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

WHOLE NUMBER 239.

COLDWATER, MICH., AUGUST 1, 1886.

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소프 경우를 받고 있었다. 내고 발생하게 되고 있다면 없는데 아니라를 다른 것으로 하는 그리즘 이번 수 있다.	Burn
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PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the 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.

		1
Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred \$	75	1
Blank book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to		١
keep accounts with members I	00	ı
Di1 11 / 11	00	1
Order book, containing 100 orders on the		ı
T	50	1
Receipt book, containing 100 receipts from	50	
Treasurer to Secretary, with stub,		
	1	
well bound	50	
Blank receipts for dues, per 100, bound	50	ı
Applications for membership, per 100	50	
	50	
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Dimite in small per document.	25	

Ioc, per dozen.....

Granges, per copy....

Blank "Articles of Association" for the incorporation of Subordinate Granges,

with copy of charter, all complete. Notice to delinquent members, per 100... Declaration of purposes, per dozen, 5c,

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Address,

J. T. COBB, SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE Schoolcraft, Mich

KALAMAZOO NATIONAL BANK. Capital \$150,000.

Surplus \$10,000. Southwest cor. Main and Bendic Streets. Directors—Jacob Mitchell. John Den Bleyker, Melancthon D. Woedford Melville J. Bigelow, J. Wilfred Thompson George T. Bruen, Samuel A. Gibson, Albert S. White, Edwin J. Phelps. E. O. Humphrey, N. Chase.

EDWIN J. PHELPS, President; MELVILLE J. BIGELOW, Vice-President: THOMAS S. COLB, Cashier. [6b1y1]

Postal Jottings.

I AM not a member of any Grange, but have aken the Visitors something over two years, I think, and I have enjoyed reading it ever so much in the last year or so. In almost every ssue I have found something that interested me so much as to almost compel me to write an urticle in regard to it; but I stifled all promptings, until the present moment. I have been ngs, until the present moment. I have been eading those articles on Oleomargarine. I feel reading those articles on Oleomargarine. I feel as though the manufacture ought to be stopped as effectually as though it were counterfeit money instead of butter. I think one as bad as the other. I wish every Grange would follow the example of Western Pomona Grange—adopt those resolutions and enforce them. I am a farmer's wife and do not like to have butter command such a low price although I always get a mand such a low price, although I always get a shilling for mine when the market price is less than that.

Mrs. E. R.

PETITIONS have often been sent to our members in Congress, asking them to enact a law to protect innocent purchasers from paying a royal-ty on patented machinery, but as yet we find no relief. Congress is so taken up with matters of its own that it gets no time to attend to the wants of its constituents. The laboring masses are patient and forbearing, but a crisis may be reached, when forbearance will cease to be a reached, when forbearance will cease to be a virtue. Self-preservation is said to be the first law of nature, and if those whom we pay to protect our rights will give no heed to our complaints, then we have the only alternative left, to protect ourselves. And if we use the only means at our command, though they may be deemed unlawful, can any one blame us? In Michigan the State Grange uses its combined force to protect its members from the clutches of force to protect its members from the clutches of these patent swindlers, but in New York each these patent swindlers, but in New York each Patron is left like a lone lamb to the mercy of these unprincipled vultures, and they are collecting three dollars royalty on every chain pump with rubber buckets. Congress in one day could forever settle this question of royalty on patented articles, and no one would be injured by such legislation, and as we have patiently borne the outrage for a long time, and meekly asked Congress to redress our wrongs, and they have failed or refused to listen to our petitions, can they blame us for appealing to the petitions, can they blame us for appealing to the only resort left us—the shot gun or the halter?

CORTLAND HILL.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 22, 1886.

THE farmers eight hour home rule as in force for the summer months: Get up at four A. M.; do chores, wash, eat breakfast, and work in the field until twelve. An hour for washing, eating and resting. Resume work at one P. M.; quit at six, and get the chores all done before nine if

If the farmer's wife is all through before nine P. M. it is understood that something has been neglected.

Our wheat harvest is over and oats are being Wheat is good; oats, I should think, about one-third of a crop, and hay about half a crop; but corn and potatoes are gone where the wood-bine twineth. How are farmers going to live time only will tell. No rain to amount to any-

thing since complanting.

Ashton Grange has had no meeting for six weeks, but expect one Saturday, July 24. Have been so very busy that we have hardly had time to read the VISITOR. Alton, Kent Co., July 22, 1886.

CAMBRIA GRANGE is not dead, but it might be supposed in a comatose state judging from the dilatoriness to respond to the request for accounts of how Children's Day was spent. The tenth of June opened bright and clear, a nice rain the day before laid the dust and made the atmosphere all that could be wished, though rather warm. We had a bountiful dinner at noon, in the lower room of our new hall, and as soon as possible all went to the room above where the exercises were held, consisting of music, singing, dia-logues, recitations by the little ones, aided by

children of a larger growth.

When all was through with, the older ones repaired to the dining hall, (which being left in a rather chaotic condition, demanded attention) to gather up the fragments and restore The rest enjoyed themselves visiting,

swinging, playing croquet, etc.

It being the night of our Grange meeting, it was, at a late hour, decided to have open Grange. The program was hastily made up and notice was given to the few who remained. It was an impromptu affair, but was thought by some to be the best part of the day. Our hall was full and all seemed to enjoy the day, although a wearisome one to those who bear the heat and the burden of it. I think, if kept up, Children's Day will be productive of great good. Frate nally yours, MRS. W. C. BARRITT.

nally yours, MRS. Cambria Grange, No. 74.

MEMBERS of the Grange wishing to purchase any of the above named potatoes will please hold their orders until they hear from me again. I purchased one pound this spring at the low price of one dollar. They are recommended to yield 1392½ bushels per acre. I have fifty-four hills, and expect to get—well, never mind until next year when I shall probably have enough to plant one acre. Then for the profit. Suppose I allow some for the bugs, &c., and only get 1000 bushels. These I well sell to members of the Order at the reduced price of 50c per lb. Let me see—1000 bushels make 60,000 pounds. At 50c per pound will make just \$30,000 from one acre. Who can beat this? What's the use of talking about hard times when its so easy to make money farming?

(Mr. Editor I will pay you well for this advertisement when I sell my potatoes.) This is no Bohemian oat scheme, but genuine

Later-I have been out to look at my potatoes. They need rain bad. Just hold your orders,

Our corn and common potatoes are looking very nicely, considering the drouth. My St. Patrick potatoes are taking the lead again this year. The vines are rank and green and nearly cover the ground. I am also trying Empire State and Mammoth Prolific. Both promise

Sowed twelve acres of Welcome oats. They

Our Grange is going to make a display at the county fair again this fall.

Palmyra, Lenawee Co., Mich.

It was the request of the members of Decatur Grange, at their last meeting, that some one write a jotting to the VISITOR. As a Grange we are doing well. The busy season as usual keeps some of our members from attending, but there are always enough to have a good meeting. The sisters are the more faithful, and twelve years of Grange duties have not discouraged some of the charter members. We have just years of Grange duties have not discouraged some of the charter members. We have just learned that Mrs. L. J. Harris, wife of John Harris, of Parnell, Neb., an estimable member of Decatur Grange, died of consumption May 28, 1886. She was well known in Van Buren County as a kind and excellent woman.

Children's Day was observed on June 10, and the children did their part well. Those who were invited outside the Order responded cheerfully. Not one child failed to perform 115 part. Select reading, recitations and speeches, with

Select reading, recitations and speeches, with good music, soon sped the hours away, and after singing Home, Sweet Home, the Master declared the labors of the day closed. All felt as though it was a day well spent and hoped it would have many returns.

J. L. C. Decatur, July 20, 1886.

WE are having a prolonged drouth here. All grass looks fairly brown. Hay was a very light crop. Spring wheat and oats not half a crop. Potatoes ditto. Many not planted that would have been had the earth been moist enough for them to grow. Corn has been daing fairly well. them to grow. Corn has been doing fairly well

but rain must come soon to carry it out.

Our Grange meets semi-monthly. Meetings are very well attended, with good interest.

R. B. REYNOLDS, Master 503. Inland, July 20, 1886.

THE weather is and has been exceeding dry, and there is no prospect of its being anything else for some time. Wheat all harvested, and the barley and oats now being cut. The dry weather has been disastrous to the young clover, it being nearly all killed. Potato crop must be it being nearly all killed. short, as rain now will hardly save even the late ones. Corn looks well despite the drouth, but will not ear much unless rain comes. The pastures are dry as stubble, consequently the flow of milk is shortened, but butter continues to keep up in price to eleven cents. C. C. keep up in price to eleven cents. Calhoun County.

"For God in man brings man to God, through faith, and love, and sorrow,

And toil, and strife, that lifts the world up toward a brighter morrow.

And souls that fight the fight for men, though shamed, defeated, broken,

Like weeping clouds are crowned at lest with

Like weeping clouds are crowned at last with

victory's rainbow token.

Their names are set, like steadfast stars, in heaven's eternal arches

To guide the pilgrimage of souls through all time's toiling marches.

And blest are they to whom the gift ineffable is given

Through tears, through toils, through hope ferred, to help men on to heaven."

TWO BARRELS TO THE HILL. Few have an adequate idea of the amount of water required to equal a good rain. Ordinary soil will contain half its bulk of water. A watering in a dry time which wets only the surface often does more harm than good, as roots attracted to the temporary moisture are killed by the next drying.

I have two experimental hills of corn in a field which is becoming very dry. The drought is maturing the crop so rapidly as to promise only nubbins. I determined to save my experiment at least, so yesterday hauled the dry earth away from the hills, making a broad basin in which poured water until the soil was well saturated. It required four barrels! After the water disappeared I replaced the loose earth, and now I expect to see those hills go through, whether it ever rains again or not.

A. A. CROZIER.

CLINTON COUNTY Pomona Grange is prospering finely. Hold monthly meetings with a good program always well worked, showing the educational advantages that the Grange brings to its members. Open Grange meetings have been very successful and advantageous to those out-

side the Order as well as to Patrons. Our last Pomona Grange was held in the hall of Bath Grange on the 21st of this month. Though coming at this very busy season of the year our Brothers and Sisters of Bath Grange were fully equal to the occasion and acquitted themselves nobly, doing honor to themselves and the Order they so generously respresented on that day.

V. C. BOTSFORD.

St. Johns, July 22, 1886.

OUR long continued drought was broken July 26 by a good rain. It commenced in the night and rained until noon, not hard, but steadily, and has done a great amount of good. We have not had two hours of rain before since the middle of May. We are thankful for what rain we have had, and are praying for more. Harvesting is over. Wheat is an average crop, well filled, with a good plump berry. Oats are light; some pieces were not cut. Unless we get more rain corn will be very light and potatoes be a very light crop. There was an abundance of small fruit of all kinds and apple trees were well loaded with fruit; but owing to the drought they are falling off badly. Vergennes, July 26.

We have a terrible drouth here this summer. Winter wheat and corn are the only crops that look anyways well at all; everything else is pretty well dried up. Oats and spring wheat are hardly worth cutting. Late planted corn has not sprouted and lies in the ground as hard as when put there. No hay to speak of. No rain to speak of since the snow went off. But few potatoes planted, and the ground is so dry that most of them do not come up; in fact, everything planted or sown late partly to crow. People are selling and wanting to sell off some or all of their stock on account of the failure of crops.

D. J. McDiarmid, Bear Lake, P. O., Mich., July 20, 1886.

Cotices of Meetings.

WAYNE POMONA (No. 8) meets with Plymouth Grange Friday, August 13, at 10:30 A. M. Following is the program:

Call to order.
Welcome address and response.
Reports from Subordinate Granges, etc.

2:00 P. M. What is the Cause of the present financial depression; answered by S. A. Cally. Selection, O. R. Patingall. Query—What are the rights of the laboring classes? Bro. Hedden.

Essay-The poetry of everyday life; Miss

Mary Brighton.
Query—What is the greatest enemy of the laboring classes? response by Mrs. Tuttle.
Recitation—Miss Maud Cady.
Address by County Examiner Cholett Cady—

How may we improve the common schools? Reading of the Grange Quarterly, Miss O.

What is true hospitality? answered by Mrs. Blount.

Essay—Early education, Miss S. M. Smith.

Bro. Stevens—subject not named.

All Patrons are invited. Get posted on the queries or the school question, and take part in the discussions.

The next regular meeting of Lenawee County Pomona Grange will be held with Medina Grange at the Academy building, Medina, on Wednesday, August II, 1886, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp. A good literary program, consisting of music, recitations, essays and discussions, will be carried out in the afternoon. All Patrons are cordially invited to attend. Fifth Degree to be conferred in the evening.

E. R. POUCHER, Sec. ning. Adrian, July 18, 1886. E. R. POUCHER, Sec.

A GOOD TIME.—The next meeting of the Kent County Pomona Grange will be held with the Whitneyville Grange, commencing on the third Wednesday (18) in August next and will continue two days. An excellent program has been prepared and will be given Wednesday afternoon in open Grange, to which the public are invited. It is expected that there will be a large attendance. H. C. HAYADONE. arge attendance. H. Grand Rapids, July 21, 1886

A REGULAR session of Van Buren County Pomona Grange will meet with Porter Grange on Thursday, August 12, at 10 o'clock.

Hartford, July 22, 1886.

J. E. PACKER, Sec.

PLEASE notice in the GRANGE VISITOR that PLEASE notice in the GRANGE VISITOR that the annual picnic of the Grangers and Farmers of Montcalm County will be held at Clifford Lake, five miles west of Stanton, Aug. 27, 1886. Mrs. Mayo, Lecturer of the State Grange, has been engaged as speaker. Everybody invited.

Yours, fraternally, O. F. Mason,
Chairman Com. Arrangements.

Stanton, Mich., July 21, 1886.

on, Mich., July 21, 1886.

THE Grangers' Inter-State Picnic Exhibition opens Monday, August 30, 1886, at Williams' Grove, thirteen miles southwest of Harrisburg,

The thirteenth annual Inter-State Picnic-Exhibition, under the anspices of the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia. West Virginia, New Jersey and Delaware, will open at Williams' Grove, Cumberland Co., Pa., on Monday, August 30, 1886, and continue until Saturday, September 4th. Excursion rates at reduced fare will be ar-

ranged over the principal roads in Pennsylvania and adjoining States.

Agricultural and scientific addresses, by promi-

nent farmers and statesmen, will be delivered on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Over three thousand persons will encamp in the Grove from Monday until Saturday. The grounds will be lighted by electric light, and special literary, scientific and educational enter tainments will be provided each evening.

Newspaper men in general are specially in-vited to be present, and to them will be extended all the courtesies and conveniences of the Committee Headquarters. Manufacturers of agricultural and domestic

implements and machinery, and breeders of good stock, will do well to make a note of this exhibi-Last year over one hundred thousand farmers,

representing twenty States, attended this gathering; and from present indications the number will be much greater this year. Over three hundred manufacturers of agricultural implements, and a large number of raisers of fine have already made application for space for exhibition.

Members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry,

and their families and friends, may be supplied with tents on the grounds by making early ap-plication. Circulars, giving full details of the arrangements, will be issued by August 1st.

R. H. THOMAS, Gen Manager Inter-State Picnic-Exhibition Mechanicsburg, Pa.

THE next meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange will be held at the hall of Mt. Hope Grange at Hill's Corners, on Tuesday, August 10, 1886, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The afternoon session of this day will be open to the public at which time the following program will be pre-

Address of welcome, W. J. Jones. Response, Freman Franklin. A Talk About Apples, W. A. Brown. Essay, Miss Florence Hartsell. Our System of Crop Reports, Alvin Morley.
The Lessons of the Season, by those persons called to respond by the Worthy Master.
Fraternally, S. V. WILSON, Sec.
Berrien Springs, Mich, July 23, 1886.

Branch County Pomona Grange will hold a meeting with Union Grange on Thursday, Aug. 19, Union Grange entertaining. The Grange will be opened in the 4th degree at 10 A. M. and the regular business transacted; all 4th degree members heartily welcomed. The afternoon cuffed." members heartily welcomed.

meeting will be public. The literary exercises to consist of the voluntary contributions of all the members. This was arranged by a vote of the Grange at its last meeting so that each member will feel themselves in honor bound to consider the contribution of the con tribute their mite for the general good, choosing their own subject, whether grave or gay, truth or fiction, they will be acceptable. Patrons, this is entirely in your hands; let it not be an unmerited trust.

EVILY A. HORTON, Lecturer.

THE next session of the Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, will be held with Watertown Grange on Wednesday, Aug. 17, commencing at 10:30 A. M. A good literary program will be presented. All 4th degree members are cordially invited. Subject for discussion:

Program That the independent voter is the

Resolved, That the independent voter is the exemplary citizen. Evening meeting public.

