life was done, Saw he the green grass! nor the sun, (Except as it shone upon the road, Brightening a piece of money); And fireside pleasures had no charms, Nor loving clasp of children's arms;

Alas! poor man, on the dusty road Stooping to pick up money.

"He lived to be," the story ran, "A weary, gray haired, *rich* old man; Bent, from his stooping over the road For a chance piece of money. While to his dying day, from birth, He lived 'midst pleasures, - this fair earth He only knew as a dusty road In which to pick up money.'

-Good Housekeeping.

THE talk in Congress last week about oleomargarine being the "poor man's butter" was altogether too silly for grown men to indulge in. The instance is almost impossible to find, from one end of the land to the other, where any man is "poor" enough to eat oleomar-garine if he knows it. Whenever he swallows it, it is because he supposes it to be butter. Not once in a thousand times is it sold for what it is, except to cheap restaurants and hotel keepers, who in turn palm it off on their customers as butter. Not only that, but the fact that it is so universally sold under false colors enables the dishonest dealers to dispose of it at an enormous illegitimate profit, for only a trifle less than the price of genuine butter. This matter was thoroughly investigated in New York some time ago, and it was found that oleomargarine was sold for about thirty-four cents a pound, yielding a profit of twenty-one cents a pound, or 153 per cent. to the dealer. If the stuff were stamped and labeled, as the law

But the knots keep coming; and besides—I shall have to confess— Sometimes I slip my thimble off, and use my thumb instead! When your thread knots, what do you do! And does it turn all brownish too.

"My papa, he's a great hig man, —as much as six feet high; He's more than forty, and his hair has gray mixed with the black;

Well, he can't sew! he can't begin to sew as well If he loses off a button, mamma has to sew it back!

You mustn't think me proud, you know, But I am seven, and I can sew?" —St. Nicholas.

Where the Sunbeams Hide.

Long ago, a little sunbeam, On a very dismal day, Discontented with the weather, From his cloud home stole away; Then his roguish cousin, Southwind, Spread the story round about, And to seek the wayward truant Every sumeram started out.

By-and-by they saw him shining Through a merry lassie's face; In her heart he nestled snugly-It was such a cozy place That the sunbeams were delighted, And together quickly cried: "Let us all find lads and lassies In whose hearts we, too, may hide."

Then upon their quest they started, Soon each found the home he sought; When he entered, quickly vanished Every sad and cloudy thought. Every sad and cloudy thought. Now, whenever it is stormy, In good children's hearts they stay, And the people all around them Quite forget the dismal day. *M. Thayer Rouse.*

Stray Links.

It is not how much but how; not tools but skill; not material but mastery. A common wood fire is Donald Mitchell's kindling for a captivating "Bach-elor Reverie," read and smiled over by other bachelors and maidens all. B. F. Taylor in a rattling railroad car on a dead level of a western wild had funds for spicy pages in the books, all spiced, that have flowed from his racy pen. Charlotte Bronte, from the mournful se-clusion of her uneventful life, shot the meteoric "Jane Eyre" across the literary sky of her day. She wove about her own life, as nearly threadbare of pleasantries as life can be, tictitious romances that you can read a newspaper through, and failed to see anything awful about of the people.

saucepan in cold water, or on ice, while you stir it to a cream. Spread on cake while it will run. The advantages of this frosting are that it will keep longer than the egg or gelatine frosting, and it will cut without breaking or crumbling. Flavored to suit the taste, it is excellent. -Good Housekeeping. Health and Amusement. The Lesson of the Watermill. Listen to the watermill; Through the livelong day How the clicking of its wheel Wears the hours away! Languidly the autumn wind Stirs the forest leaves; From the fields the reapers sing, Binding up the sheaves; And a proverb haunts my mind As a spell is cast,— "The mill cannot grind With the water that is past." Take the lesson to thyself, True and loving heart; Golden youth is fleeting by, Summer hours depart; Learn to make the most of life, Lose no happy day; Time will never bring thee back Chances swept away! Leave no tender word unsaid, Love while love shall last,-"The mill cannot grind With the water that is past." Oh, the wasted hours of life That have drifted by! Oh, the good that might have been, Lost without a sigh! Lost without a sigh! Love that we might once have saved By a single word, Thoughts conceived but never penned, Perishing unheard; Take the proverb to thine heart, Take and hold it fast,— "The mill cannot grind "The mill cannot grind With the water that is past." Sarah Doudney.

