

The Grange Visitor.

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J. T. COBB, Editor,
Schoolcraft, Mich.

To Advertisers.

All persons desiring to advertise in the GRANGE VISITOR, should address A. J. ALDRICH & Co., Coldwater, Mich., as they have assumed complete charge of that department. Prices will be furnished upon application. Average circulation for 1886 has been over 6,800 copies. Regular edition 6,000 copies. The paper circulates in nearly every county in the lower peninsula of Michigan and into families of as intelligent a class of people as can be found in any state in the union. The VISITOR also has a good circulation among the Patrons of Iowa.

A. J. ALDRICH & Co.,
Printers of the GRANGE VISITOR.

We have arranged with Bro. I. B. Hamilton, of Grandville, Mich., to solicit subscriptions and advertising for the VISITOR. We hope some of our friends who have neglected to renew will have a call.

To Subscribers.

Remittances may be made to us in postage stamps, or by postal note, money order, or registered letter. If you receive copies of the paper beyond your time of subscription, it is our loss not yours. We aim to send every number of the paper for the time paid for, then strike out the name if not renewed. Renewals made promptly are a matter of much convenience, and we respectfully solicit such that no numbers be lost to you.

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

A Recorded Confession.

We don't know the Hon. W. A. Baker, a member of the present Legislature from Berrien County; but reference to the Legislative Manual shows him to be a physician whose familiarity with scenes of mortal dissolution seems to have suggested to his mind on the 15th of June that as the Legislature was about to adjourn the time had arrived when it would be meet and proper to put on record a confession. The time and place clearly brand this as a death-bed repentance and we have a lurking suspicion that if any of these gentlemen chance to be members of the next Legislature, they will have occasion to renew this proof of sorrow for sins committed.

Not having had either a theological or University education, we shall not assume to pass upon the future value to the parties to this confession of legislative badness. The Legislative Journal recites as follows:

Mr. W. A. Baker offered the following: WHEREAS, The practice of throwing paper wads, reports and other articles has resulted on several occasions in causing severe injury, and is beneath the dignity of the House of Representatives; therefore, be it

Resolved, That for the balance of this session all members of the House are required to desist from this undignified practice, and the Speaker of the House or the Chairman when in committee of the whole, is requested to reprimand any person caught indulging in the practice.

Which was adopted.
On motion of Mr. Chapman,
The House adjourned.

After the adoption of this solemn resolution it was certainly the proper thing for the House to adjourn. Legislatures always adjourn immediately after adopting laudatory resolutions on the death of a member; and we take it the confession of these 100 men all at once, to this long continued wickedness was quite as solemn a matter as the death of any one member. It seems to us that repentance for wasted time, paid for by those who work, would have been quite as much in order about the middle of the sixth month of the session, as the formal confession by resolution of indulgence in this "undignified practice." But then for all their wickedness the members were able to justify themselves by precedents and that in law covers a multitude of sins.

The Driven Well in Court.
Recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have again brought prominently before the people of the whole country the driven well and it is important to know its present status. By the courtesy of a friend we find on our table two recent decisions of cases carried up from District Courts. Since Nelson W. Green's first attempt to collect royalty from the users of driven wells, there have been ten suits instituted that have been prosecuted to a conclusion in District Courts having jurisdiction in this class of cases. Nine of these were decided in favor of the patentee. One of the nine was carried on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and passed upon by that tribunal at the October term in 1882.

In this case the decision of the District Court was sustained by a tie vote. Four of these judicially wise men were for affirming and four for reversing the decision of the lower Court. No other cases reached a trial in the Supreme Court until in May last when one from the District of Connecticut and one from the Northern District of Ohio were, as the reporters have it, "handed down" on the 23d of May last. The opinion in both cases was written up by Chief Justice Mathews and sustained the decisions of the Court below in both cases.

The claim set up by Nelson W. Green and on which he was granted a patent on the 14th of January, 1868, and also a reissue on the 9th of May, 1871, is substantially this—"That in June, 1861, he put down a well at his house in Courtland, in the State of New York, and in October of the same year he publicly drove a well, in the manner described in his original patent, at the Fair Grounds near Courtland, for the use of the soldiers in camp, and demonstrated to his own complete satisfaction its success." He farther alleged, "That he gave orders and directions for the construction of proper apparatus for driving such wells, and made arrangements for its transportation with his regiment as it was moved to the seat of war." In explanation of the delay of Mr. Green in applying for a patent, he recites that in December, 1861, he shot a captain of his regiment, was suspended from his command, and in making a fight for restoration he encountered lots of trouble of one sort and another for several years—was expelled from the Church, and also became involved in litigation with the pastor. These things, together with other civil suits, so occupied his time and exhausted his means that he made no application for a patent until November, 1865, on which application a patent was granted as before stated, January 14, 1868.