I. D. REDMOND, Lec.

VAN BUREN County Grange will hold its next quarterly session at Porter Grange hall Thursday, August 12, 1886. The program consists of pi-

oneer subjects.

Paper — "Societies of farmers thirty years ago." Bro. Geo. Welden, Porter.

Paper—"Schools of early days in Michigan."
Bro. Dr. A. J. Kinne, Decatur.
Essay—"Social and intellectual privileges of the farmer's wife forty years ago." Sister Lottie Warner, Paw Paw.

Warner, Paw Paw.

Paper—"Celebrations in Michigan during its infancy." Bro. Samuel Hoppin, Bangor.

Essay—"My first week of housekeeping." Sister H. L. Northrop, Lawrence.

Paper—"Agriculture of this country in its early days." Bro. D. Woodman, Paw Paw.

By order of the executive committee no part of the meeting will be public.

All Patrons are cordially invited to be present.

MRL. C. B. CHARLES, Lecturer.

THE next meeting of the Ionia County Grange will be held with Kean Grange on Wednesday, August 18, commencing at 10 A. M. COMMITTEE.

THE Farmers' Annual Picnic in connection with Clarkston Grange, will be held August 10 in Fisher's Grove, Lashabaw Plains. Worthy Master Luce will address the meeting. Everybody invited. E. Foster.

Øbitnaries,

NOTT-

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master to remove from the scene of his earthly labors our esteemed brother and Past Worthy Master, Wm. Nott, therefore

Resolved, That as a Grange we deeply and sincerefy mourn the death of a most worthy brother and friend, and hereby record our high estimation of his character as a citizen and a

Patron. Resolved, That we tender to the family deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Nott, and also be sent to our local papers and to the GRANGE VIS-ITOR, with a request for their publication.

Resolved, That our hall, and our charter,

which bears Bro. Nott's name, be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, and a page of our record be set apart as a memorial of him.

GARDNER-

Inland, July 10, 1886.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved sister, Marie L. Gardner, of Inland Grange, No. 503, we do hereby adopt the following resolution: Resolved, That we offer our heartfelt sympa-

thies to the bereaved husband and friends of the Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of this Grange, a copy be pre-sented to the bereaved husband, and also be published in the GRANGE VISITOR.

THE bill which passed the Senate the other day prohibiting members of Congress from accepting employment as attorneys or otherwise for land-grant railways, was so clearly proper that only eleven Senators ventured to record their votes against it. Yet one of those who voted for it afterward mustered courage enough to defy public decency by moving a reconsideration. The audacity of this move is phenomenal. There are measures pending in Congess which propose to compel the land-grant roads to pay what they owe the Government, and the bill simply prohibits the employment of members who will have to vote on these measures as attorneys or lobbyists for the delinquent corporations. The Senators who oppose the bill might be expected to approve the conduct of a public prosecutor who should accept retainers from thieves he was employed to prosecute. -Knights of Labor.

THE Sunday Truth, of Buffalo, says: "Senator Evarts, in speaking against the Senate bill to prohibit senators or congressmen from acting as counsel for land grant railroad companies, the other day, said that 'an act of Congress could not make a dishonest senator any more than it could a handcuffed pickpocket.' But Mr. Evarts knows as well as the people, or he ought to, that pocketbooks are safe when the thief is hand-

Communications.

A Question of Public Morals-The Problem Answered.

A communication signed "Tax-payer," in one of our leading papers recently, headed, "A Problem for Solution," asks the question: "How long 60 saloons must be yearly licensed to bring us virtue, sobriety, peace and good order?" "How many more must be added to these 60 to furnish places of amusement and moral culture of Christian fathers and mothers, boys and girls, young men and young women, and to aid in all that tends to promote purity, good order and personal liberty in our homes and among the people?" Then follows the searching inquiry: "What of the future?" One who has studied the problem somewhat would respectfully submit the following brief enumeration of causes that conspire to establish and maintain these lawful places of business, where liquor is dispensed as a legalized commodity; where saloon doors stand invitingly open upon all our main thoroughfares, and the noise of ribald laughter, profanity, the gurgling of drink, and the jingle of glasses may be heard far into the hours of the night. The answer to this "sum of human villanies" may be subdivided thus—:

1. So long as the Government of the United States is the principal co-partner and major beneficiary in the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks to the people of the United States-its dividend, share and profits of the "trade" the past year being estimated at \$100,000,000!-

2. So long as under the special tax law of this State, this city derives an annual income of \$13,107.60 from the traffic in drinks within the city limits, which is an abatement of taxes that would otherwise be levied upon the just as famous resort, Lincoln Park. Skirting well as the unjust, and so long as the business thus taxed is legalized, made one and one-fourth miles the blue respectable and entitled to take rank alongside any legitimate branch of business or public industry.-

3. So long as Members of Congress, Governors, State Legislators, Mayors, Aldermen, Prosecuting Attorneys, Magistrates, Chiefs of Police, Constables, and all other persons in authority, obtain their seats through the good-will, contributions, influence and votes of liquor dealers, manufacturers, saloon jacent unimproved portion, for which keepers, whisky drinkers, and their work several men are constantly emreprobate allies-comprehensively designated as "the whisky element"—without the support of which the noblest, truest, and most exemplary character broad prairie, presenting all of its beauin our midst, nominated for public office, would be shamefully and overwhelmingly defeated .-

4. So long as lawyers, doctors, bankers, politicians, capitalists, merchants, leading citizens, and all persons engaged | delightfully secluded. Nestling among in industrial enterprises do not interfere with or oppose in any appreciable rich in dark velvety lawns and sparkway the whisky business, for fear of os- ling fountains. tracism, abuse, boycotting and personal

injury of their persons and property.-5. So long as this type of sin, plated with gold, erects stately mansions, rides in fine carriages, dispenses munificent Park, passes through its eastern border, gifts, receives the plaudits of the multi- gracefully winding about as the white a great variety of inhabitants. Lying tude; and fashionable society without sandy beach alternately advances and at full length among the rocks or along discrimination, opens wide its doors and recedes. As we enter the Park by this the water's edge scaly alligators welcomes the dram-seller, the dram- drive the musty waters of Lake Michidrinker, the profligate, the profane, the gan suddenly burst upon the view, licentious, the vulgar, the illiterate, and | spreading out before us-a seemingly all who are rich in worldly possessions.

6. So long as the public press, the pulpit, and 90 per cent. at least of professing Christians and so-called temperance religiously, socially, commercially, or or join in any attempt or movement to a country churchyard. suppress the sale of liquor, so long will public "sentiment" and statutory entraffic. Defending the saloons in the lawful prosecution of their business, (making drunkards), the pulpit and as may chance to hear or read their exthe evil effects in a general way, but more particularly some special lamentable case of intemperance within their immediate knowledge; while multitudes day and night throng the counters of the whisky shops—lawful places of trade -drinking damnation to themselves and their posterity.

So long as these conditions exist, whisky and alcoholic beverages will not be declared contraband, but be held as regular articles of commerce. The Government may occasionally raid a few moonshiners in the woods-not in the lawns, lakes and hills. interest of good order and sobriety, but that the public treasury may not be robbed of its share of "blood money" -the price that whisky pays for the formal government sanction and authority to fill the land wih drunkards, the asylums, prisons, jails and almshouses with inmates, and to ruin both the bodies and souls of men. Oh, license! Oh, tax! What a blessing to mankind! Make them pay a round tax (good honest money it is, whether in the national, state or municipal treasury,) but do not attempt to stop the traffic! Ever since the days of Noah, who, as soon as he stepped out of the ark, planted a vineyard, made wine, got drunk and "lay naked in his tent," down to the present time, man has been a slave to his appetites and lusts and there is poverty, brutality, desolation and mourning in millions of homes.

whisky influence is so interwoven with our political methods and national life, would seemingly annihilate the other. The "cause of temperance" is not arrayed in antagonism against ordinary flesh and blood, but against governments, municipalities, statutory enactments, and powers; against drunkenness, licentiousness and moral rottenness in high places, against a "public sentiment" that demands free trade in whisky, and 'the devil take the hindmost.'

Perhaps"tax payer" boasts of the civilization, enlightenment and Christianity of the age-contributes money to send missionaries abroad to heathen lands. Let him take "a long look ahead" and see if he can discover even the faintest glimmer of the dawn of an abiding temperance reform. Let the heathen go, and let us begin preaching the gospel of godliness, temperance, faith puriour own sanctuaries; in our own halls even in the public streets and haunts of vice of the towns and cities of our Peninsular State.

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 12, '86.

Views of Chicago-No. 2.

LINCOLN PARK.

In the northeastern part of Chicago, is situated that most beautiful and terior. its eastern border its entire length of waters of Lake Michigan are seen rippling over the pebbly beach, from in width, and has therefore an area of more than 600 acres. The south half only, being as yet quite adequate, is improved; but every year large additions are being made from the adployed. The surface of the park is not a plain spreading out level in every direction, like some beautiful valley or with groups of trees and beautiful shrubbery effectually shut out distant posed. objects, making innumerable cozy nooks, the hills beautiful valleys wind about,

Lake View Drive, the finest and most delightful carriage-way in the city, extending along the lake shore from South Chicago to the northern limit of the boundless sea-in a wealth of mellow beauty and grandeur.

Away to the south the light-house at the source of water tunnel timidly lifts people are unwilling to take any stand its solid walls for many feet above the waves, yet seen in the distance appears politically against the saloon business, no larger than one of the tombstones in

Dotting the waters in all directions are vessels of every description, from actments uphold and perpetuate the the majestic propeller with its hundreds of passengers to the little skiff just large enough for two. Occasionally a sturdy little tug is seen headed for the harbor, press content themselves with spasmod- leaving behind a long, dark trail of ic appeals to the moral sense of such smoke suspended in the foggy air, through which the snow-white sails of hortations; perhaps sincerely deploring many a pleasure yacht glisten in the sun with more brilliant glances and changes of color than all the painters in the world could imitate. Nearer the shore little children of all classes are wading and playing in the pure waters all forgetful of the unwholesome, contaminated air of the city.

At the northern end the drive winds gracefully to the west and south around a range of hills that have heretofore cut off the view of the Park, and breaks up into innumerable thoroughfares leading in every direction among beautiful

. Near the center of the Park are located the conservatory and greentropical trees and plants. Orange and lemon trees bearing flowers and fruit; broad palms with their thick leaves 10 feet in length; huge ferns attaining almost the proportions of trees; the Indian Rubber tree bearing a striking resemblance to the pawpaw of our own roadside, are a few of the many objects of interest to the visitor. In the hothouses, too, are grown the flowers that are from time to time to succeed each other in adorning the acres of flower-beds in the Park. It is indeed a hopeless task to attempt to describe these great flower gardens. Sunken gravel walks wind about with graceful curves, branching and again converging to sur- stones bears record to the same disround little plats of smooth cut lawn in astrous conflagration. which the flower-beds and designs are

and Prohibitionists may see, the fathers, succession of plants for the season so may see, that the great army of vice when the plants in any bed have reached and intemperance is thoroughly en- maturity they are replaced by other trenched everywhere. Particularly, the varieties from the hot-houses. Each bed contains no more than three or four varieties, arranged to bloom at the same that, to uproot and destroy the one, time. Early in summer one may see rows of red, yellow, white and variegated tulips bordering groups of many tinted peonias. From the first warm glances of spring till the warning frost of October mantle of green there is no perceptible break in the broad panorama of beauty.

Crossing by a rustic bridge the miniature river flowing through the Park we enter that part most frequented by visitors-the part containing the animals, the most noted feature of Lincoln Park. It is some 40 acres in extent, and is situated in the central part of the Park. It is covered with groups of little hills having stone steps reaching their summits, and in the sides of which excavations are made to contain the dens of all the larger animals. These dens are built of a species of limestone ty, and upright living—the abandonment with many a jutting crag, irregular colof heathenish doctrines and vices-in umn, or overhanging rock, over which a stream of the purest water comes of legislation; by our own firesides; yea, trickling down to supply a little pool in one corner. A snug lair is provided for each den, while with numerous boulders scattered about the uneven floors we almost seem to have discovered the animals in their native haunts, only a step removed from the surroundings of their mountain or forest homes. Openings below the dens are made secure by a double iron grating, and above they somewhat apart from her centers of are bordered by a strong iron fence trade and commerce and artfully isolated over which, as we reach the top of the from the heat and confusion of the city, hill, we may look down into their in-

In these enclosures may be found the mountain lion, several species of wolves, black, brown, cinnamon, grizzly and polar bears, red and gray foxes, besides many smaller animals such as the racwhich the park extends back in gentle coon, groundhog, badger and prairie undulations, miniature bluffs and dog. A deep pool of water, some 35 broad stretches three-fourths of a mile feet in diameter, with a rocky lair in feet in diameter, with a rocky lair in the center contains the sea-lions, and a smaller one is the home of a pair of beavers, whose building instincts keep them ever busy in constructing an imaginary dam of the branches and sticks from which they have taken the bark for food. The basin containing the fishotters is entirely enclosed by a conical screen of heavy wire. A small cage of two compartments confines a pair of large wildcats, which are ever walking ties simultaneously; but on every hand from side to side of their narrow enminature hills dotted here and there closure as if fretting at any other restraint than their native forest im-

Moose and deer are kept in an enclosure of some five acres, having a high fence about it and a large pool in the center, and similar yards are provided for the Cashmere goats, buffalos and caribou or reindeer. A wire house 20 feet high with a dome-shaped roof is divided into various apartments supplied with pools of water, perches, swings, kennels and nests, and contains seen basking in the sun, seemingly lifeless, save when some huge green turtle tumbles carelessly over them into the water. On perches and in nests near the roof eagles, white and gray owls, and crows, mingle together in perfect harmony. One, a venerable bald eagle, while sitting on a jutting crag, deftly catches in his talons pieces of meat thrown to him by his keeper. White and black rabbits, doves, quails and pigeons occupy other apartments. In a similar cage black, gray and fox squirrels vie in mischievousness with

the jay and magpie. At this season of the year the moose and deer are developing their new growth of horns which, covered with soft velvety skin, present a curious mosslike appearance. Nor must we forget to mention the sleepy sandhill crane, one of the drollest birds imagin-

The animals are fed and cared for by experienced and skillful keepers; and if love of native freedom could ever be forgotten they must enjoy life. They have been mostly donated to the Park by individuals. The collection comprises most of the animals of our own country, besides many from other lands.

The river flowing through the Park expands near its southern end into a chain of winding silvery lakes, connected by pebbly channels over which pretty bridges pass uniting various walks and houses containing a great variety of rare drives. Many varieties of rare water fowls float fearlessly on these clear waters, while rowboats are ever gliding about with their loads of merrymakers.

A statue representing a dusky warrior and his family commemorates the former inhabitants of Chicago, and a monument, recently unveiled, sur-mounted by a figure of Schiller, marks the place which that great poet holds in the hearts of her German citizens. A cozy refreshment house on the western side is of interest to us as being built entirely from the ruins of the great fire, and near at hand a fused mass of nails, horseshoes, stoves, safes and

"Tax-payer" wonders at the apathy of artistic beauty of men, but he may see, the W. C. T. U. and symmetry. Each bed has its regular refreshing drives and roll rapidly to-neath our feet, but the atmosphere mothers, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters, and the world of mankind that while some are being planted or contemplating the beauty and grandeur of this miniature world—Lincoln Park. is a feeling of possession in our fields, our gardens, and our homes, which noth-F. H. SPAULDING.

From my Diary.

TEACHING. Assume that the right is in the ascendent and go ahead. Nothing so braces up the heart as the contemplation of what is good and hopeful in the actual life of man. If great is the evil changes to brown and gold nature's dark of modern life, great is the good; and the active work of the good must crowd out the active work of the evil. The most happiness and the most personal force will always come from the teacher who assumes that the right is in the ascendent. A despondent or cross teacher will affect the minds of all in the schoolroom. Hope makes the case more hopeful. The younger Pitt gave way too easily to grief and thus shortened a life that had years of happiness and national usefulness before it. He who, like an Atlas, carried England on his youthful shoulders, lacked hope that takes a long look ahead and finds encouragement that will tide it over pres-

ent troubles. Napoleon's brilliant triumph at Austerlitz disheartened Pitt. He should have gathered up the averages for English life and history, found strength and worked for a Waterloo. The evil genius of the present day, one that most affects young men is impatience. If one has escaped the perils of infancy and childhood, and has reached twenty, life then is full of ambuscades for him. Nothing will keep him honest and safe but patience in doing his work well and faithfully, patience in waiting for his weekly or monthly pay, patience in waiting to grow into full manhood and solid business attainments and worldly possessions. Each day of childhood, like each day of manhood, belongs to the final quantity that makes the full man. But the young can not wait. They do not plan their conduct for a forty-year period, but they try to crowd it into one brief and perhaps criminal day. It took the strength of all their years, the combined virtue and intelligence and ability of youth, manhood and mature life, to make a Franklin, Washington, Lincoln, Macauley, a Gladstone or a John Bright. There is seen a gradual flow of drops to one final stream. We all travel over one great road. Our lives are made up of all we have read, studied or got from men, of all we have seen and done, of all places we have visited and of all experiences we have met, whether of grief or gladness. This road begins with infancy, continues on in childhood, through manhood, and ends with old age; we are all traveling it. And each period of this life must contribute somethingdo its part for the final result-full manhood. Each period should produce its part towards full development. The French Protestant writer, preacher and statesman has said that the teacher of youth is the master of society. But he only repeated what Aristotle, who taught great Alexander to subdue the world, had said 2,000 years ago, "The fate of

"Rural Lite."

the young."

