

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

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wellas to numbers and interest. alain ballot marbles, per hundred 75

"It's well I ran into the garden," Said Eddie, his face all aglow; "For what do you think, mama, happened? You never will guess it, I know.

Reminding The Hen.

"The little brown hen was there clucking; 'Cut cut!' she'd say, quick as a wink, Then 'Cut cut' again, only slower; And then she would stop short and think

'And then she would say it all over,

She did look so mad and so vexed; For mama; do you know, she'd forgotten The word that she ought to cluck next.

'So I said, 'Ca-daw-cut,' 'Ca-daw-cut,' As loud and as strong as I could, And she looked round at me very thankful;

I tell you, it made her feel good. "Then she flapped, and said, 'Cut-cut-ca daw cut;'

She remembered just how it went, then, But it's well I went into the garden --She might never have clucked right again." -Bessie Chandler, in St. Nicholas.

Postal Jottings.

folks to unite with them in their an-

nual picnic on June 17, near a beauti-

ful lake about three miles from our

hall. An extended program was pre-pared by the different schools-twelve

in number-also a program from our

Montcalm Grange was ready. After

partaking of the good things from our

lunch baskets, we assembled in a shady

place to hear a good program rendered.

When we were about two-thirds through, some of the wise men and

women noticed a shower approaching.

The President of the Township School

Association, Bro. John E. Taylor, con-

sidering that "discretion was the bet-ter part of valor," dismissed the hun-

dreds seated around, and yo i should have been present to enjoy the sight.

A long procession of single and double

teams was soon on its homeward way,

serving his second year in that posi-

tion. Our Grange is doing exceedingly

MRS. JAS. W. BELKNAP, Sec'y.

THE next quarterly meeting of Ber-rien County Grange, No. 1, will be held

Potices of Meetings.

with Pipestone Grange on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 2 and 3. The following is the program for the open meeting on the afternoon of the first day.

Song Address of welcome-Bro. DeWitt. Response-Bro. A. N. Woodruff. Essay-Bro. Freeman Franklin. Essay-Bro. Frank L. Jones. Recitation-Bro. Will Fallis. Essay—Bro. James J. Jakeway. Essay—Miss Mary Abbe. Recitation—Miss Ruggles. Essay—Dr. O. A. Lacrone. Selection—Mrs. Lucy Howe. Selection-the Lecturer. LEVI SPARKS, Lect.

THE following is the program for Calhoun County Grange at Pennfield

Recent legislation on the liquor question and the present duty of the friends of tem perance-thos. W. Huggett and Edward White. Comments-C. H. Marvin, Manly S. Hicks.

5. Hicks. The profit and loss of owning und running a binder – E. M. Brown. Comments—Her bert Poole and Robert Miller. The subject, "Free text books for public schools," will probably come up for consid

eration and a general expression of opinion is desired. C. C. MCDERMID, Lect.

THE next session of Western Pomona Grange will be held with Hudson-ville Grange, Aug. 25 and 2. Following is the program:

Is it necessary for a woman to be interested in the political affairs of our nation in order to have the best and greatest influence?-Led by Mrs H. D. Weatherwax and Samuel Stauffer.

What studies should a boy pursue in order to be a successful farmer? - Led by H. E. Hudson and Thos. Wilde.

Essay—C. C. Lillie. How shall the young people on the farm employ their leisure time, to reap the great est benefit?--Led by Miss Lucia Rann and while the beautiful rain fell gaily on the thirsty earth. We had a good time anyway and felt glad we were there. Our Worthy Master, Bro. Geo. B. Gibbs, is an efficient officer and is Melvin Smith.

Essay-Miss Alward.

Are our country schools what they should be?—Led by James Vane Skiver and Rob MRS. HOS. WILDE, Lect. ert Alward.

THE next regular meeting of the Leniwee County Pomoni Grange will be held with Weston Grange at their hall at Fruit Ridge, Thursday, Aug. 11. commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. All fifth degree members are requested to be present. E. R. PONCHER, Sec'y. Adrian, July 25, 1887.

tion for on day at 'east, from the arduous labors of the heated term and in social intercourse renew old friendships and enjoy the rare treat of listening to the address of St. Joseph County's of f ed son. as well as the d lightful strains of the choir. A good time for every body. By ORDER OF COM.

KALAMAZOO County Pomona Grange will hold a meeting in Eureka Gran e Hall, August 18-"third Thurslay." Following is the program:

Meeting opened at 10 o'clock; all secret work done before noon. In the afternoon: Paper-Sister J.C.Gould,

Paw Paw. Discussion of the same. Paper-Bro. C. C. McDermid, Lect. Calhoun Co. Granse.

Select reading -- Lecturer. A question box will be furnished and it is hoped there will be plenty of questions, also a goodly number of answers. MRS. H. DALE ADAMS.

Cause of Drouth and Cyclones. During a recent journey to Europe the passage across the ocean was especially unpleasant because of fogs, the only consolation in contemplating them being that they responded the work of Nature in drawing moisture from the water, which wafted inland, fell upon the soil in refreshing rain, gathered in the brooks and rivers and flowed to the sea, to be again thus sent back to freshen and brighten the parched earth.

The speed of our vessel was materially retarded by winds from the west, a common occurrence in the summer season. The fogs and moisture through these winds are driven upon the Continent, where drouth seldom prevails, and particularly do they freshen the verdure of Ireland, and hence the brilliant greenness of the Emerald Isle.

In reflecting upon this subject, I contemplated the drouth then pre-vailing in several of the Western and Middle States of the Union. What had they gathered rains from? Alas, what have they? For a generation our farmers have been draining their lands of moisture. They have run their tileing through every slough; they have drawn out the water from every swamp; they have dried up th pond; they have obliterated the beautiful little lake. In doing this they have made such easy and rapid egress for rainfall from the soil, as to endanger the homes and tarm lands of all the settlers along the great rivers in the Southern region of our country. dready inflicting great distress, loss of life and property equaling in value many million dollars-an evil which is growing in mignitude each year. The result of the wholesale draining of the upper country of water is not only thus disastrous to lite and property dong the larger streams from frequent overflow, but there is such absolute drainage of moisture from the earth is to produce severe drouth, accompanied by such intense heat and dryness of atmosphere as result in hurricane, the cyclone and innumerable village, prairie and forest fires. In the early days when the process of evaporation of moisture went forward from the swamps, the ponds and lakes of our Western and Middle States, an extended drouth, with extremely intense heat, was comparatively rare. In those days sun-stroke was very uncommon and the cyclone was comparatively unknown. This year we are in the second season of drouth in various parts of the country, while every year brings its devast iton from wind, the result of an (xce sively dry and frequently disturbed condition of the atmosphere. With the land thus denuded of natural wate. supply there is but one course for our farmers to pursue to save themselves from these evils. They may drain their soil, but they should gather the rainfall in pouds and lakes scattered throughout their lands. Instead of running the drains through and out of the swamp, they should lead to an excavation of such a size as circumstances will permit, which should be made at a depth of three or four feet, where the water can gather and will remain through the year, quenching the thrist of animals, giv-ing drinks to birds, a reservoir in case of fire, a home for fish, a spot of beauty on which may sail the boat, an opportunity for the bath and for teaching the young people to swim. It will vield ice for the family, provide skating for the hap y youth in winter time, and moist re which, through evaporation, will mass into the cloud to make again through minfall

No fear need be entertained of stagnatio 1 from water thus held in rese v . Fish will of themselves purity it. Every rain will change it, while, if the lakes covers an acre . r more in area, the wind will constantly keep it pure. The writer, in proof of this, has an artificial lake on his farm, the result of dredging a swamp, which is filled only by raintall, the water being, in the dryest season, always perfectly clear and fresh.

On the lowlands the general aban-donment of tarms and homes from river overflew will be the inevitable outcome of this water wastage in the high ground. Such is already the tact, while the expenditure of many millions by the government in the construction of leeves and embank-ments along the great rivers will be necessary for the further protection of adjoining property. Vastly better that this expenditure be made in holding the water where it is required in the up-country. Dot the farms of our inland States

with ponds and miniature lakes, and while they will afford health, attrac-tion and pleasure in a thousand ways, they will give us back the uniform rainfall we had in the early settlement of the country, when successive sen-sont of drouth, forest fires and cy-clones were unknown.—Thos. E. Hill in Hill's National Builder.

The Identification of Artificial Butter.

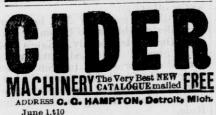
C. Fruwirth, of Vienna, Austria, in a letter to our cotemporary the Country Gentleman, states that the following proposition with regard to oleomargarine and artificial butters generally has been made in Germany. The indiscriminate coloring by some dye or pigment of all such articles had already been proposed and rejected. In consequence of this, Prof. Soxhlet, of Munich, has proposed a new treatment, which is worthy of attention. He proposes—and his prop-osition will be offered to the House of Rep es utatives in Germany—to make it a law that all bogus butter must be mixed during the preparation with phenolphtalein, which is made out of one of the products of the dry distil-i to 1 of tar, and one gramme of it will be enough for 100 kilogrammes of bogus butter. The butter can then be offered for sale colored yellow, or uncolored, or in any way desired, and the phenolphtalein will not be seen at all. But by adding a solution of soda, or ammonia and water (liquor ammonii caustici), or even a teaspoonful of water and the ash of a cigar, to a

Grange Hall, Aug. 11: The Michigan Soldiers' Home-Its design and practical workings-Perry Mayo. I AM much pleased to see by our and practical workings—rerry studyo.
 Fruit, fresh or canned, vs. pies and pastry
 --Mrs. Abram Morges. Comments by Mrs.
 O. Adams and others interested.
 Fall seeding to clover.--Wm. S. Simons.
 Comments—A. W. Lee, S. E. Woodworth. GRANGE VISITOR such cheering reports of the way Children's Day has been so pleasantly celebrated by the different Granges. I wonder how many could respond to the celebration of that day favorably were all the Granges in the State called upon by name. Our township schools invited all the Patrons of Husbandry and their young

Ortelan bartor interest of Constants to keep	
Blank book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep	~
accounts with members	~
Diant moord books (express Daid)	QL
Order book, containing 100 orders on the Treasu-	1100
with stub well bound	50
Receipt book, containing 100 receipts from Treas-	-
with stub, well bound	50
Plank receipts for dues, per 100, Dound	5
A and ations for membership. Der 100	50
Secretary's account book (new style)	50
Withdrawal cards, per dozen	25
Withdrawal cards, per dozent	2
Dimits, in envelopes, per dozen	-
By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies roc;	
per dozen	75
Bu laws hound	20
"Clad Echoes," with music, single copy 25c, per	
1	3 00
The National Grange Choir, single copy 40c; per	
dozen	4 00
dozen	2
Rituals, single copy	4
" per dozen	
" for Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges,	I
per copy. Blank "Articles of Association" for the incorpo-	10
Blank "Articles of Association, for the moorpo	

ration of Subordinate Granges, with copy of charter, all complete	
Totics to delinquent members, Der 100,	
Declaration of Purposes per dozen SC; per 100	
merican Manual of Parliamentary Law	
" " (morocco tuck) I	
Digest of Laws and Rulings	
Roll books	
Patr ns' Badges	
Officers' badges	
CO-OPER VTIVE LITERATURE.	
History and Objects of Co-operation	

History and Objects of Cooperation..... What is Co-operation?.... Educational Funds; How to Use Them..... Associative Farming..... The Economic Aspect of Co operation..... Association and Education.....





UNION GRANGE, No. 548, has at present a membership of twenty-three, not having taken in any new members luring the past year. We have two neetings a month, and up to the 1st of June they were quite well attended; since which time the busy season has interfered with our meetings. Our Worthy Lecturer, Bro. Dawson, always has a word of encouragement for us. The crops here in Burry County tre suffering very greatly for the want of rain. Corn is looking fairly well, but the hay crop was cut quite short, and wheat and oats are generally very ADDIE STONE, Sec'y. light.