The enquiry is often made: "What is the patent on?" In the decision of the case from Connecticut, after reciting much said by an expert of the principle on which the patent was granted, as before stated, the whole seems to be boiled down in the following quotation from Judge Benedict, in Andrews vs. Carman, 13 Blatchford 307. He says: "I understand this patent to be a patent for a process, and that the element of novelty in this process consists in the driving of a tube tightly into the earth, without removing the earth upwards, to serve as a well pit, and attach thereto a pump, which process puts to practical use the new principle of forcing the water in the water bearing strata of the earth into a well pit by the use of artificial power applied to create a vacuum in the manner described."

The written opinion of Justice Mathews, which was accepted as the decision of the Court, was, that in this case the appellant by driving "the tube downward into the water bearing stratum so as to secure those conditions of an air tight connection between the point of the tube and the surrounding earth, which constitute the principle of the driven well patent," became an infringer.

Justices Bradley, Field, and Gray dissented from the majority of the Chief Justices. In the appeal case of A. T. Beedle from the Northern District of Ohio, the decision was delivered by Chief Justice Mathews on the same day. In this case the only difference we see from the other is this—In the first the defense was, "That the reissued patent is void, as covering more than was described and claimed in the original patent; and, again, that it was void for want of novelty; and farther, that the driven well patent is anticipated by having been previously described in numerous printed publications."

To these, in the case of Beedle, we infer from the language of the decision of the Court, additional defense was made. This will be shown more clearly by giving the last paragraph of the decision: "It is now contended on the part of the appellant that the patent is for the process of driving the well, and not for the use of the well after it has been driven, and that consequently the appellant is not shown to have infringed; but as has been shown, the patent covers the process of drawing water from the earth by means of a well driven in the manner described in the patent. The use of a well so constructed is, therefore, a continuing infringement, as every time water is drawn from it the patented process is necessarily used. Under this construction the defendant has infringed by using the pump in a driven well, constructed in a house hired by him, to obtain a supply of water for the use of his family, although he may not have paid for driving the well or have procured it to be driven. Such use of the well was a use of the patented process."

Now, if this language means anything, it means that every man, woman and child, in the United States and elsewhere, who by pumping a drink of water from a driven well prior to the expiration of the reissued patent was an infringer of the patent of N. W. Green, and as such liable to prosecution and penalty, without such man, woman, or child, by its legal guardian, or some other person, had, before using a pump attached to a driven well, obtained a license from N. W. Green or his legal representative for such use of that particular well or of the driven wells in the territory in which this well was located.

In this case the decision does not say whether any of the Justices dissented from the opinion of Justice Mathews as accepted and "handed down," or not. Whether all or only a bare majority of the Court concurred in this decision, it is authority in this country until another case comes before this Court for its determination. As we understand, there are two cases now on the docket of the Supreme Court to be reached sometime, one from Iowa and one from Minnesota. When we see that of the ten cases tried in the U. S. District Courts, nine have been decided in favor of the patentee, it looks at first glance, as though the user of the driven well had a poor prospect of winning in the final outcome. But, really, this is not a correct conclusion. The chances are more than even that some of these cases were made up and taken care of by the attorneys of the patentee as one of the means used to intimidate the users of driven wells and aid in the collection of royalty, which as a business in many states was carried on for several years with great profit.

Again, of the three cases passed upon by the Supreme Court, the first—that of 1882—tied the Court four to four. In the trial of the second, three Justices dissented, and the record of the third before us does not indicate the standing of the Court except as a whole, but the circumstances justify the inference that in the third case the Court stood as in the second, three dissenting.