(Essay read before the Berrien County Farmers Institute in February last.)

V. B.

Mr. President, Members of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:-"Rural Life" has presented itself as a subject worthy of consideration, and the associations therewith have found place among the earliest recollections of my life. Scenes beautiful and grand have made lasting impressions that time can never blot from memory's casket. Impressions that have influenced the purity of the thoughts and feelings of my whole life. As a child I stand gazing upon the placid waters of the beautiful forest casting dark shadows that lengthen as "twilight's hour steals gently o'er the earth." There is something within ordinary track of learning is thrown that reveals to us the loveliness of Na ture, brings back the freshness of youthful feelings, revives the relish for simple by embracing opportunities improve pleasures, keeps unquenched the enthuour being, strengthens our interest in human nature by vivid delineations of its tenderest and loftiest feelings, and like food, destroyed by use, but rather more tenderly nourished than in the and begins from year to year to investithe atmosphere, the gathering of clouds, the fertility of the earth, the source of beast." Daniel Webster said: "If we agencies, and the study of electricity!

Man may unquestionably enjoy the same sensations in the city. Surround- dust, but if we work upon the immortal ed by the work of human hands, he may look up and bless the power which bestowed such faculties and means upon his creatures. But it is a fact lets something which will brighten to which few will pretend to deny that the all eternity." The most inventive talmore the mind is interested and occupied with artificial things, the more it is en farm labor, and I think I might safely carried away from the truth that is in say that genius, that God-given spark nature. In the city a man may step out of intelligence, has concentrated her of his door upon common ground; the force in directing the manufacture of house he lives in is precisely like his machinery and conveniences for the farneighbor's; one of a number he may return to without attachment and leave upon the face of the globe. There is without regret. But in the country not hard work to be performed both for the only the grass we tread on, the path, mental and physical powers, and we en-But the cool May afternoon is fading the trees, the birds that sing above our noble it according to the degree of per-

ward the dusty city forgetting all else in around us seems to be our own. There our gardens, and our homes, which nothing but separation can destroy. And when absent we pine to trace again the familiar walks, and wonder whether the woods or lawns are looking the same as when they received our last farewell; and, indeed, a great deal may be made of the few facts which do transpire in the country. "Impossible," exclaims the precocious youth learned in civic lore, "you only hear the news once a week, and as to your facts, what are they? Nothing but the return of the swallows, seed time and harvest, a shower ot rain, or a thunder storm, and what is all this to the community at large?" I answer, it is a good deal to the community at large; a good deal to those who choose to reflect. It is true we are sometimes a week later than you in learning what has been the movement of some foreign army, that a Cabinet minister has been dismissed, or that an elopement has occurred in high life. There are even similar facts never reaching us at all, which is proof that they are of as little importance to us as the building of our roofs, the scattering of our grain, or the reaping of our corn is to you. You snatch up the Morning Post and read of some interesting elopement; we learn with as much interest that a hawk has seized our favorite dove. You read that a once popular statesman has been overthrown by the strength of an opposing party; we hear that a former servant of our own has been dismissed from his place. You read, perhaps, of the dismemberment of Poland; while we are startled with the intelligence that the fox is making dreadful ravages among our poultry. What follows? Our conclusions are, at least, as philosophical as yours, and if we take time to reflect we will find that the weak must be victims of the strong all the world over, that cruelty and wrong are permitted to deface the glory of the earth for reasons which neither of us can understand.

We hail the birds of spring as the blessed messengers of hope; the seed is scattered in faith; the harvest is reaped in joy; the rains descend, and we give thanks for the opening of those fountains whose source and whose seal is above the thunder's roll, and we bow before the terrors of the Almighty.

I wish men, and women, too, would sometimes pause in their pursuit after mere verbal knowledge to think for themselves; and to turn away occasionally from the pile of fresh books accumulating daily to that which never was and never can be written—the wide fields of Nature; not only as they lie spread before their view, but as it expands in their own minds, teaching them by the gradual unfolding of eternal principles of truth, that we have faculties of the heart as well as the head, and that we must render an account of a moral as well as an intellectual na-

It is not by merely dwelling in the country that men become poetical, nor by working their way by fair and honorable means to pecuniary independempires depends on the education of ence that they necessarily sacrifice the best part of their nature. We have duties we owe ourselves and duties we owe others. We are social beings, and only in mingling with each other can we hope to maintain a cheerful mind. The bountiful Creator has supplied his creatures with sources of happiness so varied that the meanest peasant may find them in his daily path, while to the liberal minded earth, air and ocean teem with delight. Our great minds drink deep from Nature's fount.

'Tis said, "knowledge is power," but neither is knowledge all that we live for nor power all that we enjoy. Yet when the facilities are multiplying every day, when it has become almost as difficult to remain unlearned as to learn, Seneca Lake, outlined by the waving when the memory is stored with a fund open to the multitude, not only should we desire to benefit those around us, but siasm which warmed the springtime of strive to cultivate a taste for something where, tell me will these thoughts be augmented and perfected; and there is no body of knowledge so complete but country. As the mind acquires strength | that it may acquire accession in passing through the minds of millions. It has gate what a field of inquiry lies before been said, "Education makes more difus?—The fall of the rains, the density of ference between man and man than Nature has made between man and streams, the planetary system, chemical work upon marble it will perish, if we work upon brass time will efface it, if we rear temples they will crumble into minds, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and our fellow man, we engrave upon these tabents have been brought to bear to lightmers more than in any one direction

fection we reach in the performance of during the last 20 years. But has the wife of President Garfield was at one time so situated that she with her own family and found enjoyment in it because of the enthusiasm she was enabled of her success in breadmaking. There and which is not impossible to be real-Farmer White gives his views as follows and many can sympathize with him. He

You may talk o' the joys o' the farmer, An' envy his free, easy life, You may sit at his bountiful table, An' praise his industrious wife. Ef you chopped in the woods in the winter, Or follered the furrer all day, With a team of unruly young oxen
An' feet heavy loaded with clay,
Ef you held the old plow, I'm a thinkin'
You'd sing in a different way.

You may dream o' the golden eyed daisies, An' lilies that wear such a charm, But it gives me a heap o', hard labor To keep 'em from spilin' my farm. You may pictur' the skies in their splendor, The landscape so full o' repose, But I never get time to look at 'em, Except when it rains or it snows. You may sing o' the song birds o' summer; I'll tend to the hawks an' the crows.

You may write o' the beauties o' natur', An' dwell on the pleasures o' toil; But the good things we hev on our table All hev to be dug from the soil; An' our beautiful, bright, golden butter, Perhaps you may never hev lurned, Makes a heap o' hard work for the wimmen, It hez to be cheerfully churned; An' the cheeses, so plump in the pantry, All have to be lifted and turned.

When I come from the hay field in summer, With stars gleamin' over my head, When I milk by the light o' my lantern, And wearily crawl into bed; When I think o' the work o' the morrer, And worry fur fear it might rain, When I hear the loud roar o' the thunder, An' wife she begins to complain— Then it seems as if life was a burden, With nothing to hope for or gain.

Many truths does it set forth, but now as the civilized world has made great strides in improvements, we feel positive we have much to hope for and gain, that our tasks are lighter and our hearts should be. We know that labor is just as irksome in towns and cities as in the rural districts and the cases of vice and misery more numerous. In the country man may be as brutish, as stultified and as incapable of every gentle and sublime emotion as in the city. He is gross, selfish and insensible to the happiness of others, but it is no more the fault of Nature when the eye has not been opened to behold her beauties than it is the musician's fault when his auditors are without hearing. Rural associations will not shut us from advantages in life. Growth is the "central cause" and meaning of the world. All Nature conspires to educate the spirit of use. Man more than any thing else was made to grow. He should acquire material for the exercise of his faculties. Innumerable aids will come from every quarter. Sunbeams flow down and play upon the earth and the life of a tree circulates from base to summit. So will the free soul absorb and grow from all that for which it has a liking.

Oh, what a glory does the world put on For him, who with a fervent heart, Goes forth and looks on duties Well performed and days well spent. For him the winds, aye, and the Yellow leaves shall have a voice And give him eloquent teaching. MRS. SYLVESTER PARKS.

Position of the Farmer.

[Essay read at the meeting of the St. Joseph County Grange by John W. Harrison and sent to the VISITOR for publication by order of the

Worthy Master and Patrons of Husbandry:-At the request of the Worthy Master of St. Joseph County Grange I have endeavored to present a few thoughts in regard to, What position shall the farmer of the future occupy? What shall be his social status? What shall be his place and influence in politics? Shall farmers, as a class, stand equal in the several relations of life with members of other classes of society? Such is the questioning which is constantly coming to the front to-day. We meet with it in every casual gathering of farmers. We find it the burden of many articles in our agricultural papers, and especially do we find it frequently brought up in the Grange Hall. And upon this subject do I now propose to give you a few thoughts, which a consideration of the subject has brought to my mind; and I shall try to tell what I think the future farmer will be in some directions, and also what he will not be. There has been a great advance in the social habits and intelligence of all classes of our people during the last 100 years. In the last century it was not lusion the idea that any calling can uncommon to count by scores, in every township, people who could neither read nor write, people who regarded books man or woman engaged in any calling as a realm into which they could not that elevates or degrades it. As I have enter; and if they had, they would have found but a very meager supply in com- will be persons of intelligence and reparison with what may be in every per-son's hands to-day. Then, the lecture, must wake up to the truth, that this is the lyceum, the social gatherings of not going to come upon them without various kinds, which the people of today are wont to attend, were not in existence. And, I think to these things: direction. The Order of Patrons of the broadcast sowing of books and Husbandry is to-day laying a good papers all over the land, the establish- foundation for the rearing of such a suing of lecture courses, lyceums, etc., and perstructure, but the present generation to the habit people have of meeting of farmers can not expect to complete together on so many different occa- the work; they must look to our young sions, are we largely indebted for the people to carry on, to enlarge and fill progress that has been made, especially out the work now begun. And to the was all right on this subject, they could ine in any portion of the Dominion.

whatever task seems before us. The farming community, as a class, kept pace with other classes of society, in taking advantage of these things? hands ministered to the wants of her While there has been great advancement and improvement among them, I think we must admit that they have fallen beto throw into her daily tasks and proud hind other classes of our people, not because of any natural inability to apis, of course, in every vocation of life preciate and appropriate the advantages extremes which sooner or later we meet of which I have spoken, but because of the nature of the occupation in which ized in the life of one person. Old they are engaged; living isolated from each other; at a distance from town, where all the helps to improvement are apt to center; while those of our people residing in our town and villages, having constant access to all these means of acquiring knowledge, and living in daily as we would like; the world is moving communication with each other, as a class have naturally been benefitted pose that if we could leave the world more. But what if such conclusions are for 25 years and then come back, we correct. Shall we draw the humiliating inference that such results are inevitable? That the farmer must always remain behind his brother tradesman or mechanic, in point of intellectual development? No. Never will we admit that an occupation selected by the Creator, Himself, for a large share of the inhabitants of the world is in itself degrading, and is necessarily at variance with the growth of intelligence, with the development of a true manhood and womanhood among us, and with the lifting up of our lives to such a plane of intelligence and usefulness as the Creator from the first intended his creatures may believe in the transmutation of should occupy.

> The farmer of to-day does not stand where the farmer of 100, or even 50, years ago stood, and the farmer of the future is not going to stand where we stand to-day. But you ask how will the change be made. Through various agencies; among which I predict that the principle of association as exemplified by the Grange, will be one of the chief. Then, too, the future farmer will be more of a reader, and his reading will be different from that of his brother of to-day. The simply partisan paper will be read less, and the truly political paper more, for the reason that he will care less for the partisan, but vastly more for those great political questions that will belong to his day, as there have been those that belonged to us, and to every age that has preceded ours. He will make more of a study of what we call political economy; try to see how Legislation is going to effect his interests, not with that selfish and narrow vision which can see nothing but from the dollar and cent point of view, but he will look from a standpoint which will certainly take into account justice to him as a farmer; but in the spirit of that broad charity inculcated by our Order he will not deny that justice due all other classes of society. His reading will be different again in another respect. He will not exclude from his list the light reading of his day, because it is necessary to meet one of the various wants of our intellectual nature. It is to our studies what the condiments on our tables are to our food. But he will not live on that kind of food, as I am afraid too many of our people are now doing. He will be a student of the history, not only of his own country, but also of those others from whom we have largely received our code of laws, and whose traditions have done much to mold our habits in doing and thinking; a student that he may avoid the errors they may have fallen into and improve on their good things. He will also devote a good deal of his reading time to the study of such books and papers as treat more directly of matters connected with his business, the teachings of science and experience combine in regard to agriculture. And here I would say that I hope the future farmer will have the benefit of a comprehensive experiment station in connection with our agricultural schools, and that they will do for him what the individual farmer has neither the time or money to do for himself in that line.

The future farmer will be a man of culture and intelligence and therefore will respect himself and demand that respect from others to which he is entitled, and while courteous to all he will drop that servility of manner that now so largely marks his intercourse with the members of other classes of society, especially of what we call the learned professions, and will learn to respect and defer to the members of such professions, not because they may be minbecause he will find one whose learning makes him an honor to the profession he has chosen and whose private character will entitle him to the respect of all. He will drop as a snare and a deeither degrade or elevate a person, and will realize the great truth that it is the said, the man and woman on the farm must wake up to the truth, that this is any effort, but will be the growth of hard work and much time spent in that

young men and young women of our Order I would say in all kindness, you will not, can not do it unless you make it the object of your lives. It is only to be obtained by much reading and much thinking of a kind that will be much more like hard work than recreation. You may drift into the follies and frivolities of the age and catch them without any effort, much the same as you might catch the smallpox or measles, but the work I have sketched out for you will never be taken in that through every source of instruction, unkind of a way, but will surely come as the result of earnest, untiring effort, and in response to that only.

But do not let us be discouraged if such changes do not take place as fast much faster than we think it is. I supshould realize that things had been moving swiftly toward a better time; but while we are here we are apt to overlook what is going on around us, and come to the conclusion that if the world does move at all it is going back-wards. I think very likely that if some of us here to-day could look back to the doings of our ancestors we might find some of them engaged in drowning witches at Salem, or perhaps trying to learn what is in store for them by consulting a gypsy, and if we have outgrown such folly let us be thankful and learn to be charitable to the man who yet wheat or timothy into chess, or who may be out gazing into the face of the moon to learn when to plant his potatoes or to shingle his barn, believing that time, the great educator, will eventually set him right.

There are indications all around of a change for the better in the condition of the laborers of the world; and while I believe that no right-minded person can fail to condemn and abhor some of the means made use of by the Knights of Labor and other labor organizations, yet I also believe that the principle of association, when these gross errors shall have been weeded out, is the true source of good to the working man. The world is also moving swiftly in the direction of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, and just in proportion to the workingman's temperance and morality will the time be hastened when the evils that now attend him will be done away. And in order to hasten that day let us fully realize that no mere material prosperity, whether of the individual or of the community at large, can ever be a substitute for uprightness of character as a means of lifting up that community to a proper conception of the duties and responsibilities of life, which must be seen before we can hope to see the evils that now afflict society removed.

Three Cheers for Congress.

Hurrah! Hurrah!! and make the welkin ring all over this great world as it never did before since the morning stars sang together and the sons of God shouted for joy.

The world is moving more rapidly than common in the right direction. Why, she is on wheels, and, did you know that Congress was accelerating the motion and by and by we shall be going at the rate of 2:40, with almost inconceivable velocity against our worst foe (a greater enemy to peace, happiness and prosperity in this life than every thing else combined) until we shall dash it in pieces like a potter's vessel. Congress has laid the ax at the root of the tree this time in dead earnest as she never did before. She has struck the key note to the song never before sung which will vibrate and reverberate all over this vast universe, giving joy and happiness unto all the people thereof.