I WRITE to tell you that we have had a contest in Boardman Valley Grange, with Sister Clara Carlisle as captain on one side and Brother Charles Carroll on the other, the losing side to furnish a supper for the winning side. Sister Carlisle came out ahead, scoring 2690 and bringing in seven applications for membership. Brother Car-roll scored 1935 and brought in four applications for membership. Brother Carroll looks rather crestfillen because he was beaten by a woman, he says, but I rather think it is because his wife was on the winning side.

We observed Children's Day, and although it was a cloudy morning, it did not keep the children at home. We had quite a lengthy program, consisting of songs, readings, and recitations by the children, and speaking by Prof. Catton and Elders Sidebot om 1.d. Middleton. A splendid dinner was served, with ice cream and lemonade and 340 persons partook of the same. Clearwater Grange was fully repre-sented and all seemed to enjoy themselves, fully realizing that Children's Day was a day to be remembered by MRS. GEO. BUCK. all. Kalkaska Co.

Western farmers say that if they apply petroleum to their seed corn it prevents its disturbance by birds and 109 S. Division St., Grand Rapids, squirrels and does not injure the corn may15y. | or retard its germination.

THERE will be a meeting of Branch County Pomona Grange, Thursday, August 11, at Butler Grange Hall. The literary program will be largely the same as that arranged for the June meeting, which failed on account of a severe storm occurring that day. As this will be Pomona's harvest meeting the exercises will be arranged arc rd-J. D. W. FISK, Lect. ingly.

A SPECIAL meeting of Oakland Po-mona Grange, No. 5, will be held at Farmington, Tuesday, August 16. The subjects for the public meeting in the afternoon are: Trespass by | u iters-Should it be permitted? Shall I join the Grange? The social lite of farmers. Rest and recreation. These are to be given by members and outsiders in papers, essays and discussion, enlivened with songs and recitations. The meeting will open in the fourth degree at 10 A. M.; fifth degree in the eveni g.

A. J. CROSBY, JR., Lect. THE Kent County Pomona Gruge will hold a basket picnic at Reed's Lake, on Aug. 12. We have invited as good speakers as there are in th : State, and have also extended an invitation to several other societies, and we expect a grand time. Printed programs will soon be ready and mailed to subordinate Granges. To farmers and Patrons we say, come one, come all Bring your families and well filled baskets and have a good time.

WM. T. ADAMS, Lec.

ST. JOSEPH County Grange will hold its annual pienic, Thursday, August 11, 1887, in the grove of Wm. B. Lungley, 34 miles north of Centreville. Hon. George L. Yaple will deliver the address. Music by the Parkville Choir. A general invitation is hereby extended to all to join us in the Temple of Nature to seek rest and recrea- to the needy carth.

piece of butter the size of a bean, whole of the butter will become a nice red if it is bogus butter, or if bogus butter is mixed with it.

It will be immediately seen that this is a proof which can be made by every policeman in any shop, by every guest in a dining room, etc. In your country it would be easy to enact that no butter shall go out from the factories to which has not been added the phenolphtalein. The internal revenue officers, which have to deal, since the first of November, 1886, with bogus butter, could very easily look at this point also .- Scientific American.

East Buffalo Market.

EAST BUFFALO, July 25. Receipts of cattle to-day were 23 huds of through and 175 loads of sale The sale stock is equally distock. villed between the different classes. The good cattle were not up in quality to some of last week, not strictly giltedge, yet sold at about the same figures, which indicated that the market wasa little stronger. The principal change was the fact that the demand for light butchers' stock weakened considerably, the butchers seeming to be quite well supplied and more indifferent about buying. The stock came mostly from Michigan and Ohio, and was purchased by the New York state dairymen. Yesterday 11 car loads of sheep and lambs went through, and to-day 7 car loads went through, making 18 through cars. Six loads of Canada lambs went through to-day.

Receipts of hogs to-day and yesterday were 22 carloa is through and 75 curloads of sale. The majority of the sale were Yorkers, and the feeling on them was stron; r than my time last week, and they were sold more readily. Pigs were scarce. Medium sold readily but at no higher prices than last Saturday, except two loads, which were extra and sold at \$5.60.

Cut down the oppositous weeds around your premises before they go to seed.

Communications.

Two Famous Women and their Husbands.

"Happy," says an old English author, "is the woman who has no biography." Then there are a great many happy women. Be this as it may, it is certain that the women who have done the most for the race and truth are those who have escaped record by escaping observation. Then on the other hand we have some women who have become so famous that they have overshadowed their husbands who, were it not for the greater fame of their wives, would have been famous. Prof. Calvin Stowe have been famous. Froi. Carrier of has been overshadowed by the fame of his more celebrated wife. Many peo-his more know much about Prof. Stowe. But up to the time of writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Mrs. Stowe was known merely as the wife of Prof. Cal-vin Stowe. But that book made her so famous that he was soon lost sight of. while she knew no rival in fame. She, as author, found her golden oppor tunity in Uncle Tom's Cabin. Never was writer and theme more opportune. And never has the writing of any book been the cause of so great a moral revolution. Yet Prof. Stowe was a distinguished man, scholar and author.

Miss Elizabeth Cady, a bright intellectual girl who was educated at the famous Troy school, New York, conducted by its celebrated founder, Mrs. Emma Willard, married Henry B. Stanton. He took her to the great anti-slavery meeting in London. He was well known then as an able lecturer, and reformer. But some how or rather his wife got the start of him before the American people. She stepped in between him and the American people, and got all the applause and tame while he seemed to retire to obscure life. Who ever heard any-thing about Henry B. Stanton, the anti-slavery reformer, after Elizabeth Cady Stanton got the ear of the American public? No one. He was tor-gotten and his wife became famous. Why was this so? "Henry B. Stanton," says a late historian, was an uncommon man, born in uncommon times. In times when none but able and brave men dare come to the front. Henry B. Stanton was foremost among those heroic men who were associated with him. He fought a hard fight, and lived to see his victory won. His first anti-slavery speech was made be-fore a school house debating society in 1832, and during the years that followed he was mobbed at least two hundred times. He was one of the few men in the world who have helped to write the history they helped to make. His book lately published, just after his death, entitled "Random Recollections," covers over four score years of the past, and such a past! He had met all the distinguised men in this country. He heard Dr. Lyman Beecher detend himself on a trial for heresy at Cincinnati in 1834, and heard Dr. Beecher's son Henry, sty publicly to his sire in the Synod, "Father, you are plagued good at twisting, but i you can twist your creed on to the Westminister Confession of Faith you can twist better than I think you can." Mr. Stanton heard Carlyle call Victor Hugo "a glittering humbug." He rode two miles in the rain and over country roads to listen to a sermon by Sidney Smith. He saw Sam Patch jump from the falls in Rochester, in 1829, never to rise again. He replied to certain uncomplimentary utterances of Thomas Campbell, in regard to American poetry; he more than insinuates that the author of "Gertrude of Wyoming" on that occasion had been drinking too much wine. He saw and knew almost every man who was worth seeing or knowing, either in the mother country or his own, during his eighty years of busy active life. Savs a reviewer of his "Random Recollections," it is not often that the man of such wide and long experiences combines with keen observation the faculty of recording his impressions so clearly so honestly, with so much kindly teeling, and with such charity to all. Now, without saying one word in disparagement of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, or her life work, we would rather have the fame that comes from the record of such a life as Henry B Stanton's, than that from the record of his gifted wife. We would rather have a compilation of his lectures and writings, including his last work, "Random Recollections," than all that has ever come from the pen or tongue of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. We have given this comparison of these two famous women and their husbands, for the sake of a clearer understanding of their respective merits. Michlet says it is the true office of history to make the unknown known, and to write up the neglected. We have not undertaken to do more than direct attention to the peculiarity in the lives of these distinguished ladies and their husbands. Whatever the wrongs of time may be in regard to the latter, history will make the unkown known, and write up the neglected. V. B.

community, to unfold their capacity for intellectual culture and education, to generate thought and broaden the intellect, to eradicate that narrowness of character which rejects any innovation on old ideas. To be progressive we must be aspiring. The very act of reaching out for something higher, purer, nobler than ourselves, whether it be for the individual or for humanity, tends to give a broader basis to our thoughts and in a measure compass retorms, for progress is the motor that is prompting and propelling human destiny. The more we discuss and agitate a subject the sooner a reformation is produced, for agitation produces thought.

Every political agitation works out for the people of this country some new thought, some higher measure, some waser form of government, which in the aggregate will benefit humanity. We may not comprehend it clearly at first but ultimately the good will be perceived.

The wisest men are ever they who acknowledge that they are baffled at every turn in their researches. Newton, after having made vast discoveries, revolutionizing the faith or the world on scientific matters, compares himself to a child picking up pebbles on the beach while the ocean of truth lies unexplored before him.

Intellectual growth should be our highest aim. All can not bear the same amount of light; that which will illuminate one mind will blind another, for we can not possess that which we are not capacitated to receive and the foundation of a republic 1s in the intelligence of her citizens.

Education is simply unfoldment. It is admitted that there exist latent qualities and innate possibilities in every individual, and parents and teachers only properly discharge their duties when they bring into active promi-nence those gifts, which lying dormant in the individual, qualify him for a special place in the world.

Each one is born with certain mental aptitudes and characteristics and no one can transcend his mental nature in the slightest particular, for our actions are the result of our thoughts expressed. Two persons under precisely the same circumstances act exactly opposite to each other; and why? Because their minds are differently constituted. The peculiar bent of a person's mind forces him to a certain line of action. The more intellectual culture we possess and the broader view we take of life, the more progressive we become, and although we may not all see things in the same light, we may urrive at a noble manhood, for the gloy of nature is in the harmony of her liversity.

The world moves slowly; it takes a long time to outgrow old prejudices and accept new theories and comprehend new truths. S. F. Norton, large hearted and liberal minded though he is, and generous to a fault, did not wish to accept the woman suffrage plank in the platform at the Cincinnati Conven-tion. And why? Because he was atraid the masses had not grown liberal enough in sentiment and were not progressive enough to concede equal rights to all, and coasequently the suffrage plank would be a discordant element. It seems strange that woman should be considered so much interior to man as not to be capable of having a voice in the law which governs her life and property. The status of the woman suffrage movement is simply this: It asserts the primary right of every human being not obviously incapable of appreciating his own interests and hence indirectly the interests of society, to a voice in his own government.

Is there any country in the world in which the power of abstract reasoning or the ability to grasp generalities is a test for qualification at the polls? Indeed, if an exclusion from suffrage were made on this ground, and if it were applied as it ought to be in justice to both men and women, the polling district would be more than doubly decimated; but no government with such a franchise could by any stretch of the imagination be called representative. The most profound thinkers are not always the best fitted to comprehend and legislate for the wants of those less highly endowed, and the vote of the illiterate laborer is as necessary for the protection of his interests as that of the cultured monopolist is for the broader schemes which accumulated wealth suggests. When we look at the attainments of one of the world's uncrowned kings, the great philanthropist Peter Cooper, we see what a desire to benefit humanity will do. It was a noble mind that conceived the idea of bequeathing to the poor the means of obtaining an education, and the gratitude of generations yet unborn will bless his name for giving them access to an institute that will enable them to cultivate their faculties and make the most of their business relations in life. The Grange has taken the initiatory step in the education of farmers. Let them go a step farther and create a fund for a library to which all of their members can have access, and the un-told benefit to be derived from such a movement will be a blessing to the members, although the nucleus be as small as Franklin's when he founded the first circulating library ever es-tablished in this country. It is the little things, each according to its use, that make up the aggregate of the world's great achievements. The life of man must be for a purpose, if we could but perceive aright what that purpose is, to live in the realm of thought and study the prob- can be cultivated on one acre to feed

best and noblest in the character, with continual aspirations for that which is pure and elevating, banishing our selish propensities, for our duty to others necessarily includes duty to self. We should accept the best thoughts of the world's best thinkers-all that is good and true, from whatever source it has sprung, for perfection of character is attained by continally striving to reach one's ideal.