Corsets.

A mother came to me some time ago and asked thus: "What shall I do for my little girl? She is growing so fast and getting so big, and there is no shape Ir is not more laws that we need; it is to her. What do you think about my the full and impartial enforcement of

The Best Disinfectant.

In answer to the inquiry about a disinfectant for house and barn, I will state that one of the most simple and effective materials consists of crude carbolic acid and slacked lime. Use one ounce of the acid carefully mixed with one pound of dry slacked lime. The mixture may be scattered around such places as need disinfecting. The crude carbolic acid, containing some cressolic acid, is cheaper than the refined or pure acid and also more effective. Any druggist can secure the carbolic acid, and any one who is careful can mix the ingredients, taking care not to inhale of it too freely. Yours respectfully,

C. A. GOESSMAN, Director Mass. Ag'l Exp. Station.

OATMEAL and milk form a most nutritious article of diet, and if American children were brought up on such food, rather than on nick-nacks, candies, pickles, pastry, and the thousand abominations of the frying-pan, we would have a nobler race, and the type of the American manhood would be improved in all that goes to make up a great and powerful people. We are careful to feed our young horses grass and oats, and not allow them to have corn, as it is too heating; but how many farmers and their wives think of the effect of the vile compounds of fine flour and fat, sweets and acids, spices and condiments innumerable, upon their children? -Ben: Perley Poore.

WHEN we get rich as Vanderbilt, there is one thing we will have to a dead certainty, and that thing we will have to a dead certainty, and that is butter. If we have to buy every cow in Europe and America we will have it. Oh! it does make one so tired to buy week after week the infernal compounds of axle grease, lard, tallow, and the Lord knows what not, painted and flavored and labeled "dairy butter," "creamery butter," and then have to pitch them out of the window. Good old-fashioned "cow butter" is what we want. We haven't tasted it for years.—Atchison Patriot. Patriot.

putting a corset on her? I think she those now on the statute books that is looks just awful." I looked at the child necessary for the well being and safety

conducted are compelling "poor men" to pay nearly twice what it is worth. And this is just what the internal revenue stamp and tax are designed to stop. -Transcript.

SALOONS are more numerous in Chicago than meat markets, says Dr. Birch of that city. There is a drinking place in Illinois for every 267 inhabitants, or every forty-eight families. In New York there are 2,449 more rum shops than food places, and in 1880 there were in the United States 180,973 sa-loon keepers, or as some one had aptly said, 181 regiments. In 1877 the amount of money spent throughout the Union for liquor was one-fourth of all farm productions, or \$2,457,538,658. This was \$145,000,000 more than the value of the household furniture in use. The expenditure for drink in ten years was two thirds the value of real estate in this country.

> "DEAR me, that cruel, cruel man, How dare he drive that horse so fast!" She said, as glancing to the street, She saw a sportsman flying past. Alas! Alas! this very maid Looked in the glass soon after that, And eyed with sweet, complacent smile, The slaughtered bird upon her hat.

Øbituaries,

STUCK-

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sus-tained in the decease of our friend and Sister, Mrs. Mary Stuck, and the still heavier loss to those nearer and dearer to her, therefore be it *Resolved*, That it is but a just tribute to the de-

parted that in removing her from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect, and that we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on this dispensation of Providence, and commend them for consolation to him who orders all things for the best; also, that this heartfelt tribute of sympathy and sorrow be transmitted to the VISITOR for publica-tion, and to the bereaved family, and put upon the records of our Graner the records of our Grange.

Resolved, That as an expression of love for this Sister who departed this life April 23, 1886, that we drape our hall in mourning for 30 days, and that the back of the Chaplain's chair be draped in memory of her as our past Chaplain.

Gone but not forgotton To that hap w house of ours.

me to prescribe for you. I have had a long experience in the management of

delicate women, and believe I can give you some important advice. For the present I prescribe only for your feet: First-Procure a quantity of woolen stockings, not such as you buy at the store under the name of lamb's wool,

displayed in proper standards for their reception as single specimens.