Why, Dennison, what's the matter with you? Are you crazy? Yes, with joy and gladness indescribable. Why, I have just read some of the most glorious news ever heard by mortal ear. Congress has done one of the best things she ever did, and if I should say it was the very best of all else put together, I believe I might prove it by some good witnesses. The name of that gentleman who introduced "The National Scientific Temperance Bill," (recently passed by the unanimous votes of the Senate and only eight votes against it in the House, published in the GRANGE VISITOR of July 1, 1886)—yes, and I will include the names of all

the Members of Congress who voted isters, lawyers, teachers or doctors, but for it, will yet be rendered immortal by every impartial historian as coming next to the Father of our Country in the record of everlasting remembrance. I wish I was capable of compliment-

ing them as they very justly deserve for the final consummation of this most grand and glorious transaction. They have just laid the foundation to commence doing what I have been tell-

ing my neighbors for 25 years must be done before prohibition could be en-

I have also told them occasionally during this time that if the mothers were all right on the subject of temperance and would bring up their children the lifetime of one or two generations, in any age of the world's history, they might dethrone King Alcohol and bury him and all his interests into everlasting oblivion beyond the possibility of the least shadow of hope of a resurrection.

put a stop to this business, but the trouble lies in wrong education.

I have told them that ever since old Uncle Noah's drunken frolic every coming generation all the way along down the ages had been taught by their parents, their neighbors and by their ministers, by precept and example, that God never made any thing in vain, that liquor was included among the good gifts of God, and they verily believed it because it had been taught them til they thought it was good to keep them warm in cold weather and cool in hot weather, to keep them in good health when they were well, and to cure them when sick, and to increase their strength so as to double their physical endurance, so that the use of it had become engrafted into their very being, making them the most abject slaves to its perpetual use as a beverage, until you might as well undertake to arrest the progress of a northwest cyclone or a Dakota blizzard by shaking your old head across its pathway, as to expect to enforce the prohibition of its sale and use as a beverage, until this erroneous education of all these past ages can be corrected by scientific knowledge of the fact that alcohol, no matter where found nor how much diluted with the best drink imaginable, nor how immensely sugar-coated, it is alcohol still (and these drinkers would not want any of those drinks if the alcohol was taken out of them) and is injurious to the human being when used as a beverage. Now, let every State Legislature in this Union pass that same law (or make a better one if they can) and see to it that it is most thoroughly enforced, and the next generation or two will destroy the liquor business with a vengeance that knows no mercy.

Every newspaper in the United States which does not publish this law and republish it every six months until every State Legislature adopts it, and continue to do all that is necessary to make the people acquainted with it and help to enforce it, I shall stand ready to accuse them of being consecrated to the liquor interest. Yours truly, in the interest of every thing that is right and against everything that is wrong,
D. A. Dennison.

Miscellaneous.

Strength for To-Day.

Strength for to-day is all that we need, . As there never will be to-morrow; For to-morrow will prove but another to-day. With measure of joy and sorrow.

Then why forecast the trials of life, With such sad and grave persistence. And wait and watch for a crowd of ill That has as yet, no existence!

Strength for to-day—what a precious boon
For earnest souls who labor!
For the willing hands that minister To the needy friend or neighbor.

Strength for to-day, that the weary hearts
In the battle for right may quail not;
And the eyes bedimmed by bitter tears In their search for light may fail not.

Strength for to-day on the down-hill track For the travelers near the valley; That up, far up on the other side Ere long they may safely rally.

Strength for to-day that our precious youth May happily shun temptation. And build from the rise to the set of the sun On a strong and sure foundation.

Strength for to day, in house and home To practice forbearance sweetly; To scatter kind words and loving deeds, Still trusting in God completely.

Strength for to-day is all that we need, And there never will be a to-morrow; For to-morrow will prove but another to-day, With its measure of joy and sorrow.

—Philadelphia Times.

From every side come complaints that the strikes are injuring business. Manufacturers are loth to make contracts, fearing that strikes may cause loss. Buyers are slow to purchase, feeling uncertain about the future. Prices are lowered to attract trade, and this affects the values of farm products. Mechanics and craftsmen of every degree are organizing in every section, and "history is being made" by the great strides which both labor and capital are making towards a better understanding of is in progress which we believe to be all in the interests of peace and harmony among men, employers and employed. The leaders among the workmen seem possessed of sound judgment and earnest patriotism. Strikes, boycotting and anarchism are no part of their program, and unruly demagogues who stir up the strife are being vigorously set upon by the great mass of their former followers, whose eyes have been opened to the duplicity of agitators who work chiefly for "soft jobs" and cheap glory.—Our Country Home.

KEROSENE EMULSION .- Milk Emulsion: To 1 part milk add 2 parts kerosene and churn by force pump or other agitation. The butter-like emulsion is diluted ad libitum with water. An easier method is to simply mix r part kerosene with 8 of milk. Soap Emulsion: as they ought to and might do, that in In 1 gal. hot water 1-2 lb. whale oil soap is dissolved. This, instead of milk, is mixed to an emulsion with kerosene in the same manner and proportions as

CANADA has secured laws making it I have told them that if the Church unlawful to sell oleomargarine or butter-

A Tramp's Reason.

"You are the third man that I have fed at the door to-day, and probably a hundred during the year. Why is it that strong, healthy-looking men who have the world of work to choose from are obliged to beg for food, and women who are restricted in their occupations are never seen traveling through the country moneyless?" I asked, as I handed him his rations.

"That's easy," said he. "Women marry and have somebody to take care of

"Who takes care of them when their husbands adopt the profession to tramp!" I asked. "When they have no other way and

are sick, they go to the poorhouse." "But the number of men in almshouses is generally three or four times greater than that of women, and the same is true of jails and prisons."

"Well," said he, in a bold manner, women have but few wants compared with men."

"What are they?" I asked. "Food and clothing are the greatest wants of both."

"The fact of it is," said he, "women don't chew, nor smoke, nor drink, and these things amount to more than the little it takes to eat and wear."

As "an honest confession is good for the soul," the stalwart fellow must have felt much better after such an acknowledgment, and I, too, after advising him to give up those luxuries, go to work and beware of ever troubling me again. He gave a critical, parting look at the house, as if he intended to fix it in his mind and avoid it in the future.-Pa-

THE duty of farmers to take an active interest in public affairs is being rapidly recognized and must soon be universally pronounced a necessity. The "Pacific Rural Press" says upon this

One direction in which we rejoice to find the agriculturist notably advancing is in his personal participation in the conduct of public affairs. View the matter broadly and it will be gratifying to discern how great progress he has made in this way during the last twenty years. About the first notable and effective appearance which we remember which the farmer, as such, made in the direction of a public policy was their successful work in the enactment of the wool tariff of 1877. Perhaps the next was the celebrated Granger Cases in favor of regulation of railroad corporations, about five years later. Since that time the farmers' influence in State and national affairs has come to be recognized and respected both by those who honored and those who feared it, and though persistent and organized opposition has been made it has advanced with the force of determination and consciousness of

In the light of recent revelations concerning the profligate disposal of our public lands, among which is the statement that five-sixths of the area of Florida has been given to what were largely swindling and now defunct corporations, the bill lately introduced into the U. S. Senate by Senator Plumb comes none too soon. It provides that no foreign person or corporation can hold any real estate in the United States except as acquired in the legal collection of debts; that no corporation can hold real estate whose stock is owned by foreigners to the amount of over ten per cent; that no corporation other than rail or canal companies can hold over 5,000 acres of land, and none of these any more than enough for the proper operation of its business, except such has already been legally granted by congress; and that all lands not necessary for the working of their business shall be disposed of by all railroads, etc., within ten years, or revert to the United States. We have wanted such a law as this for a long time, and we trust that the day is near when this will be on the statute books and enforced. The land is for the people.

THE War feature of the Century will be "Fredericksburg," described by Gentheir mutual relations. A revolution eral James Longstreet, and by General Darius N. Couch and General William Farrar Smith, the latter of whom were Union corps commanders in the battle. A short paper by Major J. Horace Lacy of Virginia, owner of the historic "Lacy House" opposite Fredericksburg, printed in the same number, describes "Lee at Fredericksburg." It contains the following paragraph; "I am the more moved to send you these reminiscences, as in the providence of God your magazine occupies the foremost place as the great pacificator between the North and the South, holding the even scales of equal and exact justice, and pouring light on every act and incident of the great Civil War. You have not raked amid the deceitful ashes of the past, to bring together upon the altar of sectional hate the live coals of that fire which once burned all too fiercely, but ever by kind, fair, and impartial utterances, giving both sides an equal show, you have poured oil upon the troubled waters and deserve that benediction which rests upon the peacemaker."

> THE New Jersey Senate has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine and other imitations.

The Grange Hisitor.

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A Visit in the Country.

SINCE the last issue of the VISITOR business called us into a corner town of this county, and we took good care to pull up at the hitching-post of a farmer friend about 7 P. M. And right here we confess to a mental arrangement before leaving home in the afternoon by which to test his hospitality.

Passing by the familiar chat of the evening, a restful sleep and an early breakfast, we come to the purpose of this writing-a brief description of what we saw on and about the premises of Sylvester Fredenberg, of Wakeshma. Everybody has heard of Wakeshma, and a good many people of this county know mine host.

Forty years ago this township was heavily timbered. Here and there strips and patches of the native forest still stand in its primitive beauty and majesty, but the most of it has disappeared before the destructive industry of farmers intent on compelling the forest to make way for the homes and comforts if not the luxuries that come of successful effort in this direction.

And here a little over thirty years ago our friend stuck his stake on about 100 acres of land. With a good wife, a good trade and persistent application, the forest has disappeared; large and commodious buildings, with every convenience that an active mind and a carpenter's skill could suggest, now occupy a prominent rise of ground on a well-travelled highway—and it is of these farm conveniences that we started

Last spring some one of our Agricul tural College friends asked us to invite our farmer readers to tell how to construct the best house for swine, and we had but one answer. That was from our friend, B. G. Buell, who for a number of years has been largely interested in Poland China swine at Little Prairie Ronde. The summing up of his views we remember was adverse to any permanent expensive hog house, and no other farmer gave either an opinion or a plan. Mr. F. does not concur in that opinion, as some years experience with a hog house constructed on his own plan has been every way satisfactory. His

HOG HOUSE

is 18x33, outside measure, located on ground slightly descending to the east. The west wall is raised just above the ground. East and west walls 14 inches thick and three feet higher than the ground floor arrangement—the troughs west wall.

With this west wall as the starting point the building is 14 feet high on the west side and 13 feet and 4 inches serve as stalls to keep each animal in on the east side. Sills, posts, plates, his place when eating—the simple loadand a purline to support the rafters, all 6x6 timber.

The roof is a novelty; can be made by any body without payment of royalty, and was made in this wise: Rafters 20 feet long give good projection; beech strips 1x4 in. laid close together made the deck; this being covered with tarred paper laid lengthwise with a two inch by a large poultry house and yard. A shingle lap. Over this was spread a coat of common brown mortar, from 5/8 to 3/4 of an inch thick which was afterward saturated with coal tar. A thin coat of coarse sand or fine gravel completed a good roof at a small cost. The lower story is 7 feet in the clear and divided into four parts. An alley 6 feet wide on the west side leaves space for pens each 10 feet square. To three girts, nearly 4 feet high, are suspended arrangement neither comports with her by heavy strap hinges the partitions instincts, observation, or experience, between the alley and the pens. Plank and the sitting business is abandoned. troughs 7x10 in the clear are set under So says this farmer. these swinging partitions. In front of the trough are 2x4 scantling 12 inches three feet high by six feet square made

the one to which the swinging partition all sides, is found very convenient for is attached. These studding serve the purpose of compulsory education and seem to answer the purpose better than the Michigan statute as applied to chil-

The partitions between the pens are supplied with doors, and in line with these at each end of the building are doors in the walls for ingress and egress.

In addition to these outside doors there are suspended from above closefitting doors that admit the hogs but keep out the chickens when the outside doors are fastened open. Above the wall at the rear of each pen is an opening with a close fitting door used in cleaning out the pen, and above each of these openings just under the joists is a three light slide window for light and ventilation in hot weather. There are also corresponding windows in front above and below of larger size.

The floor of the alley is made level with the front wall; also under the partitions. From the front and sides of each pen the floors have a slight descent to a central point at the rear about four inches below the floor level. At this rear central point a two-inch tile through the wall carries off all liquid nishing the milk in proportion to the matter. This floor is finished with cement, and is hog proof. No bedding is used winter or summer. A ventilating flue 4x5 inches ten feet long passes from the center of each pen through the upper floor and roof. At one end of the alley is an entrance door and at the other an arch over which is set a kettle with a capacity of three barrels. From the center of the kettle-cover a threeinch pipe conveys all steam into the

chimney.

But we are not done with the house. Loading hogs for transportation from the farm has always been considered one of the worst jobs that belong to farm work. From this pen hogs are invited to load themselves and they do it without protest. Three ten-inch plank are firmly cleated together on the under side. One end of this 30-inch. plank walk is hinged to the sill over the wall and the other end when ready for use rests on the partition sill of the middle pen. The three foot wall and six inch sill brings the upper end of the plank walk about right for the animals to walk through an open door into a wagon box or rack on a wagon backed up to receive its load. As the swine might not voluntarily walk the plank without side guidance that is supplied on one side by the pen itself and on the other by a swinging partition about five feet wide and ten long. A 2x4 scantling set in the studding at either end about 18 inches below the joists serves as a hinge for this swinging partition of which it is a part. When not in use the lower edge is swung up and fastened to the joists entirely out of the way. The lower end of this plank walk is raised up to a horizontal position and securely fastened until wanted. These fixtures are so simple that a man after his wagon is backed up in place can fix the whole thing for loading in two minutes and not hurry either.

The upper floor is of matched stuff, fitted closely in every part, there being but two openings in it, one 4x6 against spout to a box below near the arch the other a trap door at the head of the stairway from the alley below. Mr. Fredenberg believes in two things in keeping stock, Feed well and keep warm. In this pen his hogs are comfortable in winter, with the drainage provided no part of the pen remains wet and the three ventilating flues prevent any evaporation freezing to the floor joists or other parts of the pens. This house is not expensive where stone are plenty and common lumber cheap. We noticed a protection to the arch in the shape of a 21/2 inch strip of band iron running-around the top course of brick, the ends spiked to the studding of the building. With cheap fuel Mr. F. believes it pays to run all the small potatoes, poor fruit, pumpkins and odds and ends of farm produce through that kettle for his swine.

Of that we are not so sure as we are that he has a first class hog house with or without the arch and kettle. The with the swinging partition to shut the swine from them when desired-the upright scantling against the troughs that ing arrangement—the ventilating flues from the pens through the roof and the swinging extra doors are all valuable features of this model hog house that investments in Agriculture amounted to we hope we have described so as to be \$12,104,081,440 and that manufactures, understood.

new scheme to discourage setting hens is worthy of mention. Against the yard fence is a Coop elevated from the ground some two feet with slat front well | no difficulty in finding the war departroofed, provided with a good place to feed and water and a roost. Here biddy gets tired of setting on the very open floor of narrow slats which she finds it impossible to warm, and inside of 48 hours gives it up in despair. This slat and the sitting business is abandoned.

A sort of feeding, moveable coup

feeding weaned chickens, as it protects them from invasion by the old and hun-

After the wants of the family are supplied the surplus eggs are sold when the price is nine cents or above. If not worth that price they are dropped in a pickle made by adding one quart of salt, one pint slacked lime to three gallons of water. Not many winters back 300 dozen were sold from such a pickle for 25 cents a dozen. Hens have a well ventilated house for summer that is light and warm in winter. Have warm water every morning in cold weather with warm feed. Variety, covering vegetable and meat diet, is considered important. Mixed breeds prove most profitable and the business well managed always profitable in a small way.

The most important business of the farm is the dairy. The milk of 16 cows goes to a cheese factory only a quarter of a mile away to which this

farm is the largest contributor. At the factory the milk is weighed in, each farmer credited with the amount furnished and the cheese when cured turned over to the several parties furamount furnished each paying to the cheese maker one cent a pound for his services. The farmers take home their share of the whey respectively. Selling their first-class cheese at country stores they get more groceries and have less labor than if made into second class butter and taken to the same market. This Co-operation in a primitive way

has proved satisfactory for several years. We have not time to extend these notes of our trip to Wakeshma and can only wish that our readers may enjoy the reading as we did the visit and derive some profit from our hastily written observations.

Farmers and Politics.

Well, Michigan is to have an election next November and the puzzled politicians are sizing up the chances of individuals and of parties. Doubtful is a larger factor in the problem than heretofore. The professional politician's shrewdness is seasoned with well-founded anxiety now that Michigan is assigned to the list of doubtful States.