We all recognize power in organization. To restrain the monopolies the Grange must co-operate. The law which economic science has discovered and which is so potential and benefi-cent is the law of service for service and product for product. The highest expression of the same law in moral science and the keystone to Christianity is: Do as you would be done by The laborer and the capitalist each has duties as well as rights; neither can exist unless he renders service to the other.

Popularity is not the one thing need ful. To be in a majority is generally to find one's attainments extremely mediocre. Every really great man has been in a minority or stood single-hand-ed until his own efforts have helped to educate the masses to an appreciation of the truths which he proclaimed.

Principles are eternal, though their application and understanding vary coording to the intelligence and unfoldment we possess.

Let us shun as much as possible all bigotry and uncharitableness. Let us be cosmopolitan enough to recognize the good wherever we find it, but independent enough to avow our own convictions mantully without catering to the opinions of others, and when man recognizes that the true dignity of labor is found in working for soul ulture, for self-advancement and for he benefit and blessing of mankind. then will humanity have taken a long stride toward the millennium. With these few brief thoughts, we again bid you welcome.

Luscious Bananas, A Fruit Which is Universally Eaten in America -Where Bananas Grow.

Fifty years ago the first shipment of pananas was made in the United States from Cuba by a ventursome French trader, who sent 500 bunches along vith an invoice of oranges and lemons to New York city, and it has been suggested that the semi-centennial of this event ought to be celebrated by the banana eaters all over the country this year. Scarcely any other tropical fruit has taken such a firm hold upon a luxury loving people as the banana. and doubtless some notice ought to be taken of its introduction and development. California has its citrus fair and banana eaters ought to do as much for their favorite truit. From that small beginning fifty years ago the trade in bananas has grown to vast di-mensions and is said to double every tive years. At the port of New York last year the receipts of bananas amounted to two million bunches while nearly as many were received at New Orleans, and to these must be dded the receipts at Baltimore, Charleston, Galveston, Key West. Boston and other scaports, whence the fruit is shipped in refrigerator cars to all parts of the country.

The banana is a tropical fruit that rows equally in both hemispheres. The Spaniards were partial to it centuries ago, and called it "musa paradisica," because they thought it was the paradise fruit that Adam and Eve were commanded not to touch. The bananas that are used in the United States come from Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, various West India isl Central and South America w thi the tropics. The cultivation of fruit has been attempted at various points along the Gulf coast in this country, and has not been successful save in parts of Florida where the mean temperature is not far from 75 degrees. The soil where they are grown must be deep, soft, rich and moist, and by judicious planting this fruit may be harvested every month in the year, but to do this requires much care. In Mexico they raise three or four crops a year, and one can buy a ramo, or great bunch of bananas for a real (shilling), or 20 for a cent. The greatest cost comes from shipping and handling them, as a slight mistake in temperature often destroys a whole cargo. Bananas are cultivated from shoots or cuttings, much after the manner of our southern sugar cane. As the shoot grows upward it puts out leaves, which are wrapped closely one around the other, form a stem or trunk 8 or 10 inches in diameter and 5 or more feet in hight. The top is an expansion of the leaves that formed the trunk, which now spread out on all sides 6 to 10 feet in length and 12 or 14 inches across. A variety found in Brazil is said to reach a hight of 15 and 20 feet, with leaves correspondingly large. After a few months' growth, a deep purple bud appears in the crown of the stalk, whose constantly lengthening stem soon pushes it beyond the leaves, and it hangs down beside the main trunk, where in due time, it becomes a mass of beautitul flowers, which in turn are replaced by the fruit, growing closely together in compact clusters around the stem. The truit bunch is cut off while perfectly green and sent promptly to market while the stalk is chopped down and from its roots hundreds of others spring up swiftly. These are pruned to the required number and allowed to grow as before. Enough are to educate and elevate the farming lems of nature, to develop all that is twenty-five natives the year round.

Electric Motors for Cars. Experiments recently made with electric motors show encouraging progress in the art of applying electric force to steel railways, and it now seems probable that within a few years this force will be substituted for horse power on hundreds of miles of roads. The managers and owners of street railways are manifesting great interest in the tests to which the new motors are being subject. The rejection of horse power to make way for electricity upon the street railways of our large cities appears now to await only the successful development of certain methods of applying the force and a demonstration that running expenses can be reduced by the change. The recent tests of the storage battery motors in this city seem to point to the ultimate selection of such motors for use in crowded streets. Last week an ordinary car moved by a storage battery passed repeatedly over the Fourth Avenue surface road. At times the speed was twelve and even fifteen miles an hour. The car was easily controled. The speed was governed without the slightest difficulty, and stops were made with greater precision than is attained with horses. It is stated that a car moved by such a motor can be used at a cost of \$4.10 a day, while the cost of the same amount of service with horses is \$7.50. If this be true, surely

can be urged. Many will be surprised by the statement that more than 3,500,000 passengers are carried annually in this country on street cars moved by electric motors. In Montgomery, Ala., electricity is used on eleven miles of road und the cost is reported by the General Manager to be only one-half the cos of horse power.

no objection on the account of expense

Roads on which electricity takes the place of horses are found in Baltimore. Los Angeles, Port Huron, Detroit, Ap pleton, Wis., Scranton and Denver Electric railways are either in course of construction or under contract in 12 other cities, and in 37 companies have been formed or other steps taken for the building of such roads. Upon none of the roads now in operation in this country, however, is force supplied by storage batteries attached to the cars In most cases power is communicated by an overhead conductor.

More than 3,000,000 passengers are carried every year by electric railways in Europe. The Frankfort-Offenbach tine has four miles of double track, uses fourten motor cars and carries 990,000 passengers. The power is com-municated by overhead slotted tubes. But the roads in Brussels and Hamburg are operated by storage batteries upon the system tested last week in this city.

The system of independent motors attached to cars is clearly to be preterred if it will do the work that is done by the more cumbrous systems and do it at no greater cost. The storage batteries can be placed under the seats of a car. They are so arranged that the amount of force used can be quickly reduced or increased by the driver. Each car is independent of all others and its movements do not depend upon the transmission of force from a stationary center of generation. A car using an independent and detached motor must be more serviceable under certain adverse conditions than one to which force is transmitted. Therefore the successful development of the system is greatly to be desired. Street cars operated by independent

electric motors that are easily controled and are capable of carrying passengers at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour are greatly to be preferred to cars moved by a cable. The whole line may be blocked on a cable road by the failure of the cable or by any accident that checks its steady movement. The cable system is not fitted for use in the narrow and crowded streets of a city like this, but cars moved by storage batteries would probably meet all the varying conditions even more successfully than cars moved by horse power. The advantages to be gained by the substitution of independent electric motors for horses in New York are many and important. The greatest of them would be the removal of thousands of horses from the streets, the abolition of the enormous stables whose accumulations poison the air, and the abatement of dangerous nuisances caused by the storage and transportation of manure that has been taken from these stables. Citizens will rejoice if the companies shall decide that the change can be made .--New York Times.

The Shelf in the Attic.

When Kate Holden entered the sitting-room to greet a stylish caller, a glance revealed the disorderly condition of the room that had been made tidy by her own hands but a few hours before. Three pairs of overshoes lay before the grate; a wafer-proof covered the best chair; slates and books nearly covered the pretty table-cover; several dolls with ample wardrobes occupied the sofa, while fragments of bread, loughnuts and apples told of a lunch uddenly interrupted. Poor Kate could not conceal her annovance, and the cloud that rested upon her usually sunny face deepened as she parted from her friend and returned to her mother's room. It was not a new trial; Kate's wisdom and patience had been sorely taxed during the protract-ed illness of her mother, and the five ictive children, missing the mother's restraining hand were rapidly getting beyond her control.

Mrs. Holden listened patiently to Kate's oft-repeated story of thoughtfulness on the part of the children, and realized something must be done to assist her in enforcing habits of order. Kate's ingenuity soon developed a plan, and the decree went forth that all mislaid articles would be peedily transferred to a certain broad shelf in the attic, from which none but the owner might removed them. The novelty of the plan interested the children; while father, Kate, and even Bridget, promised to submit to its onditions; and Kate, sanguine of success, made haste to appoint a place for everything in its appropriate place.

For a few days order reigned in the house. Mary's dolls were carefully returned to their drawer, the boys hats were hung upon their allotted pegs. Jenny's aprons and ribbons were no longer sown broad ast throughout the house, and even little Charley's blocks und toys were carefully guarded from threatened exile. But careless habits had too long prevailed to be overcome it once, and the first rainy day sent a waterproof and umbrella to the broad shelf. The same evening, as the children gathered about the table to prepare lessons, Harry's books could not be found.

"Where did you leave them?" asked one.

"I know where he will find them," said Jenny; and amid peals of laughter Harry with more than necessary energy, ascended the attic stairs. This was a valuable reminder to the other children, but soon Mary's doll disappeared from the sola; Jenny's paint box from the dining-table; even Charley's soldiers exchanged their camping-ground in mamma's room for the greater seclusion of the broad shelf in the attic. The children usualy submitted cheerfully. Jenny sometimes pettishly complained at the inconvenience of a dressing-room at the top of the house, and John, when time pressed, preterred

to do without cuffs or gloves. "It isn't all fun," said Mary one evening, as she timidly entered the dusky room in search of her composition book; "but if we could only catch Kate I'll not complain."

An opportunity occurred at length; Kate, preparing for a ride, sought in vain for her muff. She hurried from closet to drawer in search of the missing article that no one had seen, while her escort restrained the impatient horses at the gate.

"Charley must have taken it," she said, fretfully, and finding him in the kitchen, she repeated her question.

"Yes" said the little rouge, "I found it on mamma's bed, and Bridget and I putted it away on the attic shelf, where she found my blocks."

[The following paper read before the Al legan County Council by Mrs. S. D. Rock-well, June 7, was by vote of the Council or-dered sent to the VISITOR for publication.]

MR. PRESIDENT, BROTHER AND SISTER PATRONS .- It is with pleasure that we give you greeting and extend to you cordial welcome to Trowbridge Grange. We come together this morning to bring our best thoughts and highest aspirations for the welfare of humanity.

The basic principles of the Grange

Avoid Sunstroke or Overheating. Work earlier or later to make up for a long nooning. Wearing a wet cloth or a cabbage-leaf in the crown of the straw hat, is useful in keeping the head cool. Avoid drinking much ice-water. Tea, moderately cooled with ice, is a most acceptable drink, as is "Switchel," a New England name for molasses and water, made pleasantly acid with vingar, and sufficient ginger added to give it a slight pungency. Let it only be moderately iced. Either of these will allay thirst better than ice-water, and more safely, but may also be taken in too large quantities.—American Agriculturists.

The remedy which most successfuly combats malarial disorders, is Ayer's Ague Cure. It is a purely vegetable compound, and contains neither quinine nor any other dangerous ingredient. Warranted to cure chills and fever.

Sulphur and tobacco leaves burned in the poultry house, the house being closed perfectly tight, will clean out the red lice.

Bridget suddenly disappeared and Kate followed by the children's shout of triumph, sought the shelt.

Mr. Holden's turn came at last. "Children," he said hurriedly, one morning, "have any of you seen my driving gloves?"

"Yes, papa, dear," replied Mary sweetly, "I saw them last night in the attic on the broad shelf."

A look of astonishment, not unmingled with displeasure, passed over his face as he replied, "in the attic?"