A COLD-FOOTED LADY .- Madam, allow

JULY 1, 1886.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

be influenced by any consideration, other than principle, is, after all, the most reliable safeguard for our free in-stitutions. Independent voters, as a rule, are indifferent to party success, except as party moves in the line of their convictions. It will be well for this country when every state, every county, and every town have enough of this class of voters to make elections doubtful, except as party principles accord with the desires and convictions of honest men. Party, at the best, is a tyrant without conscience. It seeks only success, and that, to the view of leaders, is success of persons. They want the party nominees elected, and they become unscrupulous as to the means. But when they find that independent voters are likely to overturn calculations, that they can not be held within the party traces, become amenable to reason, and as a matter of policy put forward men worthy of trust, making them the representatives of principle in order to hold voters who will not be tyrannized in the interest of party or party nominees, when there is in every township a considerable number of independent voters, governed. by principle, men whose adhesion to party is so slight that they will not abide by it when it adopts evil practices, then the use of money to corrupt voters will be without effect and will cease.

an exhaustive investigation, have presented indictments against seven of the

Anarchist leaders of Chicago, and they

all, upon arraignment, entered a plea of

not guilty. The grand jury in its report states that the action of the Anarchists in precipitating that bloody collision

between the police and the meeting in

Haymarket Square, May 4, was not di-

rectly or indirectly connected with the

Knights of Labor, the Anarchists sim-

ply taking advantage of the disturbed condition and the excitement growing

out of the labor troubles to carry out

their nefarious designs. The report says

that the number of Anarchists in that

city has been greatly overestimated, there not being more than 40 or 50

from whom any danger need be apprehended. The trial of those under in-

dictment was fixed for Monday, June 14.

WHERE there are no competing lines

western farmers are made to suffer to

the extreme limit of endurance by the

extortionate charges of railroads, as is

plainly shown by the following: A grain commission firm in Chicago one

day last week remitted to a shipper in

sold in store at Chicago for twentyseven cents per bushel, twenty-two of

which went to pay railroad cost of trans-

portation, the storage and commission.

The Tribune cites another case where

the Nebraska shipper received the sum

of \$96.50, which was the whole amount

coming to him from the sale of a car-

load of 550 bushels of corn, the railroad

freight on which to Chicago was \$147.-50. It is declared to be the rule that farmers living west of the Missouri river

receive only about one-third the price at which their grain is sold in Chicago.

THE independent vote, that will not CHICAGO DEAD MEAT. - There marches into Chicago every day in the year-Sundays and Saturdays included -a procession of victims, two miles and a half long—ten animals abreast. The cattle and hogs are mostly transformed into provisions before leaving Chicago. The year 1881 was an exceptionally good year for pork-packers, but a bad one for the hogs. Five and three-quarter millions fell in Chicago alone an average of nineteen thousand a day. "The fittest place for man to die

Is where he dies for man.

The fittest place for a hog is evidently Chicago, for every minute of time, night and day—all the year round— thirteen of them "die for man" at the place of slaughter.

Were the live stock upon Uncle Sam's estate ranged five abreast, each animal estimated to occupy a space five feet long, and marched round the world, the head and tail would overlap. This was the host of 1880; that of 1885 would be ever so much greater, and still it grows day by day and the end of its growth no man can foretell. -Exchange.

LITTLE three years old who had been at a Grange meeting from seven till eleven o,clock, was asked the next morning, what they did there, she re-plied, "They didn't do nothing", They talked didn't they? said the questioner, the answer was, "Oh yes they talked, but they didn't say nothing". Some who were present and sat out the long THE Cook County grand jury, after hours, were sure no better description of the meeting could have been given. What wonder Granges become dorman1? E. V. T.

"CONFOUND these matches!" said Philip, as he attempted to light a cigar. "They are the poorest I ever saw." like parlor matches best," said Cordelia. "Why?" asked innocent Philip. "Oh, for several reasons. They never hang fire and it don't take them long to come to the starting point." Philip came up to the scratch and a parlor match was made right there.

Fairly bred cattle are better milkers than the purer bred cattle, and in too many cases high pedigrees are considered of more importance than their qualification as producers of milk, says a live stock authority in the Scottish Agricultural Gazette.

In the July number of The Forum Bishop Spalding will discuss the question "Are we in danger of revolution?" Nebraska just five cents per bushel on a consignment of corn. The grain was Professor Adams "Shall we muzzle the Anarchists?" and President Seelye "Should the State teach religion?"

> It is about time that the attention of farmers and all rural people was turned in the direction of decided effort in behalf of protection to insectivorous birds. They should be encouraged in every practicable way.

> AT a church fair, a lady offered the plate to a wealthy man well known for his stinginess. "I have nothing to give," was his surly reply. "Then take some-thing," she replied; "I am begging for the poor."