Our standpoint is one of enquiry .-How is this election to affect the farmers of Michigan? They have business interests that taken as a whole, in importance, probably equal all others combined. Are the farmers of this State aware of this fact? If we are to adhere to that axiomatic law, "That we must judge the future by the past," then we think it safe to say that the farmers of Michigan are not aware that in the election of 1886 they have interests involved that demand their careful attention.

A law making body of the State is to be created, and to it is entrusted the duty of electing a member of the Senate of the United States, and Michigan's proportion of members of the House of Representatives. The farmers of Michigan have seen Congress for years chaffering over patent laws that in their operation have proved instruments of oppression and robbery, and these laws have been neither amended nor repealed. They have seen the tariff when amended at all altered to their injury. They have seen messages of Presidents covering pages of the daily press and referring to the condition of the various interests and industries of the people, and seldom devoting a dozen lines to

agriculture. They have seen this entire interest in so far as government is concerned confined to a Commissioner with very limited powers and treated with very little

consideration. The government it would seem has yet much to learn of the relative importance of this industry and yet from its own statistics we are able to show that the Agricultural class represent by far the most important industry of the the world? So long as we commit our country, that it gives employment to more than twice as many people as are engaged in Manufactures, Mechanical Trades, Mining, Railroads, Quarries, Petroleum and the Fisheries.

Agriculture by the census of 1880 gave employment to nearly eight millions of our people and these eight millions produced food not only for themselves and the forty-three millions who were not food producers but of their surplus enough to feed half the people of Europe. The other industries named gave employment to less than four and a quarter millions in 1880.

At that date the census shows the railways, quarries, petroleum, fisheries The value of poultry has not been and mines had investments of \$6,040,overlooked on these premises as shown 644,462 or less than one half of the

property value invested in Agriculture. A farmer visiting the seat of government of this country where the government is made by the people will have ment which represents authority, shoulderstraps, dignity and idleness; or the Navy department which represents in money value perhaps a score of counties in some good agricultural State, and these Departments are presided over by Cabinet officers-Advisers of the President-a part of the government itself. the country have been neglected and But if this visiting farmer wants to find belittled by Whigs, Democrats, and Rethe official representative of the Agriculture of this country he will employ a guide and when standing at the door mands that agriculture shall be repre- published in the last issue of the Visi-

finding it, he will not be told that its a Cabinet officer. See to it that you chief is engaged in consultation with the President. In the government council being considered, Agriculture has no representative present. The door of the council chamber of this great government is shut against intrusion by any authorized representative of that industry that gives employment to more men, and embraces within its broad domain more than twice the financial values of all other industries combined.

These departments of War and Navy have not only a constitutional adviser of the President but they have Acadehundreds and brass bands by scores at the expense of the farmers of this country. Is there any Academy where Agriculture in any of its various lines of reor managed at government expense? Yes, there is a little sorghum sugar mill which with its appurtenances cost a few hundred dollars and where some experiments in making cane sugar have been quarreled over by subordinate officials for the last few years, to little purpose but fairly illustrating its care, interest and concern in Agriculture.

Occasionally some plain truths are little purpose. Senator Beck in a fare is held up (properly so) as the highest aim of legislation, and whose of our exports, receive no real consideramong the industries of the country over which Congress is asked or expected to throw its protecting arm."

A United States Senator tells the farreceives no real consideration and is not even ranked among the industries of the country." Now, who is to blame for this state of things? Who is to blame that from \$30,000,000 to 40,000,000 are annually appropriated to maintain a war department, with its long line of commissioned and non-commissioned officers-gentlemen retired on half pay useful. Who is to blame that there is kept up a continual racket about ships and gunboats, admirals and rear-admirals, monitors and tugs, commodores and captains, big guns and torpedoes, and all the paraphernalia of a navy that costs from 15 to 20 millions of dollars annually and is said to be paltry beyond description in comparison with the navies of the prominent nations of Europe? With an inventory of the 48th Congress before us, we see at a glance who is to blame. In that body of 401 members, we find 273 lawyers,14 manufacturers, 16 merchants, 11 bankers, 12 farmers, and 46 members whose occupation not being given, it is quite reasonable to suppose they are political traders who know how they got there better than most of their constituents.

We neglected to say how much is appropriated annually in support of agriculture, but it does not much matter as it never reaches a million. For this meager representation and this continued neglect-this unfair treatment. the farmers of the country are themselves responsible, are themselves to blame. They elected nearly all these 273 lawyers and these 46 trading politicians and had something to do with the election of these representative merchants, manufacturers and bankers, of whom there are none too many.

With these facts before them, will farmers continue to allow these legal misrepresentatives to annually expend millions of the money of the people on war and navy pretense, while they grudgingly dole out a few thousands to the great industry that feeds the people of affairs entirely to those who are not of us, so long may we reasonably expect neglect. The history of the past throws its light on the future. Shall we profit by it, or shall we continue to elevate to official positions these professional gentlemen who have given us for all these years such convincing proof of their utter disregard of the agricultural interests of this country.

If the agricultural class has no representative men-no men fit to cope with lawyers on the floor of Congressno men who, knowing their rights, dare maintain them, then we must patiently suffer the reproach which the present state of things brings upon us.

As we said at the outset there is to be an election in Michigan this year. There are usages that precede elections made necessary for the better concentration of votes upon individuals, and if farmers propose to look outfor themselves better than they have been doing, they must take a hand in this preliminary work. They must consult together and determine upon a line of action, and then pursue it with the same regard to the outcome that they give to any other business where their interests are involved.

Don't forget that you are farmers and that the great agricultural interests of publicans alike, in the Congress of the United States. No party, as such, de-Cash and for the resolutions of support apart, set in a girt running parallel with of 1x3 slats nailed upright and open on of this department if he succeeds in sented in the affairs of government by Tor.

vote for no man, be he farmer, lawyer, or what not, who is not pledged to use when affairs of State great or small are his best endeavors to accomplish this object. No party, as such, so far as we know, is responsible for patent laws that are a disgrace to our civilization, subjecting, as they do, an innocent purchaser of a patented article to the liability of prosecution and payment of royalty on the demand of any owner. Certainly no party, as such, has undertaken to amend these laws, nor can we look for relief with a well grounded hope of success to a body composed two-thirds of lawyers, whose bread and mies where officers are manufactured by butter interest is identified with litigation. Look to no party to set this longcherished wrong, right; but look to men who are pledged when elected to use all legitimate means to protect the farsearch or experiment is taught, sustained mer as well as the patentee and vote for no man, whatever his political brand, until you are satisfied that he will do his level best to protect you from the royalty robber, who is licensed and encouraged by the present laws. We do not ask you to vote only for farmers for all offices, but we do ask you to attend the and at small expense to the government, primary meetings of the party with which you have been identified; invite your fellow farmers to be present, with the declared object of electing good uttered even in Congress but so far to men as delegates to conventions. Resist the schemes of small politicians, be speech in December last said-"The they farmers or loafers-declare at the great American Agriculturual industries, outset that farmers must and shall be which give employment to more than represented and if defeated in caucus half the workers for wages whose wel- and convention, then vote only for the best men on any ticket. As farmers, you have interests to protect that you products constitute at least 80 per cent. have heretofore neglected, and you are unfaithful to yourselves as men-to ation here, and are not leven ranked your families as their natural protectors -to your business as farmers-to your country as citizens when you blindly vote to maintain a party without regard to its candidates, their qualifications and mers of this country that Agriculture their determination, if elected, to discharge their official duties fairly, faith-

The professional make-up of the Congress of the United States is a sad commentary on the intelligence of the agricultural class. Here in this great Northwest, developed by the sweat and toil of the husbandman, and now teeming with the products of the earth and rich or full pay, and for that matter those who are not retired are really no more natural greatness, have there been no men grown competent to take care of their own affairs? Congress says "No." Congress could not have said no, but you farmers of the Northwest have so ordered. You have the votes that make Congressmen and you have used them to send lawyers to Congress, who have been indifferent, if not adverse to the promotion of your interests.

Farmers of Michigan and of the country, we arraign you as responsible for a condition of things that is a reproach to your intelligence, your business capacity and your independence. You have worked for a party rather than a purpose, and how has your party rewarded your fidelity? Through its manipulating managers your representative men have been ordered to stay at home and you have cheerfully acquiesced, and now when the great and important issue between the two dominant parties is official position with the honor, power and patronage it gives when "the ins want to stay in and the outs want to get in," will you continue to rally round a partizan flag wholly indifferent to your own welfare as farmers and the standing and dignity of American agriculture.

UNDER date of July 23d Bro. J. W. Murphy writes from Newton, Iowa, in a business letter "It is very hot and dry. No rain of consequence for eleven weeks and for four weeks the mercury has ranged from 84° to 102° every day in the shade.

"The appearance is that in this part of the State our corn crop has gone up; so with gardens and potatoes. Wheat good and cut but there was not much sown. Oats fair but short in the straw. Hay an abundant crop and of excellent

"The failure of our corn crop will seriously embarrass our farmers and nearly bankrupt many I fear."

WE have a very brief letter of complaint from A. J. Baker and should comply with his request to "Return if not printed" it his neglect to date his letter had not made it impossible to comply. His complaint is that we approved of what Senator Palmer said in his speech about Railroad regulation because as he alleges the speech was made in favor of the Cullum Bill. We did not discuss the merits of the Cullum Bill or any other and the complaint covers ground that we did not invade. Your Post Office, Bro Baker, is next in

M. P. Anderson of Midland writes that he has several car loads of Agricultural Salt of superior quality and solicits orders As he did not give price we refer all enquiries to him Bro.Burrington of Tuscola gives Mr. Anderson an unqualified endorsement as a reliable business man. Write him for prices and freight rates.

In answer to the remittance of \$5.00 to Joseph H. Reall, Prest of the Am. Ag. and Dairy Association, by order of Moline Grange, we have his letter of

A noticeable disregard for trees set with good intent, for ornament if not for use, prevails in every hamlet and along every roadside that we have visited or traveled in Michigan.

With a laudable ambition to adorn a front yard or highway and provide a grateful shade for the next generation, trees are set in the spring and then left to take care of themselves. The work of setting is seldom creditable to the skill or industry of the workman be he owner or employe.

Complaints come from every quarter this season of early drouth. Wheat pulled through without damage, but all other crops and gardens have suffered. The poor trees—the only thing within easy reach of relief-have, with all the spring crops, suffered severely and many of them, nigh unto death. Now this is as unnecessary as it is wasteful of labor already performed and equally fatal to good intentions. If the work of setting a tree and mulching have both been well done at the time of setting, further attention is seldom required the first season. If poorly done, when the tree shows the effect of drouth it should be dug about with a grubhoe, the ground mellowed not less than three feet each way from the tree, and then with barrels, stoneboat or wagon, not less than three pails of water should be applied to each tree, the ground liberally mulched at once, and a day or two later as much more water applied. With this treatment you can with renewed faith trust the rest to Providence. But don't let your faith and trust carry you over more than one year, for the ground will settle and become hard; and when hard dries out rapidly and requires a renewal of the mellowing process of the previous year. If this has not been done in the spring, attend to it at once-water and save your trees.

AND what shall we say in answer to the arraignment "L" of Kalamazoo brings against "The public press, the pulpit and 90 per cent. at least of professing Christians and so called temperance people who are unwilling to take a large building devoted to the storing, any stand religiously, socially, commercially or politically against the saloon business." If the counts in his indictment hold good in his city, are they more difficult to sustain in other cities and villages of Michigan.

Read the article-"A Question of Public Morals" and determine for yourself whether you are responsible and if so, to what extent for the presence of the "saloon business" in your township celery and now as soon as the crop is and the State.

We happen to know the author of this article and know him to be independent in thought, expression and action upon all questions of public concern. If we had more such citizens in the Church and out "men of exemplary character nominated for public office would not be shamefully and overwhelmingly defeated."

The Inter-State Picnic Exhibition

At Williams' Grove, Penn., under the management of Bro. R. H. Thomas, Secretary of the State Grange of Penn., has been a great success from the beginning a dozen years ago. It has become an immense affair as an exhibit of

In his circular which we print on another page, he says "Last year over 100,000 farmers representing twenty States, attended this gathering" which justifies our statement that this Pic Nic is an immense exhibition of men. Of this large number of course a large proportion are Patrons, and it must be a good place to spend a week, better we think than in a tent by some Michigan lake. We hope Michigan will be well represented at this Pic Nic Exhibition.

Does it pay neighboring farmers who raise the same crops, work the same highways, pay the same taxes, attend the same church, are subject to the same laws, and who apparently have the same business interests, to attend the political meetings of adverse parties, hurral for different candidates, and vote different tickets? If so, how and why?

BEFORE some of our readers get this number of the VISITOR the fate of the Bogus Butter Bill will be known to the dairymen of the Country. The dailies report that it has passed the House as amended by the Senate and is in the hands of the President or Garland. Congressmen have done their duty and now feel safe with their Constituents!

Since our last we have had several more reports of Children's Day, each a pronounced success. With a favorable day next year 150,000 children in Michigan will rejoice at the returning anniversary of Children's Day.

SEE A. F. Wixson's Ad of "Solder Pencils. They have proved good as recommended at our house and are an greater benefit, for the descendents of economical addition to farm house-

THE politicians' strike is not likely to cow. come off this year. Before December wish it had.

Fancy Farming.

Among the great body of farmers who comprise half the population, pay half the taxes and till half the land is a class called fancy farmers; and they shall be the subject of these remarks. Poor fellows! They are the butt of many a joke from both their city brothers and their country cousins. When they leave the city they are probably asked if they are going to shear their hogs and when they arrive at their rural home some wag may ask them if they know why it is that a blackberry

is always red when it is green. The wits didn't make much though when they asked Horace Greeley why he did not write another book on "What I Don't Know about Farming," for the sage replied, "Life is too short." Let us see if these fancy farmers are of any importance as a class.

Who was the originator of the modern fair or agricultural show? Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria.

Who were the breeders of the Duchess, the Rose of Sharon, the Phyllises, the Barringtons and other noted families of short horns? The nobility of England, her fancy farmers.

Coming across the ocean, we find that nearly every president of the United States was the owner of a farm and superintended its operations.

Who owns Mary Ann of St. Lamberts, the Jersey, which is the the greatest living butter maker? Who owned Mercedes, the Holstein which at the time of her death was the champion butter maker? Who owned Princess 2d, which later made a butter record unequaled? Fuller, of Ontario, Wales, of Iowa, and Shoemaker, of Maryland, all fancy farmers. Who owns Dew Drop, Maud S., and the most noted Hambletonians? Dyer Bros., Robert Bonner, Geo. W. Childs, and a nost of fancy farmers.

Prof. Cook is a recognized authority on bee culture; Southard & Ranney, physicians of Kalamazoo, are leading apiarists; a retired minister of Allegan owns one of the completest outfits for the honey business in this State or any other; he has a little steam planing mill for making his own hives and boxes; has boxing, canning and shipping of honey, and looking out upon the fields you may see acres covered with the homes of the little busy bees, and the air is filled with "hum, sweet hum."

It was Jonathan Wilson, a machinist in Kalamazoo, who entering the celery business bethought him that the roof boards which shelter the winter crop could be used in summer to bleach the large enough a board is placed on either side and hooked together with a bent piece of iron. One man may thus bleach acres in a day when a few rows would be good work for one man who must draw three feet of earth on each side against the plants.

A retired foundry man, in Kalamazoo, is selling milk for one cent per quart more than any other milkman can get for milk. He keeps the best stock and has raised the standard for milk, making it impossible to sell poor milk in Kalamazoo. This has been of immense value to the city and has not hurt the

Among fruit growers we find merprofessional When Judge Severens showed that animals, implements, machinery and Michigan swamps could be subdued and corn, hay and oats successfully raised thereon, he did more for this State than during many years of legal practice.

These citations show the numbers and wealth engaged in fancy farming. Let us see if it may be of any value to the practical farmer.

The farmer's occupation is dependent upon so many conditions over which he has no control that these fancy farmers are necessary in the first place as scientists to propagate new and better seeds—seeds which will yield larger and quicker returns; a ninety day corn; a tougher wheat, perhaps a hybrid between rye and wheat with which the Rural New-Yorker has been experimenting.

Prof. Beal has long experimented with grasses and the outcome will be improved meadow and pasture seeds. We need berries and peaches which will not winter kill.

These scientists also discriminate between harmful and harmless birds and insects and plan campaigns against the injurious ones.

We need scientists as professors of agricultural colleges and managers of experimental stations.