Well, what are you going to do about it? To which we answer, that we see no occasion to do anything. The end is apparently a long way off. When the cases now in court are decided we shall be farther along. In the meantime, we advise that every owner and user of a driven well go right along about his business as though nothing had happened, only with this difference: If he knows his Representative in Congress or Senator, he should endeavor to impress on his mind that a patent law susceptible of the construction put upon it by the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the land—a law that exposes a man or woman, who by the merest chance happens to pump a drink of water from a driven well, to arrest, as an infringer of a patent granted twenty years before, is a disgrace to a civilized people; and any such Senator or Representative who does not use his best efforts to have the law so amended as to protect the innocent uses of a patented article, is unworthy of the trust reposed in him and should be restored to private life at the earliest moment possible. We are glad Justice Mathews made so plain this wicked feature of the patent laws. Any attempt to enforce this decision will have its compensating good in causing the people to hold their Representatives to the work of amending the patent laws by

the introduction of a little common sense into the law in so far as the liability of the user of a patented article is concerned. No one is unwilling to have the inventor protected and rewarded, but it does not follow that in protecting one man every other citizen of the Republic must be exposed to the penalties of a violated law. If the people had given as much attention to Congress in the last ten years as they have to Green, they might have had future protection from royalty robbers. We shall invite a raid upon any Representative who does not give satisfactory assurance that in this patent right matter he takes sides with the people. The Supreme Court has given us a starter we shall not fail to improve.

FARMERS complain of the low prices of farm products and the complaint seems well founded. We have a surplus of cereals without a market at home or abroad that offers a satisfactory profit to the producer. This state of things has been getting worse rather than better for several years. And yet with facilities greater than any other country we fail to meet the demand of a home market for one farm product that requires but little capital, no great extent of territory, nor a wealth of wisdom to engage in and prosecute with profit over three-fourths of our vast territory. From a table of imports at hand we find that there were imported of eggs into the United States during these years of low prices of which our farmers complain, as follows:

In 1882—11,928,784 dozens.
In 1883—15,277,545 dozens.
In 1884—16,488,507 dozens.
In 1885—16,099,410 dozens.
In 1886—15,992,642 dozens.

At a shilling a dozen we are sending annually more than two millions of dollars out of the country for eggs that should be produced at a profit by our own people. When compared with the surplus that we hear so much about in the vaults of the Treasury Department, this is not an immense sum, but divide these two millions of dollars among ten thousand small farmers annually, and some of them would feel rich. A few of them might perhaps buy more beer and whisky, but the most of them would buy more stockings, shoes, shirts and other goods manufactured in this country, to the advantage of all concerned. The Yankee is reputed shrewd and is expected to "catch on" early to chances of profit large or small. But the western Yankee farmer of small means where grain is cheap has not, it seems, heard of this inviting field, although told of the profits of the business of poultry raising by agricultural papers every month in the year.

These 16,000,000 dozens of eggs annually imported does not represent the demand upon the American farmer by any means. The consumption may and ought to be largely increased. Poor people who live from hand to mouth do not generally understand that eggs through the summer season are much cheaper than meat sold in the same market. Here is an opening for the small farmer to add to his income and frequently the care and work can be mainly supplied by the women and children of the family. There must of course be some good sense applied to the business to insure success. It won't take care of itself. But then that quality is found valuable if not essential in any other business.

We hope to live to see the farmers of this country shutting out this egg importing business. It is not to our credit that it has an existence.

Cistern—Filters.

Few of the farmers of the country have in their cisterns a brick filter. Many have yet to hear for the first time of its simplicity and value, and although it has been described once in the VISITOR, the protracted drouth finds so many cisterns about empty that we deem this a good time to direct attention to this cheap and valuable addition to the ordinary cistern. We need not tell the housewife how desirable it is to have a supply of rain water, and those who have a supply need not be told how desirable it is to have it free from the impurities that always find their way into the cisterns no matter when or by whom built. Our cheap brick filter is not adapted to the cistern where the pail and the wooden hook are the means used to take the water from the cistern when wanted. Pumps are now in general use and to have cistern water filtered it is only necessary to enclose the lower end of the pipe that starts from

near the bottom of the cistern in a little brick house, using about 80 brick in its construction. Get a peck of water lime and a bushel of sand. Good porous brick, not the very hardest or softest are best for the purpose. Start with nine bricks for the first course and carry up six or seven courses and then arch over around the pipe, taking care not to plaster the exposed surface of the brick. The work is simple, the cost trifling, and the benefit comparatively great. No mechanic is needed as any farmer who has wit enough to kill a chicken can do the job if he thinks he can. If he don't, he should get the material and either hire a mason or let his wife do the work. She can not afford to do without this little improvement and this dry time should be improved. Get ready, postpone other regular work for an hour or two, clean out the cistern, brick in the pump pipe, and then wonder why so little a job of so much real value could have been neglected so long.

A Day at the Agricultural College.