Mary saw the half-frightened look of the children, the cloud upon her father's face; and fearing, she had ventured too far, quickly sprang up, saying "Forgive me papa. I'll go and get them.

"No, no," said Mr. Holden, "I had forgotten the new law; but if I have broken it, I'll pay the penalty." As his heavy steps ascended the stairs, the repressed mirth gave way to merry laughter in which he heartily joined. Quiet was scarcely restored when Bridget was anxiously inquiring for a lost broom.

"You'll find it on the broad shelf in the attic," shouted Harry; "the piazza is not a proper place for a broom." Bridget also mounted the stairs. "She's the very last," said Jenny.

"It's doing us lots of good, and I don't mind going every day for the fun of seeing others go."

She did not go every day, however, for orderly habits were becoming fixed in the Holden family. Kate's task were greatly lightened, and when Mrs. Holden was able to resume her place in the family, she found the law, like many another, unnecessary, because seldom transgressed.-Golden Rule.

The tonic and alterative properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are too well known to require the specious aid of any exaggerated or fictitious certificate. Witnesses of the marvelous cures effected by this preparation are to-day living in every city and hamlet of the land.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Miscellaneous.

The old-fashioned nooning on the farm with its two hours of restful peace was worth preserving, for it tended to the preservation of life.

The farmer who puts in sixty hours of faithful work every week is quite as likely to be up with his tasks as another who works from sun to sun in the long summer days.

It is just a little queer, to say the least, that this country does not pro-duce eggs enough for its own use and every year pays a large sum for eggs imported from Europe.

If there be a foul odor about the house, or near-by out-building, in these summer days it is a nuisance to be abated, lest it be the precursor of fever or other malady to endanger life.

A mortgage on a farm is worse than a drought for it takes the crops after they are gathered and sold, whereas drought takes them before they are grown and saves the labor of harvesting.

Happy is the provident farmer the wood lot last winter and, fitted for use, now awaits the slow demand that gives him no moment of distress

Sheep in an old weedy pasture or wood lot will more than pay their keep in keeping down the noxious weeds and briars, while nothing equals them for restoring fertility to a worn-out field.

The very best way to maintain fertility of lands is to put back of every crop all that can be saved after econo-mic use, together with all weed and other vegetable growth that may be utilized in decay.

A witty speaker at a picnic pleased his hearers by saying that farmer-had solved the time question about which laborers are disturbed—eight hours work before dinner and eight hours after on the farm.

A good full bath every day, or night, in summer is the prophylactic by which climatic diseases are deprived of dangers that otherwise might be realized at great cost of comfort, time and money.

If the best agricultural experiment station in the land has taught nothing more, it has made clear exposition of the fact that farmers have a great deal to learn before they can count on that full knowledge that secures success.

There is that which sticketh closen than a brother and sticketh forever except as it be beaten off by infinite labor and weary effort long-maintained: its name is farm mortgage, its history a tale of sadness, its future like its past.

A good farm horse of 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. weight is always salable when young, and at a good price, affording more profit to the breeder than he can get from steers, hence, the wisdom of raising colts when other conditions are favorable.

It takes some farmers half a lifetime to learn that hay is dried grass, and in default of this knowledge they go on year after year cutting dried timothy stalks and storing them, in. the delusion that they will make winter todder.

Never point a pistol, even if you think you know it to be empty, at any person. In two years I have counted 204 instances recorded in the newspapers of persons accidentally shot, and seriously or fatally wounded

People with thin heads of hair should use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer to make the hair grow out thick, healthy and strong.

60,000,000 pounds of prunes were imported into the United States last year, but California is growing this crop more largely every year, and it is only a matter of time when the foreign product will be run out of our markets by home-grown products. The California prune is said to be su-perior to the foreign and sells at better prices.

Prof. Goessmann makes wheat bran tor fertilizing purposes worth \$14.24 per ton, according to the analysis of one lot, and \$12.82 for another. He values pea meal at \$12.31. In fresh muck he finds 89.89 per cent. of moisture and but one-quarter of one per cent. of nitrogen. The dry matter was 10 per cent. and the ash three per cent., a considerable part of which was lime and magnesia.

A statement prepared at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that there are 37 factories engaged in the manufacture of artifi-cial butter now in operation in the United States: 2 in Denver, Col.; 11 in Chicago, 1 in Kokomo, Ind.; 1 in Kansas City, 1 in Armourdale, Kan.; 1 in Ashland, Wis.; 3 in Hurley, Wis.; 1 in Eau Claire, Wis.; and 1 in Chippewa, Wis. There are 3,537 retail dealers in oleomargarine in the United States who paid special taxes as such in the months of November and December, 1886, and January, February, 1887. The number of wholesale dealers is 266. The quantity of oleomargarine manufactured and removed for consumption or sale, at 2c per pound, during the four following months was: November, 1886, 4,742,569 pounds; De-cember, 1886, 2,786,278 pounds; Januremoer, 1886, 2,786,278 pounds; Janu-ury, 1887, 2,601,114 pounds, February, 1887, 2,615,779 pounds; total 12,645,740 pounds. The total quantity exported from the United States during the months named aggregated 122,797 pounds. pounds.

It appears from the records that 67,)58 were killed in battle, 43,012 died of wounds, 25,872 died from accident. lrowning, and unknown causes, 224, 528 died in hospitals from disease, 54,-198 died in prisons of the enemy, making a total in round numbers of 420,000 who died for the Union. The average ige of all enlisted men at date of enlistment was 26 years; the average expect uncy of life at 26 years of age is 35 d litional years, hence if we multiply the 420,000 by 35, we find that the total number of years of life expended in putting down the rebellion by those who lost their lives on the side of the Union would be 14,700,000 years! Of the forces of the Union, 275,000 found their last resting place in the soil of he south, and of the total number who perished, 145,000 graves are marked unknown. Statisticians tell us that aking the whole number of men furished by the states and territories during the war, it appears that out of evry 65, one was killed in action; out of every 56, one died of wounds; out of every 13, one died of disease; out of every 9, one died while in service; out very 10, one was wounded in action. In the war for the Union the enrollment was 2,666,999 men on the part of the North. Of this number Michigan urnished 90,000 soldiers who won renown for the State. Lossing estimates the cost of the war to the whole coun rv from waste, loss, and debt, at six

seautiful woman, from whence came thy beaming eye, thy features fair?

billions of dollars.

HANDSOME FOWLS POSSESSING MERIT AS EGG PRODUCERS.

Weaning Pigs, with Directions for Feeding so as to Make Bone, Muscle and Fat-Protection from Bee Stings-A Dipping Box for Sheep.

The accompanying illustration shows a dipping box and has been satisfactorily used in dipping sheep. Country Gentle-man tells how to make it: It is composed of two inch pine plank, and is held to-gether by bolts across the ends, outside the box. The joints are put together with white lead. One end of the box is in-clined, so that the sheep may be readily drawn upon the draining table, which has slats upon the top, so as to permit the fluid that drains from the wool to run back into the tub. This table is fastened to the box by hooks at each side. One end rests upon the box, and the other is supported by legs.



A DIPPING BOX.

This box is half filled with the dipping fluid, which may be used cold, but it is preferable when about 80 degs. tempera Two men turn a sheep upon its ture. back, lift it by its legs and head and sub-merge its body in the fluid, keeping nostrils and eyes clear, if possible. No harm results, however, if all goes under. A third man should stand upon the opposite side of the box to assist in keeping the sheep under for a minute or so while the wool is being soaked to the skin. The animal is then drawn upon the drain-ing table, and the wool pressed by the hand to force out as much fluid as can readily be done. The sheep is then lifted to the ground or floor. In the meantime one of the two men first named has another sheep ready for its turn. It takes about three minutes to each animal. Where the flock is large the box should be twelve or fifteen feet long, and high enough, so that the sheep are made to swim its length. They can thus be passed through very rapidly, being re-tained upon the draining table as long as

may be necessary. The commercial dips are usually trust worthy, but where these cannot be ob-tained a good preparation is made by mix ing one part crude carbolic acid with 250 parts of water. It may be further weak ened for lambs.

The time to dip sheep is whenever they are troubled with ticks, lice, maggets (for which the dip must be strong) or the scab.

Weaning Pigs.

Weaning pigs is a subject of discussion among professional pork growers. The farmer who has litters to wean must remember that his high profit lies in his ability to so run these little pork making machines as to keep their digestion in per fect order, and to daily increase the capacity of the stomach for digestion and assimilating the largest possible amount of food.

The stomach will keep in better condition if the times of feeding be not too far apart and the quantity given only sufficient to satisfy hunger, yet not to surfeit. Here is a fine point in getting best growth and keeping the pigs in highest condition of They should be fed at least three health. times a day until five or six months old, and if from two to four months the same amount of feed for the day be divided into five meals there will be less danger of over feeding or deranging the digestion.

The pig is omnivorous, and its highest and most rapid development, says American Cultivator, from which the above is quoted, calls for a generous variety of feed. During the period of growth there should be a smaller per cent. of carbonate or fat formers supplied, while the per cent of phosphates and nitrogenous compounds should be increased. Corn con-tains six of the carbonates to one of the phosphates. Since the object of feed-ing pigs between the ages of two and seven months is to develop growth of frame and powers of assimilation, it is evident that bone and tissue cannot be made out of fattening food. Something cannot be made out of nothing, but a good pig can come as near to making it as any animal created. Then if our object is not to make fat, but bone and muscle, we must feed for these. Where pigs have access to grass and artichokes or potatoes, or acorns and beech huts, and the endless variety they find under and above ground, they may do well where they have, in addition to these, enough corn to keep them in medium flesh, and to save them from overwork in hunting a living. Indian corn is especially rich in fat formers. Oats, on the other hand, are especially rich in phosphates or bone and muscle formers. Clover and grass so happily combine the two that when stock and hogs have run to clover and grass they make a good growth of bone and muscle, and a development of stomach which enables them to assimilate a greater amount of corn when the time comes to fatten them If by the starving process only enough corn is given to keep the pig alive and squealing vigorously, he may have lung development, but how about the stomach, which is the seat of honor and profit in the pig? The powers of the stomach are not developed by feeding concentrated food in small quantities. If there is but little corn to be fed, it will pay to have it ground and fed even on clover hay, enough to secure the bulk needed to enlarge the stomach. When the starved pig arrives at the time he is to be fed all he will eat, he will not have the capacity and power of stomach to eat and digest his bushel of corn in five days, and convert the same into fifteen pounds of pork. Good pigs have done this and 20 per cent. more during the fattening season.

ened and exposed to the rains or rubbed off by the washing, and it may be possible that the lime will affect them, though there is no evidence that such is the case. But it is of no earthly use against the bag worm or the elm leaf beetle or the web worm."

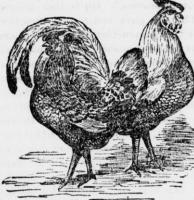
As to tree boxes Prof. Riley says: "While these may be neccessary on ac-count of the injury that without them horses and other animals, as well as mischievous boys, would inflict upon the trees, at least until these have attained certain size, they are always harmful. They injure the trees by chafing and by the pressure of the bandages, and when of wood, as they are in the city of Washington, they are particularly injurious, be-cause they serve as nidi for different insects. If the laws cannot te made so strict as to prevent injury from horses or lads then I would advise the use of round iron boxes."

Information About Carp.

Carp can be kept in almost any kind of Carp can be kept in atmost any kind of pond. It feeds principally on vegetable food; such as grains, bread, roots, or al-most any vegetable matter whatever that may be given it. It does not devour its own young, and for this reason increases weight but the presence of other first the rapidly, but the presence of other fish that have this propensity would be highly ob-jectionable in the same pend The carp soon becomes quite tame, and a limited number may be kept in a large wire box when partly grown, but this could hardly be made profitable. They have heretofore been supplied from Washington, and in inquiries addressed to the United States fish commissioner the applicant should give, in addition to his own name and postoffice address, the name of the railroad and railroad station nearest his residence, the dimensions of his pond and its general character, and especially what kinds of fish, if any, the pond contains.