We need fancy farmers who have the wealth and inclination to test new theories regarding the practicability of ensilage, the value of the soiling system, and by the use of quick maturing seeds to give us a better rotation of crops. These ideas if practical cheapen production and benefit the farmer and the

We need them as breeders of fancy stock. Farmers cannot pay thousands of dollars for a cow or a horse and while the fancy farmer may breed these as a recreation the farmer receives the minute horse and a fifteen pound butter

bookkeeping, the care for minor details stock.

and the continual watching for better and more scientific methods. We need them as editors of farm papers, inventors of farm machinery, as sympathizers among our law makers and as friends in every walk of life. Fancy farmers are E. W. S. not mere fancy.

Schoolcraft, July, 1886.

Draining.

EDITOR VISITOR: - There is no subject connected with the farmer's business requiring so much careful study and thoughtful investigation as that of drainage. I believe there is none that receives so little of his attention. Nature with a thousand tongues is crying out to attract his attention to its necessity. Even while our prayers are for rain we see pointers, in the hard baked and deeply cracked soil that was water soaked or perhaps cultivated while too wet, the stunted vegetation thereon barely reminding us of the earlier promise of an abundant harvest. My own field of wheat, hardly worth the cutting save that little ridges perhaps a foot above the general level, which will yield perhaps 30 bushels per acre, because the water could drain or run away from the roots of the plant, is a costly and should be a convincing argument. Here is evidence indisputable that drainage will pay one hundred per cent. yearly. Where is the undrained farm in Michigan that does not furnish the same testimony. We may be fully convinced of the practicability and necessity of draining and yet be unable from its great cost to accomplish much. It is expensive to under drain properly, and where tile is used (the only really good material to use) it is essential to have the bottom one a true grade, which heretofore has required the services of a competent surveyor, adding largely to ths cost. Now, however, any one with the low priced instruments advertised in the Visitor may save that. I do not speak from personal experience, but from my knowledge of the subject generally I believe the grade level in question is all that is really needed. Then there are ditching machines of great promise, and I believe the time is not far distant when the farmers even of small means, who can obtain the tile, may be able to thoroughly, and thus permanently, drain their land. The present busy season is no time for a farmer to write essays, at least a farmer so busy as I am, yet we all expect the VISITOR to be full of interesting matter. I presume Bro. Cobb would be thankful for a little lift now and then. Brother farmers, if it requires such an effort for you and me to write a single article, what must be the strain on the editor who fills nearly a whole page twice a month, of good, sound practical sense. Another thought. Thousands of young men are yearly stepping into the places of the aged or deceased farmers, who need to know the very rudiments of draining literature, hence frequent essays upon the subject are necessary and always timely, and I hope sometime in the future to be able to discuss the subject somewhat more in detail, if other pens more able than my own do not release me of the duty. C. S. KILLMER.

Arenac, Arenac Co., Mich.

THE daily papers and the big wigs in politics are very busy and fussy just of lawyers to sort out the next set of fellows who are to go to Congress. Do any of the laborious brethren think it would be at a risk of wrecking every thing if the farmers should run these political matters over quietly in their minds, step to the front with an independent word or two to say, and conclude to swap off a score or more of tonguey lawyers for another breed of statesmen, chosen right from between the plow handles? Who says that an honest, level-headed farmer can not worthily represent his industrial fellow citizens in running the corrupt kinks out of our national laws? Well, the farmers themselves have been saying so by their votes for the butt end of a century, and very likely they will sit back in the corner at the caucus this autumn and say so again. The sturdy husbandman has wonderful knack of seeing fine points of superiority in that glib son of thunder, the stump orator from the courthouse, and very likely he will ticket him through to Washington as usual.—Grange News.

A METHOD has been discovered, says the "Indiana Farmer," of making sugar without crushing or pressing the canes. The cane is cut into strips and the water extracted by alcoholic vapor, which leaves the saccharine to be dissolved into liquid. The alcohol and sugar are filtered by means of lime and chalk. It is claimed that this process of manufacture will add one-third to the production over and above any process now in use.

Any pasture used for cattle and horses may profitably have as many sheep added to the stock as there are acres in the pasture, and the pasture will be such stock are so widely scattered that every other farmer now owns a three minute horse and a fifteen pound butter and horses refuse, that the addition of a few sheep, by keeping down those plants We also need farmers who will bring which other stock refuse, really in-

Steketee's Blood Bitters!

No Whiskey Here.

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

Perfectly free from Intoxicants; compounded from Roots, Herbs and Ber-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 follow ing 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.

50c and \$1 Per Bottle. PRICE,

HEDDEN'S PATENT Corn & Fodder Shock Binder (Patented June 15, 1886.) A little implement of great practical utility, cheap and durable,

For Compressing and Binding Corn and Fodder Shocks temporarily, while the work is being done permanently with Twine.

The superiority of twine for binding is an acknowledged fact, and with this little implement the shocks can be bound cheaper, easier and more surely than by any other method. No more pulling grass or weeds, or cutting marsh grass, flags or willows. By its use a small boy can do the work of a man easily, and far better than by the old way.

Sample binder, with full directions for preparing twine bands, and using, sent by mail, postpaid, with prepared sample bands, on receipt of 50 cents in termine.

cents in stamps.

Liberal discount to dealers, and for agents who wish to canvass, no

better opportunity can be found.

For prices to dealers and agents, address A. C. HEDDEN,

Inventor and Sole Manufacturer, ITHACA, N. Y.



Believing that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellowmen his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of Farmers, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past 'hirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise. In seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United seed they new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for its Seed will be sent FREE to all who write for it. Among an immense variety my friends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumbead Cabacter of the seed of the sent FREE to all the services of the sent FREE to all the sent FREE to all

Wonderful Discovery in Laundry Soap.

One Bar of Ingersoll's New Discovery Scap does a Wash with one. hour's light labor. This is a saving of eight hour's hard labor. A Box contains thirty-six Bars, thus saving now running up and down the calendar labor. It is estimated that the wear on clothes by using the old alkali soaps amounts to one hundred dollars a year, all of which is saved by using Ingersoll's soap. It is elegant for the toilet.

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Sample box delivered to you, freight paid, for only three dollars. Sample bar mailed for the postage, 14 cents. Patrons' Soap Works, 64 Fulton St., New York. Our new book, "The Grange, its Work and Workers," containing pictures of 'twenty-six leading Patrons, and testimonials to the above effect from hundreds, mailed free.

To Kill Currant Worms.

A writer in the Rural Home says: I see so many complaints expressed in your paper of the destruction of small fruits by the ravages of the currant worm that I feel impelled to inform your readers how to save bushes and fruit without resorting to poisonous substances, which impair the perfection and flavor very materially, in my estimation. I have used the following remedy for ten years with perfect success:

From the 1st to the 5th of June these pests invariably appear to feed upon the leaves. Take a pail full of strong, cold soft soap suds, sprinkle thoroughly, either with hand or syringe, every part of the bushes, turning the bushes down so that the suds may reach both sides of the leaves; do this every other morning for three mornings. After the third application there will not be a worm left. The washing will improve the in quality and flavor. The same prothat time.

If leached ashes are applied to the roots in May, the worms will not appear and they greatly benefit the bushes, stimulating them to more vigorous growth. The August brood, however, will be surprised at the result.

An exchange announces that mange cured by one or two applications of molasses, this is less offensive than sulphur and grease; and is fully as efficient. answer the purpose.

ATTENTION, FARMERS Ground Oyster Shell for Poultry.........5c lb.

Granulated Bone for Poultry5c lb. Try my East India White Winter Wheat. I have imported a quantity for trial. Send 5c for sample and price. GEO. W. HILL, sample and price. 115 Randolph St., Detroit, Mich

FOR SALE.—Would like to say to the lovers of Sea Shells and Curiosities that I have a quantity of named shells that are large and nice. As I do not care for but one of a kind, will sell them cheap. I also have Devil Fish, sting of a sting fish, and several other curiosities to spare. Anyone wishing to purchase or exchange will address with stamp N. W., Lowell, Mich.

To Build Cheap Silo. What ever cheapens the cost of the

silo, or lessens the expense of filling it, will hasten the introduction of the method especially upon the farms of those bushes and the currants will be perfect of moderate means. The important experiments on ensilage conducted at cess will be necessary in August, to kill the second brood, which will appear at have shown that a balloon frame of scantling, of suitable size, covered on the outside with matched boards, and lined on the inside with two thicknesses of one-inch matched boards, with a layer of tarred paper between them, growth. The August brood, however, will have to be treated to a bath of soap closure, surrounded by a dead air space suds. Try this, everybody, and you as protection against frost, is the best and cheapest form of construction. If the boards and timbers are saturated with hot coal tar which can readily be or barn itch on cattle, can be easily done with trifling expense and little labor, the duration of the silo will be very much increased. Silos are, in these respects similar to ice-houses, some of the fellows that get left will to farming the mercantile habits of creases the product of grasses for other The cheapest grade of molasses will their usefulness does not increase with

Tadies' Department.

Pluck and Prayer-Which?

There wa'nt any use of fretting, An' I told Obadiah so, For if we couldn't hold on to things, We'd jest got to let them go.

There were lots of folks that'd suffer Along with the rest of us,
And it didn't seem to be worth our while To make such a dreffle muss.

To be sure, the barn was most empty, An' corn an' pertaters sca'ce, An' not much of anything plenty and cheap But water an' apple-sass; But then, as I told Obadiah, It wa'nt any use to groan,
For flesh an' blood couldn't stan' it, an' he Was nothin' but skin an' bone.

But, laws! if you'd only heerd him At any hour of the night, A prayin' out in that closet there, 'Twould have set you crazy quite.

I patched the knees of those trousers With cloth that was no ways thin, But it seemed as if the pieces wore out As fast as I set 'em in.

To me he said mighty little Of the thorny way we trod; But at least a dozen times a day He talked it over with God. Down on his knees in that closet The most of his time was passed; For Obadiah knew how to pray Much better than how to fast.

But I am that way contrary, That if things don't go just right, I feel like rollin' my sleeves up high An' gettin' ready to fight. An' the giants I slew that winter I ain't goin' to talk about.

And I didn't even complain to God,
Though I think he found it out.

With the point of a cambric needle I druv' the wolf from the door, For I knew that we needn't starve to death Or be lazy because we were poor; And Obadiah he wondered, And kept me patchin' his knees, And tho't it strange how the meal held out
An' stranger we didn't freeze.

But I said to myself in whispers, "God knows where his gift descends,"
And 'tisn't always that faith gets down As far as the finger-ends,

An' I would not have no one reckon My Obadiah a shirk; For some, you know, have the gift to pray, And others the gift to work. - Josephine Pollard.

Child-Dreams.

I remember when in childhood, Early on a bright spring morn,
I have sought the tangled wildwood,
Culled the blossoms from the thorn, Notes of wildest, sweetest joy,
All the woods with music filling.
Do bird-pleasures know alloy? Do birds e'er grow old, I wonder? Do they e'er look back and sigh For the shade they once sang under? For the old-time, clear blue sky?

I remember oft reclining
'Neath the shade of low-boughed tree, Sheltered from the sun's bright shining, Fanned by zephyrs light and free;
There I planned for coming greatness,
Built my castles high in air,
Sure that of the world's proud trophies
I should gather my full share.
True in after years they tumbled,
All those castles I had reared, And I saw their columns crumbled-Structures to my heart endeared.

But their rearing had afforded Many an hour of child-delight, And their memory still is hoarded As a relic pure and bright. Ah! alas! That Time should banish
Youth's bright rainbow from our skies. Who would have a mirage vanish That is pleasing to the eyes?
Who would give up hope's fond dreaming,
Though it only "smile to cheat?" Who wish not that flowers-e'en seeming, Might be scattered 'neath our -Sylvia Silverthorne.

When to Read.

I was attracted by Janie Fairley's love of books, an attraction which led me so far that I one day asked her to marry me, and though she declared she loved the books no less, she still put them aside a bit, and a proud day it was for me when I held the little woman's hand in mine and knew henceforth she was to bear my name and be a part of myself.

We were poor, and yet rich enough, with our forty acres free of debt and our dot of a house with just room for two and a friend; and although the work—half gardening, half farming kept us busy of mornings with the weeding and the berry picking and the thousand morning chores, yet my Janie managed so cleverly to steal a peep at her best loved pages that I thought to put it down for other folk to profit by; for Janie had a knack at housekeeping as well as reading, and many a flush of pride have I felt when I brought in a neighbor to break bread at our table for there was no bread whiter or wholesomer, from whatever wheat made, than my Janie made from the kernels of our own granery; and I've often heard her say that many a line she conned at the kneading board with her book set up on a wire frame at her hand. "Buy me big print," she used to say, "for the better it will serve me at the work table.

And the churning! I thought to save my little girl some hardships and I bought an easy revolving churn and a rocking chair, and to see my bonny wife with her book in her hand turning and turning till the butter came, undisturbed by the splash! splash! of the cream, but rising at once at the chug! chug! of the butter, was a sight that sent me up and down the furrows with a light heart and always a new plan to

get another book. Secretly I had loved my little box for my tobacco's sake, but now I hid it I had saved by giving up the weed; and ful of saleratus.

one time soon there was enough to buy a book I had heard her wish for, and I bought it; and the little tin box is the banker who gives us two or three books in the year.

And the rainy days, and the bitter days; how many a minute there was for the reading when we came to count one of pink roses. On the other side them all up, but never so many that the fire burned low or the work went un-

and to such purpose did she think that many a dollar she saved in the farming and many a dollar she made in the marketing; and long before our third baby came there was a fine bearing peach orchard on the "knob" in the lower field, all due to Janie's reading in the morning while she waited for me to come in with the milk.

"I like to have a book or a paper handy," she would say; "there are so many minutes one can catch on the wing;" and she actually fitted a dainty pocket in the back of the little rocking chair to hold a paper or the last magazine for the reading minutes.

Sometimes there was a minute to wait for the pies to finish in the oven or the bread to come to just the brown I liked, or a second or two at noon while the men washed and combed; and what a rest and a change it all was to her and how cheerily she met us at the dinner table, full of something to tell us to help us in our business, or to make us laugh, or to keep us up with the times while we followed the plow.

And the babies! The same wicker chair helped in putting them to sleep and the little things loved naught else so well as a paper. I'm sure of my bairns for they're born with the love of books fairly pictured upon them, and though they are well tanned and frolicsome they'll stop at any time to hear a rhyme or a pretty child's story.

And Janie has the mother's knack of telling, too, and the very thing we like ourselves that she tells to the children in such a way they beg for more.

She has been that clear headed when she read that nothing that ever went in through her eyes was lost, and she has thought and thought so much that now it just seems she always had these ideas, they are so much her own.

I cannot give you a better rule than Janie's: "Neglect no work, but seize every stray moment for reading"; and I'm sure if you do equally the thinking you'll be as well read as my Janie, and there's few her betters.

JOHNS MACGREGOR.

Order.

"Order is heaven's first law" as cleanliness is akin to Godliness. Both should be taught very early in life to the young and as strictly inculcated in the minds of the boys as of the girls. Begin when the lisping tongue and infant ear is profiting by older ones' example, doubtless more readily than at any other period in life. When scattered toys and playthings are past affording enjoyment for the day, neglect not the golden opportunity of teaching them by tender words and loving influence that "baby's things" must find their orderly place. The important part lies in the belief that baby is assisting to put them there. In a short time, if carefully instructed, the little prattler will manifest equal suggestive words. pleasure and interest with us in their timely order. Where Mother's patient hands and weary feet do all the "putting to rights"from babyhood to youth's heedless years, to then begin the task of inculcating system and order and the lesson of thoughtful care in the minds of those who have known no skillful training from infancy, is quite an hopeless one to accomplish. Furthermore, if mothers continue to uncomplainingly "pick up" and "follow after" them until they assume the responsibilities of life for themselves, it is quite as impossible for the young man or woman to break the "iron rule" of long indulged practices, no matter how gladly they would step with one bound from the old to a new order of things.

It may be possible to bring happiness to the mind of a companion whose home must wear the aspect of order and neatness to secure to them the full enjoy-ment of a peaceful and contented life. It has truly been said "that love overlooketh many short comings." I care not how broad and deep that fountain may be in any human breast, when careless and slovenly habits compel the wife to become something of a slave to them, or the husband whose idea of home comfort and enjoyment is to be found in the realization of thrift and tidiness, while the reverse is his lot in life, true happiness is far removed from "the dearest spot on earth," that of home.