Leaving home at 2:30 in the afternoon of the 25th of July, via the C. & G. T. Railway, we reached Trowbridge Station, three miles east of Lansing and one and one-half miles from the Agricultural College, three hours later. We found a carriage with a lady driver waiting, and in a few minutes were on the College grounds, the guest of Prof. Beal. After tea, in company with the Professor, we sallied forth for a stroll and items. Ten rods from our starting point, on an open space of five acres, we met the first feature of College work in full uniform under orders. Two squads of students were engaged in military drill. Some querulous reader may ask if there is any agricultural education about that; to which we answer, yes, just the sort the enquirer probably needed and did not get, else he would have been a better farmer. Military drill is education in the direction of promptness, accuracy and completeness in every detail of work to be done. It straightens up the boy and develops physical manliness and practically inculcates the maxim of "A place for everything and everything in its place." The great need of this sort of education is found almost everywhere in farm life. Convenient to the play grounds is an armory building of one story, 60x100 feet, with two storage rooms at one end. Here on a cement floor, this military drill is carried on without interruption from the weather. One hour each day is spent in this line of work, and while not paid for, cuts off a demand for farm or other labor elsewhere that is paid for. In front of the armory is a splendid flag staff, the cost of which was donated to the College by a student as an evidence of his appreciation of the value of the Agricultural College. We made a brief visit before dark to the "wild garden," where are collections of plants of the same species in plats, but so diverse in appearance that the less said by us about them the better. Prof. Beal is at home anywhere in the vegetable kingdom and we assume, although we did not understand him, that he talked wisely—we know he talked well.

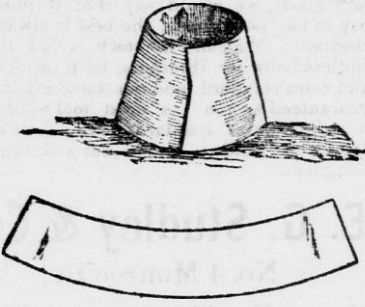
In the morning we visited the chapel where the most of the professors and perhaps 100 students assembled for some fifteen minutes of religious exercises. The Library and Museum building next engaged our attention. In the Library, by the courtesy of Mrs. Carpenter, we were shown around. The library with its 10,000 volumes is arranged in alcoves, 8x12 feet, with tables over which is suspended a lamp. Here students can find during the nine hours a day it is open, under the large labels of Agriculture, Poetry, Chemistry, or other heading, the best books extant of their kind. About two hundred magazines and papers—literary, political, religious, scientific, horticultural—are found in pigeon holes, arranged in order for ready reference. The most valuable of these are bound at the end of the year and made conveniently available for future use.

From the obliging Assistant Secretary of the institution we learned that the school year, which commences August 22, is divided into three terms of twelve weeks each, with a vacation of one week between the terms. The enrollment for this term shows an attendance of 237 students, nearly all boarding on the grounds, a few from the city and driving in from the country. The cost to the students ranges from \$3 to \$7 for room rent. An admission fee of \$5 is required and unlike most places where you have to pay to

DESIRABLE VARIETIES OF CELERY FOR MANY SECTIONS.

Among the Bees-Important Points About Fruits and Trees-A Simple and Inexpensive Plant Protector-The Use of Insecticides.

In many sections of the country it is not possible to grow cucumbers and other plants without the protection of frames or bottomless boxes of some kind, that protect the young plant from their insect enemies.



PLANT PROTECTOR.

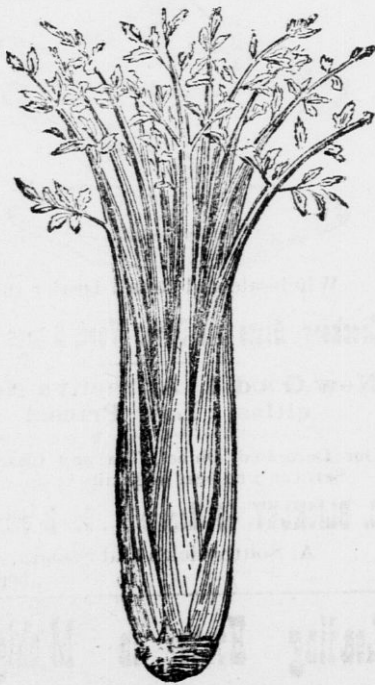
This inexpensive protector consists simply of a piece of card board or stiff paper of any kind, cut as seen in Fig. 2 in the illustration.

Newly Set Trees.