L. S. & M. S. R. R.
KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.
Standard time-90th meridian, GOING SOUTH,
NY&CNY&B w
Express. Ex & M
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all trains councer at white Pigeon with frains on main
line. M. E. WATTLES. Supt Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE-MAY 18, 1884. Standard time90th meridian.
WESTWARD.
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves
Evening Express arrives
Mail 11 38
Day Express I 45
EASTWARD.
A. M. P. M. Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves 6 45
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New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Even- ing Express west and Night Express east daily except Sat- urdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight
I trains carrying passengers out from Kalamarao as follower
passengers from east at 12:45, P. M.
No. 29 (east) at 5:10 P. M. and No. 20 (west) at 8:1010W3: passengers from east at 12:45, P. M. H. B. LEDVARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit. J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago, O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. &. T. A., Chicago.
O. W. RUGGLES. G. P. &. T. A., Chicago.
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WEST. READ DOWN.	TIME TABLE. Taking Effect Dec.23,'85.	EAST. READ UP.
6 o5 p. m.	LvAr.	10 50 a. m.
7 45 a. m. 9 50 " 9 56 " 10 40 " 12 05 p. m. 12 45 " 3 38 "	St. Ignace Newberry Dollarville Seney Munising Au Train Marquette Negaunee Ishoamiar	8 15 p. m. 5 57 " 5 50 " 4 50 " 3 25 " 2 50 " 1 40 " 12 25 "
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7 30 " 8 30 " Express Training Superior point Night expre	ArLv.	7 15 " close con ist, to all I

A. WATSON.



Miscelianeone. SOSAN HILL BAR WAR Patrons' Grocery House

Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvanfa and New York State Granges and recognized by the State Granges of Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware to furnish Granges with all kinds of Groceries. We carry a large and complete stock of all Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Spices, etc. We fill all orders from Patrons when the order is under Scal of Grange and signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange, and upon receipt of goods and found satisfactory payment to be made within 30 days from date of bills. We are now filling Orders from Patrons in Michigan as the through rates from Philadelphia are very reasonable, as the railroads are cutting through rates. A trial order from Granges in Michigan will convince them that they can Purchase Groceries to advantage in Philadelphia. If you desire information in regard to prices on any goods in our line of business or freight rates do not hesitate to write us, as we endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily. We will mail free upon request our Complete Price List of Groceries, giving the wholesale prices of all Goods in the Grocery Line.

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GHE GUIDE.

We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 304 pages, 8±x11 inches in size, 28,576 square inches of information for the consumers. It describes, illustrates and gives the price of nearly all the necessaries and luxuries in dai y use by all classes of peo-ple, and is sent free to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to pay the cost of carriage. We charge nothing for the book. All of the goods quoted in the Guide we carry in stock, which enables us to make shipments promptly and as ordered. We are the original Grange Supply House organized in 1872 to supply the consumer direct at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are the only house in existence who make this their exclusive business, and no other house in the world carries as great a variety of goods as ourselves. Visitors are invited to call and verity our statement.

Send for the Guide and see what it contains. If it is not worth 10 cents, let us know, and we will refund the amount paid without question.

MONTCOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., (Near Exposition Building) CHICAGO, ILL.

THE liquor dealers in nearly every State have formed what they call protective associations. What is it that endangers their persons or property against which they combine for protec-tion? Laws enacted by representatives of a majority of the people. Rather call them preventive associations, organized to prevent the enforcement of law by evasion, corruption and open defiance.

To meet and oppose these anarchical associations, the friends of law and order should organize and act, with tongue, pen and purse, for the vigorous execution of every law upon the statute books.

THE American Cultivator, pretty good authority, expresses the following hopeful outlook for the wool clip of the present year: "We have no faith in the manufacturers' talk about wool being any cheaper than now. With a price below the average for 65 years, with a short clip and with a necessity for importing large parcels of foreign wool, we see no possible chance for a further decline. Well-posted producers in the interior look for an advance in prices, and we think they are justified in this belief." 四、高、白色当着中国 信息

According to the Philadelphia Ledger, the number of saloons in that city is, in the worst ward, one to every eight voters, and throughout the city one to every twenty-nine. In New York the proportion of licensed saloons is one for every twenty-three voters. So long as the rum traffic holds such proportions no one need be surprised at its power in politics. But the more arrogant it becomes, the more it concentrates and solidifies the opposition to it.