The fact is too observant to afford any degree of satisfaction to an observing mind that many parents are carrying about the idea that their children should have a free and easy time, thinking they will know enough of care and sorrow in later years. The very method whereby the heavier burdens of more mature years will surely become a triple weight to their unfitted and undisciplined | their bodies is outrageous. minds. Better far to begin very early in life the practice of lessons of selfdiscipline, thrift, order and neatness. "DIRIENE."

around I put into it the dime or nickel which you have dissolved a large spoon-

Among the flowers given at a recent when heated cold water should never be tiful basket of June blossoms was tastily and simply arranged on a plan majority.
that can be used with effect by any one. A good The basket was oblong in shape; on one side were a cluster of white lilies and were two masses of roses, red ones opposite the lilies and buff roses across from the pink. Sprays of green and "We'll have all day to think about it," was Janie's word in the morning, completed the arrangement. The practice of massing large flowers and those difficult of combination would relieve many a crude contrast made by amateur

> Cheese Straws:-Mrs. J. W. N. offers the recipe for this picnic dish that is too good to be lost. Mix together one cup grated cheese, two teaspoonfuls of butter and three tablespoonfuls of flour with water to make dough the consistency of pie crust. Roll thin, cut in strips four inches long by a quarter of an inch wide, bake on buttered paper. Serve fresh. They are delicious.

Bealth and Amusement.

A Young Doctor's Story.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed, Bandaged and blistered from foot to head, Bandaged and blistered from head to toe, Mrs. Rogers was very low. Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup, On the table stood bravely up; Physic of high and low degree; Calomel, catnip, boneset tea:— Everything a body could bear, Excepting light and water and air.

I opened the blinds, the day was bright And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light. I opened the window, the day was fair, And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air. Bottles and blisters, powders and pills, Catnin, boneset, syrup and squills Catnip, boneset, syrup and squills, Drugs and medicines, high and low, I threw them as far as I could throw. "What are you doing?" my patient cries. "Frightening Death," I coolly replied; "You are crazy," a visitor said, I flung a bottle at her head.

Deacon Rogers he came to me; "Wife is comin' round," said he,
"I really think she will worry through. She scolds me just as she used to do. All the per ple have poohed and slurred—'Twas better to perish, some of 'em say, Than to be cured in such an irregular way.

"Your wife," said I, "had God's good care, And the doctors, beyond a doubt, Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."

The deacon smiled and bowed his head; "Then your bill is nothing," he said, "God's be the glory, as you say; God bless you, doctor; good day! good day!"

If ever I doctor that woman again I'll give her medicine made by men.

Bathing.

A few years ago at our county fair we were looking over the department of tancy work, useful and otherwise, and while there saw many samples of wall splashers, variously lettered; "Come and wash," "Wash and be clean," "Splash, splash, splash," etc. We well remember the remark of a lady who stood near us, who expressed the greatest indignity to think any one could to so devoid of taste and so unmindful of the feelings of others as to put in places so conspicuous any thing bearing such

Now we trust no one will take offense, as this fastidious lady, at the suggestive heading of this article. To some it may be suggestive, but surely it is one of the luxuries of life and within the reach of all. A bath room with its various appliances, its hot and cold weter, is a great convenience but not necessary to a bath. A hand wash bowl, towel, soap and a small sponge are all that are required.

We have always read that bathing should be done on first rising in the morning, and it is doubtless better then; but in many of these farmer homes, and it is to them and for them we speak, there is an urgent demand for quick work in the morning; and if the wife can manage to dress herself, wash her hands and face, and tidily comb her hair, it is about all the time she can devote to her own toilet.

The breakfast must be ready just as soon as it will cook, chickens and turkeys to be fed, the children to dress or see that they do it themselves, and to wash and make ready for their morning meal, let alone the skimming of milk and the washing of pans that sometimes has to be done. So there is no time for mother or children either to bathe early iu the morning.

It is no better for the father and sons. The milking is to be done, the teams fed and harnessed, and other chores that take the whole time before breakfast. But that the daily bath is necessary and conducive to health no one will deny. When can it be done, and how? is the question.

Through the summer months upon the farm there is much work that has to be done in the dust and dirt, and the man sleeping between clean sheets without removing the soil and sweat from

It needs but a little work and a little judicious planning to have it done. No rather go to bed clean than not, prokindle a fire to warm some water (for the roosts.

High School commencement one beau- used), hunt up a tub, soap and towels, etc. Some will we know, but not the

> A good plan to be followed when there is no bath room is for the mother to set the children to pumping a tub of water in the early morning, and then by being left in the sun through the day it is the right temperature at night for the washing of the family. With a hand basin for each, and the necessary towels, soap, etc., there is no reason why every member of that family should not go to bed clean and in a state to enjoy rest and sleep.

For children the daily bath is especially necessary. We have known a fretful, crying baby, who had been jolted, rocked and stuffed in the vain endeavor to get it to sleep, to become quiet and take a good long restful sleep from just putting it into a bathtub of water. It cools the surface of the body, and allays feverishness and itching that often comes from the excessive heat of summer.

There is no excuse whatever for personal uncleanness, though we know it often exists. And the general health of the family as well as the comfort of a daily bath should be an incentive for the necessary preparations, which need not and should not be arduous or bur-

densomé.

May we here make a plea for night shirts? Are they not necessary? and are they generally provided? In so many homes the mother and daughters will most elaborately make and trim their underwear, while husband and brothers are entirely destitute of a night shirt, but must put on some old ripped and worn out shirt, if they ask for a clean garment to sleep in, or again put on the one that has been worn through the day, reeking with perspiration and stained with dirt. MRS. MAYO.

"Woman's Sphere." As I have just finshed reading the

essay read before the Branch County Pomona on "Woman's Sphere," I feel so much inspired I must write a word and thank the good Sister for her mirth inspiring words. I think she makes many good points. When I sat down I imagined myself very tired, for I had been through a goodly share of the experience of the writer, but since the reading I feel refreshed in body and mind. Truly it has been well said laughter is the greatest remedy in the universe for disease of any kind. I have also been much interested in the words of R. B. Ress on mind cure. I read that very many of the best and deepest thinkers of the age are silently studying and giving credence to its mysterious power, and I believe if there are those who have practiced and feel its healing influence they should gladly give their testimony for the benefit of those who are suffering and know no remedy, aside from what the village physician can give them. Our friends and neighbors are passing away, and it is thought by most that everything has been done which it was possible for mortal man to do, when, with quietness, natural and simple remedies, and above all cheerfulness, would have restored and brought the sufferer back to health. and happiness, to the great joy of all his friends. We all know that doctors' remedies are of a poisonous nature and it is only by using very small quantities that the patient is not killed outright. I have long believed this mode of treatment wrong, and daily this thought becomes stronger. If we would treat our bodies with more consideration, remembering from whom came the gift, that when we overdo, overeat, or overindulge in anyway, we are transgressing the divine law which should be kept more sacredly than the law of our country,-for is not His power the highest? How much of sorrow and suffering might be avoided if we but obeyed the rules of life; and when death or the change came it would be silent and peaceful, like the dying tree or withering flower. Yours, traternally, MRS. ANN M. BRIGHAM.

Dimondale, July 14.

A SCIENTIFIC chapter in one of our popular magazines says: It has been a popular opinion that

certain diseases, such as carbuncle and its allies, may be transmitted from one animal to another, or from animals to man, by means of flies lighting on the diseased spot, and thence passing to a healthy subject. Although this has been scarcely credited by many persons it has been proved by direct experiment during the last summer to be not simply possible but an actual fact. This is not done by the ordinary blow or meat fly, but by the common house fly, which, after coming in contact with a sore, and thence passing to a healthy animal, imparts the infection to the latter.

Fumigation by Sulphur.—For a regular spring fumigation, turn out the fowls some cool or damp day and then idea of a farmer, his boys or his hired close all the cracks in the house except the door. Take a kettle of live coals and place on the ground, or, if there is a wood floor, upon a flat stone which may be provided. Throw a half-pound or pound of sulphur upon the coals and man is there we believe but that would shut the door, leaving the house closed for a few hours. Others clean the house vided some arrangements are made to as well as possible and whitewash with away on the beam under the horse brushes, and as often as the day came be quieted by bathing in warm water in that the men when tired and heated and ly at all the cracks, sealing them herfagged from the work of the day will metically, after applying kerosene to

Douths' Department.

VOICES.

"Her voice was soft, Gentle and low; an excellent thing in a woman," says the great immortal Shakespeare in describing one of his heroines: "As the boy so the man," announces another student of human nature. We will change this to "As the girl, so is the woman."

Therefore, just as our little Rose, Violet and Lily speak to-day, so later on will speak Miss Rosamond, Miss Violetta, Miss Lillian. If, while they are young, they use their voices in a rough, harsh manner, if they do not seek to acquire a pleasant tone or "timbre," as the French so aptly say, do you think that when the swiftly flying years have changed them into women, that some magic wand will also render their voices "ever soft, gentle and low" that excellent thing?

It is an amusing, as well as an interesting experience, to stand for about half an hour in the postoffice of a town and note the various shades grading from low to loud, from sweet to coarse, of the little girls as they ask for letters, and it is only curious to observe how surely the voice is an index to each individual character.

"A very simple thing," you say, "to ask for a letter." Undoubtedly; but from amongst the fifteen or twenty children who came under my notice during the half hour that I watched them, I am sure there were not more than three or four, who had sweet, agreeable voices, clear, well-cut enunciations. I will give a few examples. Here comes a little bright-eyed girl with very rosy cheeks and yet rosier lips, truly her voice will be as clear as a bobolink's. "Bef-owl" she mutters in low thick tones.

"Again, please," says the patient post-master. "Cef-owl," repeats the girl. Finally after three or four trials I discover that the name called for was "B. F. Howell."

Do you think I was surprised when I noticed that this little girl had half the buttons off her shoes, that her hair was unbraided, and that an ugly tear was in her apron? Oh, no! for little girls who have a disorderly, slouchy way of speaking, have generally a disorderly, slouchy appearance.

Ah! here comes another little one, with a gay feather in her hat, half a dozen bangles and brilliant streamers! In she rushes like a whirlwind, bangs the door, stumbles over a baby, then giggles as she catches the eye of a friend. She pushes her way up to the window. Dear, dear, does she think we are all deaf. "Letters, papers, or parcels for Brown," she almost screams in a loud, shrill voice, then she says, "Oh, gracious me! if there is nothing," and off she bounces, leaving us once more

Next appears a child who is doubtless very much ashamed of her errand or her name. She looks sideways, she looks up, she looks down; she blushes if you happen to catch her eye. "Sylvester," she half whispers, half hisses between her teeth; she hides the letter beneath her shawl, slides along the edge of the walls and vanishes.

Now don't you think "Sylvester" a pretty name? I do, and without doubt its owner wouldn't change it for anything, but she has the bad habit of speaking through her teeth, of "eating her words."

Of course the right little girl comes at last if you only wait long enough. She is neatly dressed, she waits quietly until it is her turn, or rather she makes a pretty movement, inviting an elderly lady to step before her, then looking with clear open eyes at the person to whom she speaks, she asks in voice soft, gentle and low, for the letters. Now let me whisper a secret; a little girl who looks straight at you, generally pronounces her words straight and honest too; I must not forget the courteous "please" and the pretty "thank you" that this right little girl puts in exactly the proper places, for they were as precious as pearls and rubies, not to be lightly treated by any means.

Nature endows us, as we all know, with voices just as she gives us different colored hair, different complexions, but we can all improve and beautify our voices, just as we can improve our hair or complexion, with proper care. "How?" you ask.

I once asked a blind boy this question: "Johnhy, how do you form your opinion of a person's charactea?"

"By their voices ma'am" was his quicker reply, and that is the answer, that is the secret of a sweet, clear voice. A girl who has the habit of tellimg falsehoods, who breaks the vase in the

parlor and lets mamma blame the cat, will soon, acquire a hesitating manner of speaking, whilst a truthful, fearless child will look you straight in the eyes and her vaice will have a clear, true ring to it as refreshing as the silvery ripples of a brook.

Now take a lazy, dilatory, disorderly girl-who does not know and dislike that drawly, sleepy voice, words half pronounced, sentences half finished, exasperating in the extreme. A child who is unkind to baby, who teases the kitten, who slaps her little sister, listen to her voice. Day by day it becomes sharper, shriller. more unpleasant. A girl who bangs the door, jumps over the desks for a lark, will think it just as fine fun to speak gruffly, and finer

fun yet, to use slang. When these children will be grown up-are women, then too late, they will discover that society laughs at their faults, then ingetting twenty of the Government. We deed they will wish their voices were ever soft, gentle and low.

that when Rosamond is decked for the carp, namely, Full Scale, Mirror and ball in her pink satin, her feather fan, and her dainty kid slippers, Rosamond ponds, but cannot say which, if either has also in reserve the sweetest, the variety possesses more advantages than most rippling of voices, that becomes the sheeny satin, as well as the corsage of creamy tea-roses, but let some one step on the lace flounces. Ah! now we hear Rosamond's real voice, the voice of the ungoverned child, the voice of the woman, the voice that has its birth 1886, two spawned April 20th. Eggs in the heart alone.

I think it is plainly to be seen that to cultivate the voice, one must also cultivate the heart if the voice, would hatch, they have hatched with us in be gentle, so must be one's daily actions, if the voice would be kind, so must one's life. Be ever humble and watchful if about three days, and that is the time it one would clearly pronounce one's takes now, May 8th, with the present words, say nothing of which one would be ashamed.

"love my name when you say it, it sounds so pretty and kink," said a little girl once to a lady, a beautiful, native compliment, therefore we should make everything lovely that we say, by being worthy of love ourselves. Then our voices will become like the voice of Shakespeare's noble Cordelia.

Gentle and low: an excellent thing in a woman." -Adalaide Samson in the Patron

Swearing.

"Suppose you are given to the habit of profanity, You enter into conversation with a man who never swears, in other words a gentleman. By and by you begin to percieve that he is the superior man. Your own remarks have a tame, flat, feeble sound to your ears. Your cheeks begin to burn with a sense of your friend's excellence. Your pert little damns sound coarse and rough and vulgar, as they are. They begin to drop out of your sentences, ashamed to remain in the company of good, honest English words, until, as you discover that you are carrying on your part of the conversation without swearing, you feel easier, and your intellectual stature is increased by a foot. Just observe this, my boy, and see if I am not right. But you will rip out some time? Oh, yes, in some way you will. I know some men—some of the best in the world-who will 'confound it,' and in New England even a deacon has been known to 'condemn it.' But as a rule, my son, don't do it. Don't swear. It isn't an evidence of smartness or wordly wisdom. Any fool can swear. And a great many fools do. I, my son? Ah, if I could only gather up all the useless, uncalled-for swears I have dropped along the pathway of life, I know I would remove stumbling blocks from many inexperienced feet, and my own heart would be lighter by a ton than it is to-day. But if you are going to be a fool just because other men have been, oh, my son, my son, what an awful, what a collossal, what a hopeless fool you will be."-Bob Burdette.

This and That

No one has been able to explain why it is that a man feels he is more likely to get up on time in the morning by keeping his watch or clock a quarter of three fourths female. an hour fast.

A morsel of cotton-wool soaked in chloroform and inserted in the cavity a pond stocked with carp, croppie and of an aching tooth, will bring relief black bass, together with a bountiful when all other remedies fail. It is speedy in action and harmless.

Butter tubs should be thoroughly cleansed and then soaked in brine before packing down butter in them, which will materially assist in preventing the butter from being tainted.

Before using new earthenware, place in a boiler with cold water, and heat gradually till it boils; then let it remain till the water is cold; it will not be liable to crack if treated in this manner.

When a wash-boiler begins to rust, and is still too good to cast aside, make a good-sized bag of strong muslin or old bed-ticking, put the clothes to be boiled into it, and so save them from rust.

An idea of the magnitude of the fruit trade on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad can be formed from the fact that the fruit train, as it left Centralia sweet and buttercups frothing into the on the evening of the 23d inst., carried pail. Most people think that they are over 13,000 cases of strawberries. If familiar with the taste of cream, but this these were in the usual twenty-four quart is a pleasing delusion. Cream is not cases, it amounts to 9,750 bushels. Of this thickened milk with a few hairs and a amount Centralia supplied 5,400 cases, the rest coming from parts below but within the State. At the present rate at which choice berries are retailing in this city-three boxes for a quarter-it is to be feared this season's crop will not prove very remunerative to the

Hon. D. Hyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, is one of the most prominent members of the Grange in the South. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange and a member of Congress for several terms. His constituents would be glad to continue his term in Congress, but ill health compels him to decline a renomination.

Excessive heat in the Aberdeen(D. T.) sections is parching the growing gloomy. Orders for farm machinery, lumber, etc, are being countermanded. off the soot by chemical decomposition.

German Carp in Kansas.

Our experience with the above vagetting twenty of the Government. We have now some seven ponds, containing two acres or more surface in all. Ever note the word, for I doubt not We have the three varieties of German Veather, and breed them in separate

Our first carp spawned June 15th, 1883 at two years of age. The next year, 1884, June 11th at three years old, hatching April 23d, three days after being deposited.