Newly set trees require special care at this season, and many trees will doubtless die of neglect that with proper attention might thrive.

Transplanting Celery.

Select if possible the first day after a heavy rain for transplanting celery, when the ground is cool and moist.

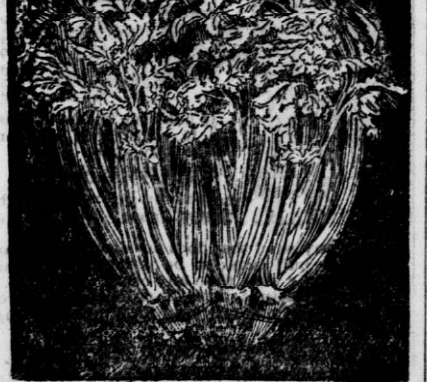


WHITE SOLID CELERY.

Numbered with leading varieties popular in many sections, and notably in the great celery districts about Kalamazoo, Mich., is "Golden Dwarf."

"Boston Market" is a favorite around Boston, and is similar to the dwarf white varieties, but rather more robust.

"White Plume" is a comparatively new celery, has found favor among amateur



HENDERSON'S WHITE PLUME.

owers because its stalks and leaves are naturally white, and do not require blanching by the old processes of high banking.

How to Apply Insect Poison.

The bureau of entomology, department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., sends out the following for use as insecticides on or about plants, trees, etc.:

London Purple.-To twenty pounds flour from one-quarter to one-half pound is added and well mixed.

Paris Green.-With twenty pounds of flour from three-quarters to one pound is mixed and applied by sifting or by a blower.

Bisulphite of Carbon.-For use in the ground a quantity is poured or injected among the roots that are being infected.

Carbolic Acid.-A solution of one part in 100 of water is used against parasites and domestic animals and their barns and sheds; also on surface of plants and among the roots in the ground.

Heliole.-The powder is sifted on alone or mixed one part to twenty of flour.

Kerosene Milk Emulsion.-To one part milk add two parts kerosene, and churn by force pump or other agitator.

Soap Emulsion.-In one gallon hot water one-half pound whale oil soap is dissolved.

Pyrethrum (Persian insect powder).-Is blown or sifted on dry; also applied in water, one gallon to a tablespoonful of the powder, well stirred and then sprayed.

Tobacco Decoction.-This is made as strong as possible as a wash or spray to kill insect pests on animals and plants.

Thinning Fruits.

All horticulturists who grow choice fruit for market realize the importance of thinning out the embryo fruit by relieving trees and vines of any surplus and of all inferior or diseased specimens.

The surplus of trees or vines may be removed before the flowers have bloomed by the operation of disbudding, or it may be done as soon as the fruit has set; indeed, thinning may still be accomplished after the fruit is half grown.

Timely Notes on Bee Keeping.

Work to be done in the apiary during the summer months runs somewhat as follows:

Arrange hives for boxing and extracting. Have everything in readiness for swarms, if this system is practical. Rear queens, and make artificial swarms.

Remove surplus boxes as soon as full, and supply the place of the first ones with empty boxes. Look out for the moth larvae in surplus honey and extra combs.

Save the Liquid Manure. Scientists have proven by chemical analysis the value of liquid manure as plant food, and it will pay farmers to save all that is made in stables, barns and cattle sheds.

The Cabbage Worm.

The cabbage worm is the larva of the white butterfly, and should be hand picked before the first brood has passed the perfect state.

Different Foods as Milk Producers.

The Iowa Agricultural college has made the following classification of the relative values of different foods as milk producers. Starting with 100 pounds of potatoes as giving 10 parts of milk.

Reports from different states make it appear that there will be a fair grape yield.

From Germany comes the report that a decided preference is given in that country to American hickory for forest culture.

Truck farming in Louisiana is becoming one of the important industries of that state.

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indigestion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My husband has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla and, by its use, was entirely cured.

Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time—goth meridian. GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns for station names (Lv Grand Rapids, Ar Allegan, etc.), time, and express status.

GOING NORTH.

Table with columns for station names (Lv Buffalo, Ar Cleveland, etc.), time, and express status.

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line. M. E. WATKINS, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—MAY 18, 1884. Standard time—goth meridian. WESTWARD.

Table with columns for train types (Kalamazoo Accommodation, Kalamazoo Express, etc.) and times.

EASTWARD.

Table with columns for train types (Night Express, Kalamazoo Accommodation, etc.) and times.