The Hamburg Family of Fowls.

Among breeds of poultry possessing merit as egg producers may be mentioned those of the Hamburg family. The Ham-burgs are also very handsome fowls, and this, in addition to their value as prolific layers, secures them a considerable favor. The meat and bones being dark, they are not in demand among market men. Per haps, however, the most undesirable char acteristic of this race is hat twhile young they are delicate; yet, after six or seven months, they appear to be hardy. In the south, or wherever they can be kept warm and comfortable, they thrive and prove fine layers



SILVER SPANGLED LAYERS.

This family includes the Golden Penciled, golden spangled, silver penciled and silver penciled varieties, the last named being represented in the cut. The silver spangled fowls, though small, are pecu-liarly graceful and sprightly. They repre-sent a favorite breed with those poultry keepers who take pleasure in the beauty as well as the utility of their fowls. None of the Hamburgs show much disposition to sit, unless in a state of great freedom, but they have been known to lay nearly every day through the year, except in the moulting season.

Security from Bee Stings.

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While interest in one's work in the

side of the cellar walls, directly in the cellar floor; but the operation of such a drain is less efficient. The back filling of the cellar walls should be porous enoug to allow the water to go directly into the drain.—Sanitary Engineer.

Another Method for Keeping Eggs.

For preserving eggs use one peck of lime, three pails of boiling water; stir it up well and let it stand for twenty-four hours; now strain off the lime water. any egg sinks it is ready; if any egg floats too strong. Now pour this lime water into a deep earthenware pot; gently in pot your eggs; fresh laid, no cracks. Take a cup and gently pour on this lime water until the eggs are quite covered. Tie paper over. Be sure and stand your pot or pots where they are not likely to be moved, and where they will be free from frost. Prior to using eggs thus preserved wash each egg in cold water. If to **boll** for cating, prick a tiny hole at the **top**; this prevents cracking. —Poultry World.



Read what one of our most prominent citizens says about Per Oxide of Silicate:

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 4, '86.

Thos. B. Farrington, Esq., General Agent for Per Oxides of Silicate Bug Destroyer:

Dear Sir-I have tried the Per Oxides of Silicates, or Great Bug Destroyer, at my Holstein Stock Farm, where I raise large crops of potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, roots, etc. This spring the bugs came out unusually early, and in great numbers, but the first application entirely cleaned the potatoes and other vines of the bugs.

I have tried the most highly recommended bug destroying compounds, but like this wuch the best. It is to be greatly commended for ease and simplicity of application, swiftness of destruction to the bugs, and seems to improve the growth of the vines.

Respectfully, M. L. SWEET.

The above powder is the

Cheapest and Best Bug Destroyer in the market. Mills, Lacey and Dickinson.

139-141 Monroe and Division Sts., N. E. Cor., Gd. Rapids, Sole Agents.

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in this way.

There must be fidelity, and there must be adherence. How respectable the life that clings to its objects! Youthful aspirations are fine things. your theories and plans of life are fair and commendable- but will you stick?-Emerson.

There is no better use of field stones than in the highways where use will soon break them into something like a homogeneous mass with a smooth surface almost indestructible and always free from mud except the slight slipperiness after rains that offers no obstruction to passing wheels.

The emperor of Russia has a salary of \$8,250,000; the sultan of Turkey, \$6,000,000; the emperor of Austria \$4,000,000; king of Prussia, \$3,000,000; King Humbert, \$2,400,000; Queen Victoria, \$2,200,000; Isabella of Spain, \$1,800,000; Leopold of Belgium, \$500,-000, and President Cleveland, \$50,000.

In these long days while farmers are thinking of their harvests and bending their energies to preliminary tasks, politicians are weaving the webs that will ensuare votes of the dear farmers who forget that while they perform their daily labor well there are schemers whose successful plots lessen its rewards.

The Forum for August will con-tain articles from Governor Foraker, Lord Bramwell, Dr. Howard Crosby, Edward Eggleston, Prof. Everett, W. H. Mallock, Edward Everett Hale, General Greely, John D. Champlin, Dr. Deems, and Prof. Ely. The subjects discussed will cover a wide range.

There are too many of our churches in which the worship of riches and the undue deference to men because they are rich too much invade the pulpit. The commendation of the widow, that she gave more than them all seems to be forgotten, and the millionaire who gives but it may be a the praise.

What kindly hand on thee was laid-Endowing thee with beauty rare? 'Twas not ever thus," the dame replied, "Once pale this face, these features bold, The 'Favorite Prescription' of Dr. Pierce Wrought the wonderous change which you behold."

Learning True Statesmanship. Kansas Man-What do you keep

that girl for? She's the most insolent. ignorant, besotted specimen of a woman ever saw.

Kansas Wife-- I know it. "She constantly neglects her work." "Yes."

"And besides that, she's a common thief."

"Yes, she has stolen everything about the house she can lay her hands on. But you must remember, my dear, that she votes our ticket."

"Certainly. Since my enfranchise-ment I have been looking up the records, and I find that you men have been filling the city offices on that principle for years."-Omaha World.

A Nomadic Congress.

The continental congress first as-sembled in Independence hall, in Philadelphia, and continued its session there until December, 1776; then in Bultimore till March, 1777, when they were again held in Philadelphia. In September the British success at Brandywine placed the city at the mercy of the enemy and congress was removed to Lancaster, Pa., for a few days; then to York, Pa., where its sessions were continued till July, 1778. On the 2d of July it was again re-moved to Philadelphia to remain till June 30, 1783.

On Nov. 26, 1783, congress convened at Annapolis, Md.; on Nov. 30, 1784, at Trenton, N. J., and the following January it removed to New York, continuing there until 1790. There the constitution was adopted, and the first Federal congress under that constitu-tion assembled, with Washington for president, in March, 1789. In 1790 Philadelphia again became the capital hundreth part, according to his Philadelphia again became the capital means, as does the poor man, gets all for ten years, and in 1800 the capital was removed to Washington.

Whitewashing Trees.

Prof. Riley, the well-known entomologist, does not approve of whitewashing trees. He says: "In reality only one of the four troublesome insects that infest shade trees can in any way be affected by the wash and that is the tussock moth. So far as the whitewashing reaches a certain number of the cocoons will be loos-

apiary is a great security from bee stings, there are many persons who will require further protection, especially when hand-ling hybrids. For those who must protect their hands there is nothing better than long rubber gloves. An oversleeve of cotton cloth, with an elastic in

each end, to hold it snugly in place at wrist and elbow, will prevent rambling bees from making explorations inside of one's sleeve.

the To guard face, a veil of musquito netting, tarlatan or lace is sometimes indispensable. A piece one and one-

fourth yards by three-fourths yard should be sewed together, with an elastic cord in one end, to be adinsted over the hat crown. Four or five inches from the top insert a piece of fine wire cloth or stout, stiff bobi-net lace, six by nine inches. At a suitable distance from the bottom attach a narrow tape, to tie about the neck, as shown in the cut

A BEE VEIL

A number of veils should always be in readiness, not only for the use of the apia-rian and assistants, but for the convenience of visitors who may desire to witness the operations.

Women, who are becoming more and more interested in practical bee keeping, ought to wear an appropriate dress for the work. The dress should have a skirt short enough to escape being draggled in wet grass. Drawers should be made close about the ankles, and sleeves close at the wrists. Such a dress, with veil and gloves, affords women simple protection from stings.

A Cellar in Springy Ground.

In dealing with a cellar in springy ground, the first thing to be done is to provide some chance for the water to run away before getting into the cellar. This may be done by laying a two inch tile drain pipe in a trench dug all around the foundation outside of the walls, and from one foot to two feet below the cellar floor. Put this pipe together with mortar and cover it with cobblestones to keep out the dirt and sand. If it is not practicable to lay the drain outside, it may be laid in-

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Breen, which, it is needees to say, is using road to handle. Bug Finish was used the past season on the State Agricultural College Farm at Lansing. Michigan, and, in answer to inquiries, Prof. R. C. Kedzie writes: "The Bug Finish gave good satisfaction on garden and farm." Many usee-licited letters have been received praising Bug Evice, and the formers who got a semule nack-Finish, and the farmers who get a sample pack. age come back for more every time.

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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.

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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.

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 tor 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 substantialiy 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 Blatchtord 307. Hesays: "I under-tand 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

To these, in the case of Beedle, wc infer from the language of the decision of the Court, additional defense was made. This will be shown most 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 impresss 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

the introduction of aglittle 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 been 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.

August 1, 1887.

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 flig 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,

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 pa per wads, reports and other arti les has re sulted on several occasions in causing sever injury, and is beneath the dignity of the House of Representatives; therefore, be it Resolved, That for the balance of this ses-

sion 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 orderabout the middle of the sixth month of the session, as the formal confession by resolution of indulgence in this "andignified practice." But then for all their wickedness the members were able to justify themselves by precidents and that in law covers a multitude 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 tule 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 . . scribed in numerous printed publications."

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 aftention 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 lowwork of amending the patent laws by | er end of the pipe that starts from

out 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 tifteen 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 libels 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

get in it costs as much to get out, provided the student graduates. His diploma costs him another \$5. The incidental expenses are about \$2.50 a term, while for pursuing some lines of study a fee is required. Fine boarding clubs are organized with a student for manager of each, who buys the sup-plies, hires the help, collects the bills, requiring each one to have a standing credit to his account. This manager gets his board for his services. Students deposit their money with

the Secretary of the College and check it out as needed. There is usually from \$1,000 to \$2,000 in his hands subject to order. Students are required to work three hours each day and are credited by the foreman of each department, whose account is returned to the Secretary's office each week for entry to the credit of the student. Eight cents is the maximum price per hour. A mechanical department was established last year. About forty students do work in this department and as the work is really educational receive no

pay. We assigned 30 minutes to the class room of Prof. Bailey, whose class of 40 or more boys seasoned by the presence of three young ladies, was being led along the highway of landscape gardening. His work and the interest of the class struck us favorably. And right here we must come to time and stand corrected. The students, though their beard may not develop for the next five years, are not boys in the class room, but each is addressed as Mr. So and So. Later we spent 30 minutes more with Prot. Bailey in the field of horticulture, to which 125 acres of the College tarm is devoted. Apples, pears and kindred fruits occupy 25 acres. On the remaining 100 is found an endless variety of vegetables, berries and vines. When we say there are 170 sorts of tomatoes on one acre, 20 varieties of peppers, 50 of onions, and other things in proportion. we shall be excused for saying an "endless" variety. As a practical point to be remembered, our attention was called to several rows of raspberries some of which were set last fall and some last spring. The experiment was all in favor ot spring setting. This 125 acres of land. devoted to horticulture, absorbs a vast amount of work, and we could see in many places where more work would have been of advantage to the growing crops.

We spent a little time in the Arboretum of Prof. Beal, where a great variety of native trees were set a dozen years ago in rows some four feet apart on something over an acre of ground. Here the hearts of trees are studied and any one having any taste in that direction the study is one of great interest. We must pass this point at this time to return to it when we can do the subject better justice.

Forestry is a subject to which Dr. Beal has given great attention, and we expect to give our readers a brief paper on some branch of this subject from this college fountain quite often hereafter. As we left on the afternoon train for Port Huron, to attend the annual meeting of the Michigan Press A-sociation, we cannot in this number add more to our "Diy at the Agricu tural College." By the genial family of Prof. Beal we were so well entertained and so handsomely treated at every turn by all with whom we came in contact that we shall feel it a duty and pleasure to renew our visit at no distant day.

In another place will be found a

All in the Hot.