ADULTERATIONS of food have become so common that it is next to impossible to prepare a meal without incorporating in it some deleterious substance, and when legislators are asked to make laws to prohibit adulterations, they talk of "discrimination against important industries" as though fraud should be permitted to compete with honesty and not. be called to account. - Exchange.

THE Knights of Labor boycott the saloon keeper by refusing him admission into the Order. Would it not be equally as well to boycott the saloon by withholding membership from its patrons?

Those in need of HORSE NETS should send to JOSEPH SHAW, of Charlotte, and get as good a ONE DOLLAR NET as is made. Patrons please send under seal of Grange. JOSEPH SHAW,

Charlotte, Mich.

FRED VARIN'S MOTTO IS, "A Nimble Sixpence is Better than a Slow Shilling." I therefore offer Hand-Made Harness CHEAPER THAN EVER, at following prices:

Double Farm Harness.....\$25 50 Double Carriage Harness..... 25 00 Single Buggy Harness..... 8 00 Sign of Big Horse, No. 73 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WOOL, BEANS, Etc.

If you contemplate shipping I offer to furnish bags and storage free of charge, and if not sold in 30 days from receipt of same will, if requested, ad-vance one-half its estimated value with out interest on the same. I will sell to best advantage, and remit balance due when sold. Rate of commission not to exceed five per cent., and less in proportion to quantity of shipment. Market quotations on wool, beans, etc., furnished on application.

THOS. MASON. Business Ag't Mich. State Grange. Pedigree Blanks.

Stock Fanciers should send to us for a sample of our combined Pedigree Blanks and Letter Heads

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It is the only line with its own track from CHICACO TO DENVER, Either by why of Omaha, Pacific Junc., St. Joseph, Atchison or Kanses City. It connects in Union Depots with through trains from MEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to SAN FRANSISCO, PORTLAND & CITY OF MEXICO It fraverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS, NowA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO with branch lines to all their important citiles and toms. From CHICAGO, PEOPLE

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GUTTA-PERCHA ROOFING For flat or steep roofs. Cheap, durable and easily applied. FIRE PROOF PAINT! Send

for prices. EMPIRE PAINT & ROOFING CO., 1128 and 1130 Race Street, Mention this paper. Philadelphia, Pa.

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I have moved my place of business to 115 RANDOLPH STREET. corner of Congress Street, near the Market. The location is the best in the city for sale of Fruits and Produce. I keep a full stock of SEEDS of all kinds, and will fill orders for merchandise of every description as usual; also solicit consign-ments of such produce as farmers have to dis-pose of. **GEO. W. HILL**, DETROIT, MICH.

G ERMAN CARP. Orders fille.1 promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed; address, StLL & REEVE, Dexter, Mich.

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TRAINS WESTWARD	-CENTRAL MERI	26, 1886.	CENTRAL	it burnt	Cres. of	
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All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

Reduction in Price of Paint

THE PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have made another reduction in the price of Paints, notwithstanding they are cheaper than any other Paints in the market, even if the others cost NOTHING. Why? Because TEN THOUSAND PAT-RONS TESTIFY THAT THEY LAST FOUR TIMES AS LONG AS WHITE LEAD AND OIL MIXED IN THE OLD WAY.

WE DELIVER 10 GALLON ORDERS FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR DE-POT. WE SEND YOU AN ELEGANT PICTURE OF SOME OF THE LEAD-ING MEN OF THE ORDER. A pamphlet, "Everyone their own Painter," sam-ple of colors, references of many thousand Patrons, etc., free upon application. Masters and Secretaries, please name your title in writing. Jan 1 t12 PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, 64 Faiton St., New, York.

JULY 1, 1886.

Hiscellaneous.

This and That.

A piece of zinc put on live coals in the stove will clean out the stovepipe. A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent them creaking. A little borax put in the water in

which scarlet napkins and red bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.

Every farmer should aim to raise al the possible products of the climate for his own use. Herein lies the independence of farm life. He grows every supply for his table, so far as his soil and climate admits, under his own eye. He is dependent on no one for the necessities of life, or even for the luxuries of his table.

Some varieties of raspberries throw up a great many suckers which should be cut out. Not over four canes to the hill should be allowed, so as to afford plenty of room.

The striped squash bug which has been so abundant for the past two sea sons, is best kept in check by the use of plaster and Paris green. For the family garden the safest and most satisfactory way to overcome them is to make a bottomless box twelve inches square and and six or eight inches deep, and cover it with mosquito netting One of these bill: boxes placed over each hill until the "H plants have become tough and hard, is a sure protection.