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

German Horse and Cow POWDERS!

This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents.

242 We buy and sell direct, hence save you Agents' profits. Agricultural Implements—Farm & Garden Tools.

Wagons, Buggies, Road Carts, Feed Boilers, Engines, Belting, &c. We have a large line at prices that will astonish you.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill. "The Original Wholesale Grange Supply House."

PATENTS.

LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes, Trade marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, Mechanical and Patent Drawings. Circulars free.

THE 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.

THORNTON BARNES,

Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, 241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

THE GUIDE.

We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 350 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 inches in size, 32,351 square inches of information for the consumers.

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.

Montgomery Ward & Co. 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAI WAY TIME TABLE, JUNE 4, 1887.

Table with columns for train numbers (No. 18, No. 4, No. 6, No. 1, No. 3, No. 5) and times for various stations.

GRANGE COMMISSION HOUSE. THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant,

163 South Water St., Chicago, Respectfully Solicits Consignments of Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c.

TRAVEL VIA Burlington Route C.B. & Q.R.R. Through Trains with Dining Cars, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Modern Coaches.

Make Your Money Easy! FARMERS and Farmers' Sons can make more money by engaging with us than at anything else they can do.

For Tickets, Rates, Maps, &c., apply to Ticket Agents of connecting lines, or address T. J. POTTER, H. B. STONE, PAUL MORTON, 1st V. P., G. M., G. P. & T. A.

Newton's improved COW TIE thousands in use. Pushes them back when standing, draws them forward when lying down, and keeps them clean.

Young Folks' Club.

The Old Log House.

True, it is thatched, and all its windows are gone, Where the light of the sun once shone through the pane; Yet there's plenty of light in twilight or dawn. For the o' roof admits light as well as the rain.

—George W. Tubbs.

Eyes to See, That See Not.

Cousin Mae asks some of us to tell how her beautiful Cecropia Moth lived before it took up the close cocoon quarters in which she found it. All that I have so far been able to learn is that the caterpillar was three inches long, of a light-green color, and had red and yellow warts armed with short bristles.

ply, I suppose, according to Mr. Burroughs, because we did not look.

GRACE.

Insect Talk.

DEAR COUSINS:—We were all very much pleased to hear from Cousin Hester Bittersweet. We hope to hear from her often, and would like to have her give us another lesson on moths.

The beetle that comes from the grub is certainly quite a giant among his race. The one we caught is nearly two inches in length; his coat is brown and glossy; his antennae are long and jointed; his jaws are powerful; he has a graceful appearance, being slim and well built.

Beetles.

But the sweetest of all, seeming music to me, Were the songs of the clumsy brown beetle and bee. Although the beetle does not generally make its appearance till August, still a few stragglers may be seen wandering about our gardens in July.

The tiger beetle, which fortunately resides in India and Southern Africa, is the tyrant of insects, and a bite from its large sickle-shaped jaws is anything but pleasant for a man to feel. It is of a bright green color, exceedingly fierce and active; it usually conceals itself beneath a stone and pounces on any prey that happens to pass.

Letter to a Farmer's Wife.

The following letter from Madame Willard, mother of Miss Frances E. Willard, has especial interest from the fact that she was, herself, a model farmer's wife during the early years of her children's lives.—ED.] MY DEAR MRS. H:—I hear, with feelings of mingled pleasure and solitude, that you have decided to try farming for a livelihood.

Blood Will Tell. There is no question about it—blood will tell—especially if it be an impure blood. Blisters, eruptions, pimples and boils, are all symptoms of an impure blood, due to the improper action of the liver.

For removing dandruff, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It restores faded and gray hair to its original color, stimulates the growth of the hair, and gives it a beautiful, glossy, and silken appearance.

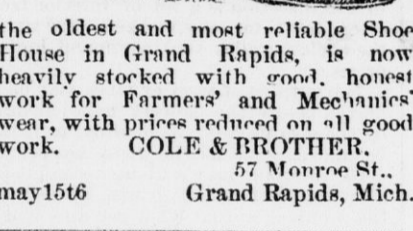
What a Time. People formerly had, trying to swallow the old-fashioned pill with its film of magnesia vainly disguising its bitterness; and what a contrast to Ayer's Pills, that have been well called "medicated sugar-plums"—the only fear being that patients may be tempted into taking too many at a dose.



Horsford's For Dyspepsia Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Weakened Energy Indigestion, Etc. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. A liquid preparation of the phosphates and phosphoric acid.

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