Right in the thickest of the fight the fiery elements have been waging, 15,000 school teachers poured into the streets of Chicago. The intensity of the weather was only counterbalanced by their fervor. Of the multitudes of instructors, itself a marvel even to a city so accustomed to American marvels as Chicago is, two-thirds were ladies. The other third was from the ranks of principals and professors into which the "ma'ams" have almost entirely hedged the "masters" of earlier days. They came from the north, over west, down east, up from the south and across the lakes, until the teaching force of a nation was amply illustrated

in the everywhere throngs of them. The city's press was lavish in praises of its guests, comparing them with members of other great assemblies with great advantage to the pedagogic fraternity. Stock shows, races and political conventions fell to the rear in numbers and conduct before the trainers of the young idea. "The Na-tional Base Ball League has drawn its thousands to Chicago; the Educational Association its ten thousand." Their sobriety, good behavior, good nature and, withal, their earnest purpose and vigorous pursuit of it quite won the esteem and hearts of the reporters. Despite this good opinion, a lurking tendency would sometime manifest itself to raise a smile on the sour visaged maidenly discontent whom fate once in a while persists in forcing into that most incongruous place for her, a school room.

And why should not a body of teachers be a most examplar one? Among Americans, none are more American; none have graver responsibilities; none higher incentatives to labor well and faithfully. True, the incentatives partake of the nature of faith, being largely "the substance of things hoped for," but yet they are incentives when the pecuniary profit is not too meager. And with all draw-backs, the earnest teacher has much reward in her consciousness of pursuing the highest and noblest of vocations.

Teachers are the moulders of the tuture. The dailies last week gave very full reports of the sessions of the National Educational Association that will be appreciated by those in attendance and doubly so by tho e who were not. These reports and what ever else may be said in behalf of this and like meetings ought to do much toward welding the sympathy of the school patrons to the spirit of school teachers.

It goes without saying that the object of a meeting determines the tone of the audience that may be expected to attend. So, when we heard that the teachers of America would hole forth at Chicago we knew at once there would be present wise, cultured me-ind women and "thousands of girl faces-faces that were marked by their intellectuality," and that every note rom Thomas' orchestra would fal upon ears that were capable of enjoying to lose a single note of the music, or word of the speeches." We are glat the girls could go! We only wish that every one of the 154,375 women teachers in the land could have such : 'feast of reason" once a year minus the heat and plus the "flow of soul."

The general sessions of the association were held in Central Music Hall, and in the exposition building was exhibited work from the various grades o -chools. Surely, to have transported some lad from his rough slab seat in the log school house of sixty years age that exhibit of child handiwork and told him it was all done in schoo -to have done this, say to our tather and mothers when they went to school what would they not have thought was coming? Clay models, free hand drawing, cutting in paper and wood und kindergarten work-all done, not for rest or sport, but with the idea o utility in mind, the teacher's plan constantly being to shape the boy for : man, the girl for a woman. These times demand all-sided knowledge Children spring up almost full-fledg ed from the cradle to their life post. The Fræbel system of teaching kindergarten instruction brings glad tid ings to all instructors of the young The object lesson plan of teaching is is doing away with thestiff, unnatural methods of imparting what one knows to another, in or out of school. It is the -peaker, quick to grasp present thingand ideas and bring in apt, homely illustrations, that is most welcome. whether in the capacity of teacher. pastor, lecturer, Grange worker or social friend in one's home. It is the common thing, best known, that impresses the mind most when rightly brought in contact with it. So it is that one teacher was led to remark, "Some people talk of going down to the child, you must go up to the child." Another teacher, Miss Kate L. Brown. of Boston, said, "Two things should be taught the child—to think and to express what he thinks. This is the sum of education." Would that this "sum of education" might be ciphered on hosts of minds that are now clean of it! Out of so much good it is hard to cull the really best for VISITOR readers; but probably nothing, if read and digested, would prove more healthful than a few points made by the Assist-ant Superintendent of the Chicago schools on the general topic of "what can be done to arouse and interest the public in school work?" Parents, she complains, and no one say unjustly, rarely visit the schools to observe personally the regular class instruction. I shall quote her three steps verbatim, as likely to convey her ad-

vice pointedly to teachers and parents who see this:

The first and hardest, yet all comprehending step for us to take, is to insist upon a definite conception in our minds of the value of whatever we teach; to habituate ourselves to making a close study of our individual aims and methods. Such a critical analysis of our work would command the attention of the school patrons. The second step should be a persistent en-

deavor to draw the parents occasionally into the schoolroom on other than public or fes tive days.

Finally we should conduct educational conversations, or discussions with parents on a broader basis than the shortcomings, or excellences, of their children.

The sessions of the department of industrial education called out some things on a point the Grange is inter-ested in. Mrs. Nellie Kedzie, of the Kansas Agricultural College, decidedly urged that the cooking and sewing at-tachments are positively necessary for girls' complete education. She made the astonishing statement that in past years not one mother in a thousand had taught her daughter the proper method of household management and it therefore devolves upon the school teacher. Every woman, she claimed, should know how to make a home and keep it properly. The expense of introducing a cooking department in her school was about \$200, which department was sufficient to accommodate thirty pupils. The annual expense of running such a department was \$50 per year.

Finally, from the technical teacher we come to the non-professional instructors—the people, every one of whom teaches and is taught by every one in turn. Friday evening the topic taken up was in their behalf, namely. 'The means and end of culture beyond the ordinary school period." Dr. J. H. Vincent, late from his trip abroad, was present and made a characteristic plea for home culture, "Age," said Dr. V., "does not necessarily give discretion" and people out of school need assistance and discretion in the pursuit of knowledge. Among other im-provements which it is possible for a reading circle to achieve in a community, he numbers a few that at first strike some people as peculiar, such as toning up conversation, elevating the standard of household decoration, and in many other ways improving the social standing of the family. He by no means limits a reading circle to the study of "ancients" but gives them the range all the way from art to current news,-any thing that will tend to breadth of mind and wholesome living. He illustrated his notion of the value o' culture by saying that if he had a son who was to be a blacksmith he would lesire that son to go through college. He should be educated, not because he was to be a blacksmith, but because a nan has no right to be only a blackmith. He should be educated to be in American citizen, a member of soiety, a husband, and a father. He hat works without caring anything above the work, is degraded. In closing he exhorted the teachers to be liberal, to acquire wide views, to fill the world, while they labored, with weetness and light."

You have, my friends, perhaps heard Dr. Milburn's fine lecture on "What a olind man saw in Europe;" and now, it ou have read this, you know what ne, who wasn't there, heard at the National Teacher's Association. J. B.

HILADELPHIA MARKETS. Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Groces and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Wates St, Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1887.

PURE SUGARS.

Cold Baths.

To our sincerest belief, strengthened and proven by actual experience, cold water baths are of the greatest im-portance to the health of the nation. If, instead of such frequent and hot with oil and then left alone the first day, and, after, gradually accustomed to the use of cold water, in which a will cure you. All druggists. to the use of cold water, in which a little salt had been dissolved, there would be fewer weak and ailing babies.

In an otherwise exellent book written for women, and in almost every home in the land, the author recommends two daily baths for infantsone of warm water in the morning, another, warmer, in the evening. Heaven alone, conscious of its sovereign purposes, can save the little ones subjected to this treatment from havwashed out of them.

A baby that is each morning quickel, may be exposed a dozen times and Chicago, Ill. not take cold, where a child, accustomed to the usual daily warm bath, will continually suffer from an aggravating cold in the head, colic, etc .-Good Housekeeping.

When all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

To dream of a ponderous whale, Erect on the tip of his tail, Is the sign of a storm (If the weather is warm),

Unless it should happen to fail. Dreams don't amount to much, anyhow. Some signs, however, are inbaths and lavish use of soap with which nurses deluge a newly-born baby, the child were first cleansed ache and bilious symptoms, these signs

Summer Excursions.

At all principal railroad ticket offices will be found on sale, at low rates, during the tourist season, round trip tickets via the Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., to Portland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and all principal resorts in the Northwest; and also to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Col. In addition, the Burlington Route runs at frequent dates in each month excuring all the strength and vitality sions to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego. When ready to start, call on your nearest ticket agent, or ly sponged with cold, salt water, and address Paul Morton, General Passenthen rubbed dry with a Turkish tow- ger and ticket Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R.,

> So long as the head of families have. to run their legs off in truitless efforts to secure domestic servants to whom they are anxious to pay good wages, it is idle for philanthropists to try to awaken their pity for the wors of unemployed women .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

Coldwater, Mich., Dealer in French, English, German and American Dress Goods. Black and Colored Silks, and Black and Colored Silk Warp, and All Wool Dress Goods a Specialty.

J. W. SHIVELY,

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ket. Elegant lines of White Goods, Embroideries and White Flannels.

Special attention paid to mail orders. Sample Department.

Will send samples of goods and quote prices upon june1 application.

J. W. SHIVELY.



clipping from the Scientific American that tells of a method suggested by a German professor to detect the presence of bogus butter. If some professor will suggest as simple a method of determining the adulteration of intoxicating liquor he will certainly make for himself a reputation, if he don't

make any money. Not long ago a saloon keeper, when discussing the question of the suppression of the liquor traffic, closed by saying: "It is no use for you fellows to fight us. I tell you that money against wind always wins and we have the money, while your backing is only wind. Do what you may we can sell pop and other mild drinks not forbidden by law, seasoned to satisfy a man who wants somet ing stronger, and make as much money as we now do and you can't stop us."

A Yankee chemist who can head these fellows off by some simple method will be a philanthropist worth more than a Supreme Court to the cause of temperance and humanity. He is the scientist we are now looking for.

THE pioneers of Kalamazoo County will hold their annual meeting this year at Long Lake, on the 11th of August. Pioneer gatherings to those of us who remember genuine pioneer life are of such interest that no ordimary obstucle should prevent attendance. To many pioneers each succeer ing meeting must be the last they can sttend. Our numbers are rapidly lecoming less. Come then, with well filled baskets, with friends and neighbors and those who coming after us are enjoying with us the fruits of our early labors. Devote a day while we may to the friendly greetings and so-cial enjoyments that are within our reach, and we shall go home from Long Lake the evening of the 11th thankful that our lot was cast in so goodly a land. Come, friends, to the Pioneer Picnic.

ut loaf, per lb												6½	
ulverized per lb												61/2	
andard granulated per lb												61/8	
andard A White per lb												53/4	
est white soft A per lb												55%	
ood white soft A per lb							•		•	•		51/2	
stra C white per lb					•		•		•	•	•	53/8	
andard B per lb					•			•				51/2	
xtra C vellow bright per lb.			• •				•	•	•	•	•	51/2	
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rown per lb													
ew Orleans extra light per l	b				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		

SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels.

COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASTED.

ancy Rio per lb			12 100 22
Freen Rio extra choice	per 1b		@21 1/2
lean Rio prime per lb			× (a) 21
Freen Rio good per lb.			3/ @ 203/
Freen Rio common per	lb		1/2 @ 20
ireen Maracaibo choice	e per lb		@23%
ireen Laguavra choice	per lb		
ireen Java choice per l	b		1/2@27
coasted Rio best per lb			
Coasted Rio No. 1 per	b		14
Roasted Rio No. 2 per	lb		
Roasted Laguayra best	per 16		1/2
Roasted Java best per lt			@33
Barnes' Golden Rio roa	sted in Th	n'k	14
barnes Golden Klo ioa	TEAS.	P	

 Imperial per lb
 25, 35, 40, 45, 50

 Young Hyson per lb
 20, 25, 35, 40, 45

 Japan per lb
 22, 28, 32, 35, 45

 Gunpowder, per lb
 31, 28, 42, 45, 50
 FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS. " I 75

 '' Old Muscatells, ''
 175

 '' London layers ''
 175

 '' Valencia per lb
 6½@

 '' Seedless. mats, 50 lbs per mat....
 6½@

 '' Ondara, box 28 lbs
 8

 '' '' 14 lbs
 8

 '' New Turkey, per lb
 734@4

 Currants, new, per lb
 6@6½

 WHOLE SPICES.
 17

Black pepper, per lb...... White Ginger Cinnamon Cloves Allspice Mace Nutmegs

PURE GROUND SPICES.