A successful farmer says that he "feeds his land before it is hungry, rests it before it is weary, and weeds it before it is foul."

When there is time and space, expe-riment on a small scale with the new varieties that promise well, but never plant exclusively of untried varieties.

Remedy for Painful Wounds.-Take a pan or shovel with burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceeds rapidly. In my own case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation was severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen min utes, and I was able to resume my read-ing in comfort. I have often recom mended it to others with like results Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a pair of ice tongs. In became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased and it promises speedy recovery .- Country Gentleman.

Judge Mallory, of Milwankee, in a recent charge, says: "Individuals may combine for lawful purposes; but when they combine for unlawful purposes. either in the ends to be attained or in the means used then their combination becomes, ipso facto, a conspiracy against the peace and good order of society." It looks very much as if there is a broad hint concealed in that sentence for somebody, and its timely observance may. save a criminal indictment.

Judge Newton has on his farm in Bur ton a 20-acre field which six years age was covered, with water, willows and wild grass. He had the willows cut off and the whole field thoroughly under think all the profits they get from sheep drained and seeded to timothy grass. Last year he raised 60 tons of hay from the 20 acres, the most of which was sold flock, from time to time, of wool or at \$8.50 per ton at the barn, or a total of \$510 for one year's crop from 20 acres of land that was originally almost a swamp. That illustrates what underdrainage does for land .- Flint Gtobe. Bradstreet's estimates that the loss of wages through strikes at 23 industrial centres since May 1st aggregates \$3,-000,000; losses to employers by diminished receipts, \$2,500,000; losses by canceled contracts for the future, and to labor agitation, \$24,800,000; \$20,000,-000 of the latter referring to canceled There are very few weeds that sheep building contracts. Last week Commissioner Sparks tele-graphed the officers in the U. S. land his farm of burrs for the benefit of their office at Aberdeen, Dak., not to allow any further entry of pre-emptions under timber culture or desert lands or government land entry. This will prove another serious blow to settling Dakota, them out to these great economists with and especially the Missouri Valley.

the great majority have often repeated their visits, seeing new beauties, new wonders and new points of interest on each occasion.

The faithfulness of its situations have been attested by thousands of soldiers who were in the fight. The figures of the men are so realistically portrayed, that a band of Indians on their way to Washington, who were taken there by their guide, to see the Panorama, grew so excited that they could scarcely be restrained from jumping over the railing and rushing into the supposed combat, and when they finally went out of the building, they rushed wildly around it, in vain search for the battle-ground. Everyone viewing the picture should take special notice of Pickett's famous charge on the Federal center, which occurred on the last day of the battle, and has been called the "Climax of the War.'

The lectures delivered every hour by a veteran, are graphic and interesting. A CORRESPONDENT.

THE National Scientific Temperance Bill recently passed by a unanimous votes of senate and only eight votes against it in the House, having received the President's signature is now a law. The following is the full text of the

"Be it enacted, etc., That the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effect upon the human system, in connection with the several divsions of the subject f physiology and hygiene, shall be ircluded in the branches of study taught in the common or public schools and in the military and naval schools, and shall be studied and taught as thoroughy and in the same manner as other ike required branches are in said schools, by the use of text books in the hands of pupils where other branches are thus studied in schools, and by all pupils in all said schools throughout the territories, in the military and naval academies of the United States and in the District of Columbia, and in all Indian and colored schools in the terri tories of the United States.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers in control of any school described in the foregoing section to enforce the provission of this act; and any such officer, school director, committee, superintendent or teacher who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act, or fail to make proper provisions for the instruction required and in the manner specified by the first section of this act, for all pupils in each and ev-ery school under his juricdiction, shall be removed from office and the vacancy filled as in other cases.

Sec. 3. That no certificates shall be granted to any person to teach in the public schools of the District of Columbia or Territories, after the first day of January, A. D. 1888, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physology and hygiene, with special reference to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, upon the human system."

are represented by the dollars and cents they get for what they sell from the mutton. This falls far short of the facts. Rightly handled, a flock of sheep, while using quantities of matter that would otherwise go to waste, like scattered grain, vegetables, and fruits, or matter that would be in the way of useful crops, like weeds and sprouts, will perform an amount of labor in the way of clearing the farm and scattering fertilizers over the surface, of which the farmer has small conception, and at which he would be astonished if he had it to pay for. refuse to eat. The farmer who takes any fleeces. He will have neat, comfortable quarters, for the good of their bodies. He will take care of the fine crops that they about half make for him and deal judgment and kindness throughout the year. They will make him the most thrifty man in his community and the most happy. The farms are rare that are as well off without sheep as with

them.-Western Live Stock Journal.