As to the time it takes the eggs to forty hours, and been eleven days in hatching. The average time has been temperature of water.

Spawning age of the Scale Carp in 1883, one spawned at two years old.
Two of said fish were female each twenty inches long. One did not spawn until these reach the spawn until these reaches the spawn until these reaches the spawn until these reaches the spawn until the spawn unti spawn until three years old.

In the spring of 1884 we placed twen-ty two-year-old carp, weighing from two and one half to five pounds each, in a pond, expecting an abundant product in the way of young carp; but to our disappointment, not one of that lot spawned, but at three years old the same

fish deposited millions of eggs.
We have two-year-old fish spawning now. Our experience would indicate that at a year old carp in Kansas do not spawn. A small portion may be expected to spawn at two years, and at three years a full spawning may be ex-

As to the number raised for spawners, we have had it not to exceed fifty in one instance, and in another 1500. This by actual count when the fish were from four to ten inches long.

Our hatch this spring or for the first spring of the season has been better than we have ever had it.

When ponds are well stocked, it is probable they will keep up the supply without much attention to propagation, but when, as was in our case, a supply is to be raised from twenty, one-inch fish (only three of which arrived at maturity), we are satisfied that artificial propagation must be resorted to; and the cheapest device is one of our own, which consists of a box made of say twelve-inch boards, six feet or more long, flaring, or wider at the top than the bottom, the bottom made of cheese cloth or some cheap muslin, taking care to have lath nailed across before putting on the cloth bottom, which is to keep the cloth from rising to the surface of the water. Placing the above-described box in the pond, it would sink about half the width of the boards, but can be weighed down to any desired depth. Place the eggs, which may be collected along the edges of the pond at spawning, in said box, where they will soon hatch, and by the time cloth bottom of box is rotted, which will be in ten or fifteen days, the fish will be large enough to take care of themselves. A box similar, but with wire cloth for the bottom, would be more durable.

In regard to sex, our carp have proved to be about one fourth male and

The carp has generally been considered not a game fish. Well, we have supply of creek minnows. In fishing for bass. with live minnows for bait, we have oftener caught carp than bass. I should say we have caught not less than fifty carp this spring in that way, and this in the presence of our neighbors, and in some instances that of old fishermen. The astonishment of the latter can readily be imagined but not described. - O. Edward, in Atchison Champion.

Poetic View of the Cow.

An English writer takes the following poetic view of the importance and value of the cow: From whence does she derive the tinge of softened gold that feasts your eyes in fresh butter? Not from carrots or annato. You almost fancy, when your favorite cow is being milked, that you can see the meadowhundred motes to each cubic inch in the fluid. It is not a mixture, the globular particles of which, if left to themselves, would be in a state of active warfare in a few hours. It is something more exquisite than honey mingled in wine, with the essence of buttercups, primroses, and meadow sweet giving it spirit and fragrance. I wonder if Jupiter keeps a cow, or if Juno is able to milk one. If not, their golden palace above the clouds is wanting in one pleasure—a cup of new milk, forming for itself a sort of yellow crown in the rising cream. 115 RANDOLPH STREET, I do not like to see milk that possesses much of "the infinite azure of the past" in its composition. It is then generally drawn from some ramshackle collection of old bones fed on worn-out pastures.

THE stovepipe can be cleaned by grain, and the prospects for wheat look putting a piece of zinc on the coals of a hot fire. The vapor produced carries

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time—90th meridian, GOING SOUTH.

NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way	Ft
7 50 AM 9 07 '' 10 05 '' 10 42 '' 11 11 '' 11 40 '' 5 10 PM 9 30 '' 3 30 AM	4 40 PM 5 58 6 55 7 33 8 02 8 30 4 15 AM 8 20 2 40 PM	5 00 9 07 12 05 2 00 2 55 4 30 6 30	PM
RTH. NY&B Ex & M	NY & C Express	Way	Ft
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE-MAY 18, 1884. WESTWARD.

Mail Day Express	11 38	
EASTWARD.		1 43
	A. M.	P. M.
Night Express	3 17	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	6 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives		10 00
Mail		12 03
Day Express		I 40
New York Express		8 10

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No. 29 (east) at 5:10 P. M. and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12:45. P. M.
H. B. Leddard, Gen. Manager, Detroit.
J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
O. W. RUGGLES. G. P. &. T. A., Chicago.

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WEST.	TIME TABLE. Taking Effect Dec.23,'85.	EAST.
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 " 2 05 "	St. Ignace	8 15 p. m. 5 57 " 5 50 " 4 50 " 3 25 " 2 50 " 1 40 "
3 38 " 3 50 " 7 30 "	Negaunee Ishpeming Houghton Ar Calumet Lv.	12 25 " 12 10 " 8 30 a. m.

Express Trains daily the year round make close connections with trains from Canada and the East, to all Lake Superior points.

Night express with sleeper leaves St. Ignace 10:30 P. M., arrives at Marquette 7 A. M. Leaves Marquette 9:30 P. M., arrives at St. Ignace 6 A. M.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Superintendent, Marquette, Mich.

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It traverses all of the principal states of the LINGS. It traverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO with branch lines to all their important cities and

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Chicago and Omaha,
Chicago and Council Bluffs,
Chicago and St. Joseph,
Chicago and Atchison,
Chicago and Atchison,
Chicago and Topeka,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Sioux City,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Kansas City,
St. Louis and Omaha,
St. Louis and St. Paul,
Kansas City and St. Paul,
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GEO. W. HILL,
DETROIT, MICH.

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Patrons' Grocery House.

Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvania 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 Seal 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.

THORNTON BARNES,

Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent,

241 North Water Street,

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We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 304 pages, $8\frac{1}{2}$ xII inches in size, 28,576 square inches of information for the consumers. 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 daily use by all classes of peopie, 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.

other house in the world carries as great a variety of goods as ourselves. Visitors are invited to call and verify our

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.

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*Stop for passengers on signal only.

Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 run daily.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all parts of Canada and United States.

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and are selling all goods at much LOWER PRICES than any other dealers. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be given large purchasers. OUR STOCK IS LARGE, and embraces everything in the line of Groceries and Provisions. When

in town don't fail to call on us.

ARTHURMEIGS&CO. Retail Department,

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THOMAS MASON.

General Commission Merchant, 161 South Water St., Chicago,

Respectfully Solicits Consignments of

Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c. BONDED AGENT of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Association,

Chartered Feb. 13, 1878.

All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

Experience with Silos and Ensi-

Fds Country Gentleman:- In 1882, I constructed two silos in one side of a basement barn. They were about 13 feet square each, and 24 feet high, made of wood—two-inch pine plank inside, and matched hemlock boards outside. The first season I filled one with southern corn uncut, and the other with uncut clover. Planks were laid over the top of each and they were weighted lowing: with cobble stones about three feet deep. The information that I had at that time stated that it made no difference whether the material was dry or wet when put in, the main thing being to fill quickly and freight heavily. I filled each in two days, the material being quite wet. The result on opening was that both were very sour and emitted an offensive odor, which made it disagreeable to the workmen and their families, as their clothing became so infected as to make it quite unpleasant. My cows, however, ate it greedily and throve on it in every way, both in flesh and milk. The milk was good when well aerated, but became tainted if left long in the stable. It was difficult to remove the uncut corn from the pit, and the clover produced the better results. In 1883, I filled the cover silo again as before, but as my connecame frosted, I did not put in any that year. The clover was similar to the year before, and I was somewhat disheartened by the odor, although it was pecuniarily profitable.

In the spring of 1884, I read the able articles of Prof. Miles and also of Mr. Frey, on Sweet Ensilage, and determined to try once more. I cut my clover at the usual time of cutting it for hay, and was careful to put it in dry, and was as long about it as I could be, so as was as long about it as I could be, so as to secure the high temperature, which I succeeded in raising between 110 and 132 Fahrenheit. I was twenty days in filling uncut, and freighted about onethird as much as the year before. At the expiration of something over six months I opened the silo, and found a little decay and mould in the corners and on one side, but the rest was quite brown in color and sweet to the smell.

I find by observation that three tons of this clover will keep the same number of cows as two tons of good hay. I feed my milking cows about forty pounds of this at two feedings, and at night about five pounds of hay each. They also have about eight pounds each of wheat bran. I raise Stowell evergreen sweet coru for canning, and last season I procured a Ross cutter, and after removing the best ears and taking to the canning factory, I cut the stalks with the remaining ears three-eightks of an inch long, and filled my corn silo. I took pains to have it all dry, free from dew and rain, and filled about four feet every other day, then planked and freighted lightly. The ensilage when opened seemed perfect. The color was much darker and browner than the previous year, but it was sweet to the smell, a very trifling acid to the taste, and was fed with perfect satisfaction. Fifty pounds per day, four pounds of good hay and eight pounds of winter bran gives a 1,200-pound cow all she will eat and conduces to a better flow of milk than any feed I am acquainted with, and I have fed beets, potatoe turnips, oil meal and cottonseed meal.

Thanks to our pioneers, including Brown, Miles and Frey, we now have a certain mode of saving a large part of our farming lands by feeding our stock largely upon ensilage. My clover gives about eight tons per acre, equal to six tons of good hay, and our southern corn will average with me twenty tons per acre for ensilaging, as I can raise 3,500 pounds of ears of corn for canning, and then have about twelve tons of stalks per acre, equal in the case of southern corn to ten tons of hay, and in case of canning sweet corn, to six tons of good hay per acre. My cows are grade Friesians, and average something over 8,000 pounds of milk each a year. Two-yearold heifers average above 6,000 pounds.

L. L. WIGHT. Oneida County, N. Y., March 21.

An old sheep-raiser of Massachusetts, says: "I have two pastures of twenty acres each. I have kept sheep on one of them about seven years in ten, and the other three in ten. The one I kept sheep on the most is worth twenty-five per cent. more than the one I pastured with cattle. I have an orchard of four or five hundred trees, or about five acres. When the apples are the size of walnuts I turn sheep in. They pick up the green fruit which has fallen to the ground, thereby destroying many worms. I allow them to remain until the middle of July, and I think they benefit the orchard more than one-half the expenses of their pasturing through the season."

SHEEP will effectually clean up a field filled with weeds, briers, bushes and other rubbish, thereby saving the farmer much labor with the bush-scythe, and by their droppings prepare the field for the plow.

VAN WERT, O. MR. EDITOR:-The Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint is becoming more popular every day. Respectfully,

A. R. MERRICK. [See adv. Patron's Paint Works .-

PREMIUM LIST.

While we believe from the assurances of our friends that they are entirely in earnest in behalf of the VISITOR, and would willingly work for it without pay, we are ready to make the offers, as stated below, of articles which will be a compensation of real value to

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One copy of Digest of Laws and Rulings.
One American Manual of Parliamentary Laws.

One copy of National Grange Choir. Three copies of Glad Echoes. For thirty names and \$15.00 we will send one copy of Haigh's Manual of Law and Forms. This is a book of 492 pages and comes to us

One copy of Pocket Manual.

well endorsed.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa. PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1886.

PURE SUGARS.
Cut Loaf per lb
Pulverized per tb
Standard Granulated per ib
Standard A White per ib6
Best White Soft A per51/8
good White Soft A per fb
Extra C White per fb
Standard B per fb
Extra C Yellow Bright per tb
C Yellow per Ib
Brown per tb
New Orleans Extra Light per lb
SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels.
Sugar drips pure sugar per gallon 22
Amber drips pure sugar per gallon23
Fancy white maple drips per gallon28
Extra golden pure sugar per gallon32

Fancy New Orleans new crop per gallon. 50
Good New Orleans new crop per gallon. 46
White honey drip, vanilla flavor. 33

	Fancy Rio per lb		19		
	Green Rio extra choice per fb		11	21	11/
•	Green Rio prime per tb		10	Lai	172
	Green Rio good per b		10		01/6
	Green Rio common per fb		9	6	QL.
	Green Maracaibo choice per th		19	1/601	2
	Green Laguayra choice per 3		. 19	@1	91/
	Green Java choice per Ib		20	(0)	1
	Roasted Klo Dest per ID		13	14	-
7	Roasted Kio No. 1 per Ib		12		
H	Roasted Rio No. 2 per Ib		11	1/6	
	Roasted Laguayra best per ib		14	-	
	Roasted Java best per Ib		92	@2	14
	Barnes' Golden kio roasted in 1 lb p'k		15	9.	•
9	TEAS.				
4	f	35.	40.	45,	50
	Young Hyson per th	35	40,		
	Oolong per 5	30.			50

-	Barnes' Golden kio roasted in 1 h p'k15	
	TEAS.	
	Imperial per ib	50
	Young Hyson per fb	55
t	Oolong per 1	50
	Japan per 10	50
		55
1	FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.	
	Raisins, New Muscatells. per box\$2 50	
	" Old Muscatells. "	
	London lavers. " 9 95	
	London layers, 4 boxes 1 00	
	Valencia per Ib	3/
	seedless, mats, 50 ib per mat 3 7k	74
100	" Ondara, box, 28 lb	
	" " 14 tb 191/	

	" London layers, 1/4 boxes	1 0
	" Valencia per fb	01
	" Valencia per ib " Seedless, mats, 50 lb per mat	9 7
	" Ondara, box, 28 lb	0 11
,	_ " _ " 14 tb	15
f	Prunes, French boxes, per lb	84
	Currants, new, per b	33, 63,
	WHOLE SPICES.	074
	Black Pepper per fb	18
	White "	28
	Ginger "	12
	Cinnamon "	10
	Cloves "	21
	Allspice "	9
1	Mace "	50
1	Nutmegs "	65
1		00
1	PURE GROUND SPICES.	
1	Pure Pepper, black, per lb	20
1	" African Cavenne per th	28
1	" Cinnamon per Ib	17
	" Cloves per b	24

	" Cincorner th	24
	Giliger Der ID	16
	" Allspice per fb	15
1		10
	GROCERS' SUNDRIES.	
	Sal Soda. 112 b kegs, per b	13/4
	Flour sulphur, per lb	
	Pi carb code loose 110 # 1	5
	Bi-carb soda, loose, 112 th kegs	4
	" " 25 h boxes	5
	" " 10 fb hores	6
ł	in to packages	616
١	" in ¼ 1b packages	
1	Corn storch Cilbertly To the	71/2
١	Corn starch, Gilbert's, per tb	6
1	" Duryea's, per fb	7
ı	Starch, lumb, Durvea's, 40 th hoves nor the	4
ı	" Gilbert's " " "	-
ı	Corn starch. new process	4
ı	Starch nowmanages land	51/2
J	Starch, newprocess, lump	33/4
1	6 ID boxes	6
ł	1 In horse	51/2
	Grain bags, 2 bushels	
	Goorgia hage 2 brokels	24
	Georgia bags, 2 bushels	20
	Chocolate, Baker's Prem. No. 1 per fb	37 @8
	barnes Periect Baking Powder in 3/ Hk	
i		OF
l	Barnes' Perfect Baking Powder in 1/2 lb	20
ŧ	tine nor der	
ı	tins, per doz2	20 *
ı	barnes Periect Baking Powder in 1 th ting	
ı		95
ı	Rice, new crop, Fancy Head, per lb	
۱	Rice " Taney Head, per 10	63/4

Best parlor brooms, "
Lye, Babbitt's, per case of
Lye, Penna, "
Lye, Phila., "

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Mental and Physical Exnanstion,

Nervousness, Weakened Energy,

Indigestion, Etc.

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A liquid preparation of the phosphates and phosphoric acid.

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Pamphlet free.

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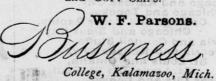
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Where to get the materials in the cheapest form; how to make up formulas for different crops; seven ways to make plant food or bones, ground and whole; all about fish for manure and where to get them, and wood ashes, &c., &c. A book of 120 pages, crowded with valuable information, all given in the plain, common sense way farmers can understand. By mail 40 cts. Also books on Onion, Squash, Cabbage, and Carrot and Mangold raising, at 30 cents each, or the five for \$1.35 by mail. Two of these have been through 10 and 15 editions. My large Seed Catalogue free to all who write for it. Where to get the materials in the

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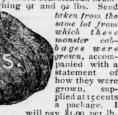
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vided it weighs not less than 70 lbs. when received.

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James J. H. Gragory, Marblehead, Mass.

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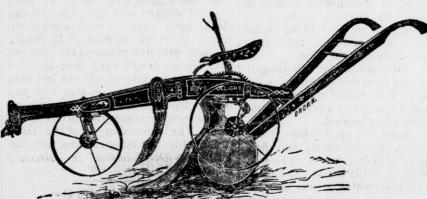
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ing Machines uneretaries and others, write for full particulars. Pamphlet with Pictures of Leading Patrons, FREE. Addr

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