Pure pepper, black, per lb..... 4 African cayenne per lb.... 4 cinnamon per lb.... 5 cloves per lb....

are the Largest Wholesalers, SHOES, and can ship goods by single pairs or in lots by freigh' to any point in the country. By dealing with our house Patrons will find it greatly to their advantage. A trial order will convince you. A Special Grange Discount taken off of every pair of Shoes. We have an immense assortment of

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MEN'S and BOYS' SHOES, Solid Wearing, Good and Substantial, at \$1.35, \$1.50, \$2.00, up to \$5.00 and \$6.00.

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We have Ladies' Best Pebble, in Broad and Square Toes, at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

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WHY WHITE LEAD

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PATRON'S PAINT WORKS,

64 Fulton Street, New York.

The first concern that sold direct to Patrons and gave wholesale trade discounts and augitf keeps it up. Don't buy any Paint till you write us.



August 1, 1887.

Ladies' Department.

Present Enjoyments.

A very fastidious writer of modern times, tells us we must not talk about the weather when introduced to strangers or in a large company, but I no-tice that both the learned and the unlearned indulged in this commodity of small talk for want of something better to say, to open the way for a more extended conversation.

The past few days have been excessively hot and I have telt so sorry for the men folks working so hard in the hayfield under the fierce rays of a broiling sun, and sorry for myself that I had to contend with atmospheric heat and that of the fire in the cook stove cooking and baking something to tempt our flagging appetite, and canning berries.

Then some one would use the com-forting words, "It is a good weather for corn," "Just what we need," "Well, I hope the corn will make good use of its opportunity for a higher advancement, commensurate with the dis-comfort we undergo."

I am not a believer in the so-called Christian science, which tells us if we think we are not sick, then we are not. If, when our back aches, we says it does not, thenceforth it will not ache. But still I do believe, we can make ourselves more uncomfortable, by continually dwelling upon such a warm subject as "hot weather."

I have found much real enjoyment and forgotten self in reading the reports of commencement exercises of different schools given by the clever reporter in the daily papers. At the Normal one lady graduate chose for the text of her essay, "Pussy wants a Corner."

I imagine she treated the subject this way: Each and every one of us are not quite satisfied with our surroundings and are continually seeking for something different. The Dr. and lawyer desire a place where they can make more money. The minister for a more popular church where he can display his oratorical powers and get an increase of salary. The teacher wants one more year at the Normal or the University to further prepare for the position of superintendent, or perchance become president of a college. The students seeks for a higher education.

But that which interested me the most was the elaborate report given in the Detroit Tribune, of the "Reunion of the Alumni" and celebration of the semi-centennial of Michigan University; whoever the reporter may be on the staff of that paper, has talent, and a faculty of seeing, hearing and knowing, very much in a given space of time.

Those were proud days for Ann Arbor, or more especially for the University. Some of the grandest, most intellectual and brilliant men of the United States have graduated from the university. The coming together of so many men and women of rare minds, the eloquent speeches-the flashes of wit, the words of sober wisdom and rich experience all tended to make it a memorable event and will thenceforth furnish an interesting page in the history of the University and of Michigan.

I was especially interested in Miss Alice Freeman who made a telling speech at the banquet in response to the toast in behalf of the ladies, and the position they occupy, in a higher education. She is a lady only 30 years old, a graduate of Michigan University, and is now President of Wellesley College, and on whom has been conferred the honor of LL. D. She has 500 ladies under her supervision. Just think of her record, girls! "What a woman can do, a woman may do."

no ordinary dwelling would hold so many guests-their 6 children, 26 grand-childrens, and three great grand-childrens, relatives and special friends to the number of one hundred and fitty.

Occasionally we know of people liv-ing together 50 years and celebrating their golden wedding, but scarce it ever do people live together one un-broken family 60 years. Sixty-five years ago this aged gentleman took up this farm from the government and 60 consecutive years have they lived upon it and he teels proud to say there never was a mortgage upon it. They have witnessed many changes,

improvements and inventions. They have grown "beautifully old" together, as they have shared each others joys, cares and sorrows, and are esteemed for their uprightness, stability and won-derful hospitality, and have retained their mental faculties and physical abilities remarkably.

What a sterling example to set before the rising generations of "Young America" of to-day who are constantly going from place to place like "pussy looking for a corner." MYRA.

Wastes and Mistakes in Housekeeping and Farming.

(Conclusion)

Wastes and mistakes in farming ! Their name is leginn. It would fill a volume to name a. d comment upon the n all, so I will speak of but a few, and vil, begin with the house and its surroundings.

It is a grievous mistake to do all the "slicking up" and repairing on some portion of the farm away from the house and yard, and to fix all the fences but the door yard fence and the garden fence.

The farmer and his family will appreciate their home all the more if some of their daily labor is expended where it will make their surroundings more attractive.

Try it and see if they do not work with a better will to put the rest of the farm in good order after you have shown your desire to please them.

The garden comes next. It is just as much for the benefit of all to have a good garden as it is to sow the wheat or care for the stock or plant the corn, and it is just as essential to have it cared for at the proper time. It is for the health and welfare of the family and saves dollars and cents, if it does not bring them in. Farmer Slipshod enjoys a good table as well as farmer Thritty, but don't deserve it if his family is obliged to hunt the highways and hedges to pick berries, or to depend on more enterprising neighbors for vegetables.

I might speak of putting down tile and not having sufficient fall or a good outlet, and not keeping the outlet free and clear; of the waste in letting the manure pile leach into the highway, of cropping until the land is worn out and returning nothing to keep it in heart, or "wheat after wheat and noth-ing to eat," allowing the fence corners to grow weeds of all kinds to cover his own and his neighbors' fields with noxious weeds, of burning green wood, of letting bags be destroyed by rats and mice. It pays better to supply a small colony of cats at the barn then to have the granary and cellur instead with rats and mice.

One of the great wastes on some farms is in not housing tools. What gives a place a more untidy appearance than to have the door yard used to store farm implements in? Any house-keeper who would decorate the front yard with cooking utensils would be ered insane. In caring for stock we find wastes and mistakes in treating them harshly, in over-feeding, not feeding enough, not salting regularly, feeding on the ground, obliging them to drink from stagnant pools, sheltering them on the lee-ward side of a straw stack, and in keeping an inferior grade when good ones cost no more to care for in time or feed. Leaky roofs, improperly stacked hay, grain, and straw, as well as storing grain when not well cured, cause a vast amount of waste, and it is only by stopping these small leaks that farming can be made to pay. One of the greatest mistakes a farmer can make at the present time is in not joining the Patrons of Husbandry. They have banded themselves together for mutual improvement both socially and intellectually. They learn from the experience of others how to avoid mistakes and in that way it in no other they make progress financially. They are willing to let live as well as to live, but do not intend to encourage monopoly when possible to prevent it. Is there anything wrong in all this? Then why not co-operate with them in benefiting the world at large, for no one lives entirely for himself, but each one does good to others in the same ratio as they are good to them-CHLOE. selves.

Live for Something.

Live for something; have a purpose, And that purpose keep in view; Drifting like a helmless vessel, Thou canst ne'er to life be true. -Robert Whitaker.

Have a purpose, and whatever that purpose is, let it be of a true and noble character, one that is worthy of life. Yes, live for something, and live earnestly, though our work may hum-ble be and may require all our energies to accomplish it. Sometimes people commence a piece of work and hurry it through, not doing it half as well as they should, and perhaps not in season. We know this to be true frequently among farmers, and we presume instances can be found among all classes and occupations-even among housekeepers, if I must say it. And this aimless or slack farmer wonders why he cannot raise so good crops as his neighbor who does not seem to labor so hard or contend with so many difficulties as he, when if he would think a moment he would see he had not planned his work so well.

Farmers need not expect to prosper unless they are diligent in business any more than those of other professions, and we think it requires quite as many brains and as much forethought to be a successful farmer as it does for many of the other protessions combined, for farming embraces a large class of industries requiring the best judgment and the strictest attention. The farmer has almost everything to contend with if he succeeds. There is an endless horde of scavengers preying on his crops from early spring to treezing fall and it is little wonder that so many farmers are disheartened or have be-come careless about their work. They have the elments to contend with. It is sometimes too wet or too dry, too cold or to hot, to raise certain crops; or a cyclone swoops down destroying everything in its course-it makes no difference whether it is the labor of one day, or of years, or even of life itselfall is swept away in a moment, and who can hinder? Not we; but we can bridge over many of the difficulties that come to us from day to day by doing the small things that need to be done but are often neglected for a more convenient time, which does not always come. We should never put off doing a piece of work or a good deed until to-morrow that should be done to-day; if we do, we surely will be the losers, as well as others, for there is none who can live wholly independent of others. We think many people lack strength of purpose and will often meet with failures, for they are drifting like the helmless vessel and to life can never be true.

We are all differently constitutedsome are born tired and work does not agree with them, while others are all energy and ambition and never content unless doing something. These last are the ones that have a purpose and will make their mark in the world. AUNT KATE.

Summer Visiting.

Country residents are proverbially hospitable, and for that reason, we should be doubly careful not to im-pose upon them, for, as a general rule, they are so overrun with company that the end of the summer finds them worn ont. Every member of a household is an added care to the head of it, especially if, as is so often the case, there are few servants, or none at all, and even if the mistress is fortunate enough to possess a corps of well trained domestics, too much company is apt to disarrange the household affairs in the lower regions.

are fortunate enough to hav a friend to whom you know a visit will afford real pleasure, by a little forethought you can yet make it still more enjoyable. In the first place, fix a definite time for your departure be-fore you arrive. If she is not wise enough to do so, be sure when you write to announce your coming, to say on what day you will leave, and then be still more sure that you do leave, no matter how hospitably you may be urged to prolong your stay. It is better to have your departure sincerely regretted, than to have the faintest feeling of relief that you are gone. There are many ways in which a summer visitor may be a real help. If circumstances warrant it you can offer your aid in household matters, and spend an hour hulling strawberries, or whipping the cream which you are afterwards to enjoy, and if you see that assistance of that kind will not be acceptable, there will be still something that you can do; you can arrange the flowers that perhaps the busy house-mother never finds time for, and yet enjoys so much; you can coax the children out of the kitchen, when you know she is specially busy, and entertain them in your own room, and there are countless other little things that a kindly heart and a quick eye will discover, in which you can make your presence a constant comfort.-Flora M. Wright, in Good Housekeeping.

A Daughter Worth Having.

Two gentlemen, friends who had been parted for years, met in a crowded city street. The one who lived in the city was on his way to meet a pressing business engagement. After a few expressions of delight he said:

"Well, I'm off. I'm sorry, but it can't be helped. I will look for you to-morrow at dinner. Remember, two o'clock, sharp. I want you to see my wife and child."

"Only one child?" asked the other. "Only one," came the answer, tender-

ly, "a daughter. But she's a darling." And then they parted; the stranger in the city getting into a street car bound for the park.

After a block or two, a group of tive girls entered the car; they all evi-dently belonged to families of wealth; they conversed well. Each carried a very elaborately decorated lunch basket; each was well dressed. They, too, were going to the park for a picnic. They seemed happy and amiable until the car again stopped, this time let-ting in a pale-faced girl of about eleven and a sick boy of four. These children were shabbily dressed, and on their faces were looks of distress. They, too, were on their way to the park. The gentleman thought so; so did the group of girls, for he heard one of them say, with a look of disdain:

I suppose those ragmuffins are on an excursion, too."