One copy of Pocket Manual. One copy of National Grange Choir.

agents.

lowing:

PREMIUM LIST.





Gettysburg in 1886.

"A battle is a glorious thing to look upon, if you have no friend or brother says Lord Byron, and how there," true.

Who has not, on reading some vivid description of a battle, felt his blood tingle in his veins, and silently wish that he might be there too. If this is the case, be the battle ever so small, how much greater then must be the thrill of enthusiasm, when upon the result of the conflict may hang the fate of nations. A battle of such moment be a compensation of real value to was Gettysburgh, which will be em-blazoned in the historical pages of the world, and posterity will read of it with awe. To look upon such a battle again, is highly improbable, but to see it rep-resented by a master hand, in such a realistic way, that the eye is deceived, as it is at the Panorama of Gettysburg, in Chicago, and to hear the story of that awful conflict related by one who was there, makes the throb of patriotism go surging through the body. Once seen, this battle picture will be remem-

bered as long as memory endures. This Panorama has been on exhibi-tion for the past three years, attracting over a million of sightseers, of who a

181 Water St., Chicago, Ill.; and ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose). Price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.. FAIR SUD SQUARE DEALING. Bileving that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellow. Men his patrons are his best advertisers, i invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over seed them during the past 'hirty years. Haising a used them during the past 'hirty years. Haising a seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United. States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness why field be and 'flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent FEREE to all who write for it. Among an immense variey in the ferends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead to the barge I mence J. H. Gregory, Marble head, Mass. 1886 GREGORYS WERY Person who wishes to improve their Handwriting or learn to SEED Compute Interest rapidly should CATALOGUE purchase PARSONS' SELF INSTRUCTOR. 1886 Penmanship and Interest Rules, and TABLES for 6, 7, and 10 per cent. and COPY SLIPS. GROCERI W. F. Parsons. It will be interesting to every Farmer in the vicinity of Grand Rapids manes, to learn that the College, Kalamazoo, Mich. Wholesale Crocery House ARTHUR MEICS & CO. Have Opened a Mammoth Retail Department, STABLISHED 1866 trong and durable at half the cost of tin. Is also a UHSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. CARPETS and RUGS of samples he wear of oil cloths. Catalogues and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J. and are selling all goods at much LOWER PRICES than any other dealers. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be given large purchasers. OUR While we believe from the assurances STOCK IS LARGE, and embraces everything in the of our friends that they are entirely in earnest in behalf of the VISITOR, and line of Groceries and Provisions. When GREENWOOD in town don't fail to call on us. would willingly work for it with-out pay, we are ready to make the offers, STOCK FARM ARTHUR MEIGS&CO. as stated below, of articles which will Poland China Swine a Specialty. Stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Corres Retail Department, 77 and 79 South Division Street. B. G. BUELL, Any one sending the names of five subscribers and \$2.50, will be entitled to a choice of the fol-LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE. lowing: One copy of GRANGE VISITOR, six months. One copy of "Glad Echoes," song book. One copy of Kendall's "Treatise of the GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Cass Co., Mich. dec85y1 For ten names and \$5.00 a choice of the fol-INGERSOLL'S QUICK-ACTING Shaving and Geneing Machines une-One extra copy of GRANGE VISITOR, one year. One copy of Digest of Laws and Rulings. One American Manual of Parliamentary Laws. ral Uses. The Price gualled. Masters Sec-SOAP .- Guaranteed not to inretaries and others, saved many times jure the Finest Fabric. A Tonwrite for full particu-lars. Pamphlet with Pictures of Leading Patrons, FREE. Address in Labor, Fuel and Kettle heats all the Water. No Steaming Wear of Clothes. Suds and Wearing Labor. No Mending-day following the Wash. Makes the Skin Soft Home-made Scap dear even if it costs and White. An Hour's Light Effort does PATRONS' SOAP WORKS. 64 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. nothing. For Washan ordinary Wash. Elegant for Toilet, Sample Cake mailed for the postage, 14c. Sample box, 36 cakes, delivered, freight free, \$3.