"I shouldn't want to leave home if I had to look like that. Would you?" This to another girl.

"No, indeed! But there is no accounting for tastes. I think there ought to be a special line of cars for the lower classes " the lower classes."

All this was spoken in a low tone, but the gentleman heard it. Had the child too? He glanced at the pale

face and saw tears. He was angry. Just then the exclamation—"Why, there is Nettie! Wonder where she is going?"—caused him to look out upon the corner, where a sweet-faced young girl stood beckoning to the car-driver. When she entered the car she was warmly greeted by the five, and they made room for her beside them They were profuse in exclamations and questions.

"Where are you going?" asked one. "Oh, what lovely flowers! Who are

they for?" said another. "I'm on my way to Belle Clark's. She is sick, you know, and the flowers are for her."

She answered both questions at once, and then, glancing toward the door of the car, saw the pale girl looking wistfully at her. She smiled at the child, a tender look beaming from her beautiful eyes, and then, forgetting that she wore a handsome velvet skirt and costly jacket, and that her shape ly hands were covered with well-fitted gloves, she left her seat and crossed over to the little ones. She laid one hand on the boy's thin cheeks as she asked of his sister:

"The little boy is sick, is he not? And he is your brother, I am sure."

It seemed hard for the girl to answer but finally she said:

"Yes, miss; he is sick. Freddie never has been well. Yes, miss; he is my brother. We're goin' to the park to see if 'twon't make Freddie better."

"1 am glad you are going," the young girl replied, in a low voice meant for no one's ears except those of the child. ·I think it will do him good; it is lovely there, with spring flowers all in bloom. But where is your lunch? You ought to have a lunch after so long a ride."

Over the little girl's face came a flush.

Yes, miss; we ought to, for Fred-

Don'ts for the Sick Room.

Don't light a sick room at night by means of a gas jet turned low; nothing impoverishes the air sooner. Use sperm candles or tapers which burn in sperm oil.

Don't allow offensive matters to remain. In cases of emergency, where these can not at once be removed, wring a heavy cloth-for instance, like Turkish toweling-out of cold water and use it for a cover, placing over this ordinary paper. Such means prevent the escape of odor and infection.

Don't forget to have a few beans of coffee handy, for this serves as a deodorizer if burned upon coals or paper. Bits of charcoal placed around are useful in absorbing gases and other impurities.

Don't have the temperature of a sick room much above 60 degrees; 70 degrees are allowable, but not advisable. Don't permit currents of air to blow

upon the patient. An open fire-place is an excellent means of ventilation. The current may be tested by burning

a piece of paper in front. Don't give a patient a full glass of water to drink from, unless he is allowed all he desires. It he can drain the glass he will be satisfied, so regulate the quantity before handing it to him.

Don't neglect to attend during the day to necessaries for the night, that the rest of the patient and family may not be disturbed.

Don't ask a convalescent if he would like this or that to eat or drink, but prepare the delicacies and present them in a tempting way.

Don't throw coal upon the fire, but put it in brown paper bags and place these upon the fire, thus avoiding the noise which is very shocking to the

sick and sensitive. Don't jar the bed by sitting or lean-ing upon it. This is unpleasant to one ill and nervous.

Don't let stale flowers remain in a sick room.

Don't be unmindful of yourself if you are in the responsible position of nurse. To do faithful work you must have proper food and stated hours of rest.

Don't appear anxious, however great your anxiety.

Don't forget that kindness and tenderness are needful to successful nursing. Human nature longs to be com-forted and soothed on all occasions when it is out of tune.

\$500 Reward.

If you suffer from dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; it the eves are weak, watery, and in-flamed; and there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and having a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; experience a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough, and general debility, then you are suftering from chronic nasal catarrh. Only a few of the above named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case at one time, or in one stage of the disease. Thousands of cases an-nually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in con-sumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good taith

She had come back to her "alma mater," as a girl comes back to her home, and mother full of love, joy and pride, and tender interest for the future prosperity of the grand old University.

"The "glorious 4th" of July is past, the day of picnics, excursions, banquets and celebrations. I do not dare to presume all this demonstration is made on the account it is my birthday, but more probable because it is the legal holiday commemorative of the birthday of Independence to the American

people. Nevertheless it proved a very enjoy-able day to me. I was invited to take brother, there to meet an elderly couple, brother and sister Patrons of Bengal Grange. My enjoyment was intensified by hearing them tell in a racy, interesting manner of their pioneer days. I have great veneration for the stalwart, deserving people who have cleared the forests, made the roads and jolting causeways, built the log homes, and then remained on these same tarms 40 or 50 years. They have made Michigan what it is to-day a beautiful, productive state, and of great improvements. As we listened to the rehearsal

of those early days the tears would mingle with peals of laughter, or would roll down our cheeks at the remembrance of some great sadness which always must go with the brighter side of life. In pioneer days the scenes enacted were stern realities, a battling with hard, earnest toil and privations. Now as they look back upon those years and "Cull from the ashes of the past with the rake of memory" they can laugh over the then realities.

"For those who win may lau, h."

July 5th I attended a "diamond wedding," the 60th anniversary of their wedding day of an aged couple. of a beautiful lake on their farm, for one of constant triumph over disease. ets and trousers.-New Albany Owl.

In the Forum for August, General A. W. Greely will give the results of his observations of the effects of alcohol in the polar regions, when used to revive the strength of men reduced by cold and starvation. The facts will have an interest for those prohibitionists who hold that stimulants work harm, and harm only, under all circumstances.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is designed for those who need a medicine to purify their blood. No other preparation so well meets this want. It increases the appetite and rejuvenates the whole are," said the mother of six boys, as system. Its record, for forty years, is

luck. Let not poverty stand as an obstacle in your way. Poverty is un-comfortable, as I can testify; but nine cases out of ten the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be tossed overboard and be compelled to sink or swim for himself. In my experience I have never known one to be drowned who was worth saving .- James A. Garfield.

"I know what the nights of labor she sat down to mend the pile of jack-

die's sake; but you see, we didn't have any lunch to bring. Tim—he's our any lunch to bring. brother-he saved these pennies so as Freddie could ride to the park and back. I guess, mebbe, Freddie'll forget about being hungry when he gets to the park."

There were tears in the lovely girl's eyes as she listened; and very soon she asked the girl where they lived, and wrote the address down in a tablet, which she took from a bag on her arm. After riding a few blocks she left the

car, but she had not left the little ones comfortless. Half the bouquet of violets and hyacinths was clasped in the sister's hand, while the sick boy, with radiant face, held in his hand a package, from which he helped himself now and then, saying to his sister, in a jubilant whisper:

"She said we could eat 'em allevery one-when we get to the park. What made her so sweet and good to us?"

And the little girl whispered back: "It's 'cause she's beautiful as well as her clothes." The gentleman heard her whisper.

When the park was reacked, the five girls hurried out. Then the gentleman lifted the little boy in his arms and carried him out of the car, across the road, and into the green park, the sister, with a heart full of gatitude, following. He paid for a nice ride for them in the goat carriage; he treated them to oyster soup at the park restaurant.

At two o'clock sharp the next day, the two gentlemen, as agreed, met

again. "This is my wife," the host said, proudly, introducing a comely lady, "and this," as a young lady of fifteen entered the parlor, "is my daughter." "Ah !" said the guest, as he extended

his hand in cordial greeting, "this is the dear girl whom I saw yesterday in the street car. I don't wonder you called her a darling. She is a darling, and no mistake, God bless her." And And then he told his friend what he had seen and heard in the horse car.

\$500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

A member of the Elmira Farmers' Club, says: On early cut timothy meadows the aftermath comes up and protects the ground against droutht. The majority of farmers cut meadows too close to the ground. I think that where hav is allowed to ripen there is a greater draft on the soil without compensating increase in the value of the hay. In commencing early there is an advantage of having more time for the work. In these days of improved machinery, it is generally found best to wait until the dew is off the grass before cutting. In fairly decent weather I cut in the forenoon and put it in cock in the afternoon. I very rarely open my cocks after putting them up. I like to draw in as much as possible at a time, and fill a large bay. The sooner I can fill a bay and finish it the better I like it. I find it can be put in pretty green if it hasn't been wet. Have never had hay spoil from heating, but have had it turn a little red in spots; cattle eat this as well as the best.

"Golden at morning, silver at noon, and lead at night," is the old saying about eating oranges. But there is something that is rightly named Golden, and can be taken with benefit at any hour of the day. This is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, literally worth its weight in gold to any one suffering with scrofulous affections, impurities of the blood, or diseases of the liver and lungs. It is unfailing. By druggists.

White kid gloves can be cleaned with sweet milk and white soap.

For removing dan lruff, 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.

A pound of pluck is worth a ton of

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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. These contrivances are often ex-pensive and troublesome to adjust. The illustration represents a device vouched for by The American Agriculturist as an effective plant protector, easy to make and apply, and costing only the labor of constructing it.



PLANT PROTECTOR.

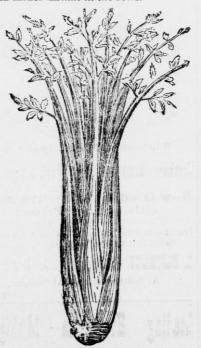
This inexpensive protector consists simply of a piece of card board or stiff paper of any kind, cut as seen in Fig. 2 in the illustration. When the ends are brought together and the slits, indicated in the illustration, made to interlock a cone, as seen in Fig. 1, is produced, which, when placed around the plant, furnishes as complete a protection against insects as the most expensive device.

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. Hot, dry weather kills many young trees. The ground around newly set trees ought to be frequently stirred and not allowed to become hard. If trees were not mulched at time of planting stir the soil and apply as a mulch some substance that will soak up and retain moisture. It does no good to water trees that are not mulched in dry weather. A mulch serves a double purpose; it retains moisture in the ground below it, and holds moisture in itself to be given up as the soil beneath it dries.

Transplanting Celery.

Select if possible the first day after a heavy rain for transplanting celery, when the ground is cool and moist. Set the plants about the same level, with the ground around them, as they grew before transplanting. Remember, if set too high the plants will wilt; if set too low they will be smothered. Press the earth firmly around the plants at time of transplanting. Celery plants may be set between rows of early vegetables, such as onions, cabbage, and the like, when ground is limited. A usual plan is to set the plants in rows three feet apart, the plants being six inches distant in the rows



rowers because its stalks and leaves are aturally white, and do not require blanching by the old processes of high banking. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with a hoe the vork of blanching is complete.

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. This is applied with a sifter or blower. With forty gal-lons of water one-quarter to one-half pound is mixed for spraying. Paris Green.—With twenty pounds of

flour from three-quarters to one pound is mixed and applied by sifting or by a blower. The same amount of the insecticide to forty gallons of water is used as a

spray. Bisulphite of Carbon.—For use in the ground a quantity is poured or injected among the roots that are being infected. Against insects damaging stored grain of museum material a small quantity is used in air tight vessel. 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. Helebore.—The powder is sifted on

alone or mixed one part to twenty of flour. With one gallon of water onequarter pound is mixed for spraying. Kerosene Milk Emulsion.—To one part milk add two parts kerosene, and churn by force pump or other agitator. The butter like emulsion is diluted ad libitum with water. An easier method is to simply mix one part of kerosene with eight of milk.

Soap Emulsion .-- In one gallon hot water one-half pound whale oil soap is dissolved. This, instead of milk, is mixed to an emulsion with kerosene in the same manner and proportion as above. 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. Farmers, as a rule, also recognize the importance of thinning fruits, but comparatively few of them do it, the plea being that it is too much trouble. The consequence of neglect in this direction is a lot of inferior fruit, often unfit for any market; very unlike the choice grades that command highest prices.

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; in-deed, thinning may still be accomplished after the fruit is half grown, by reducing the number, so that what remains will be fully and perfectly developed. This thinning out of fruit pays alike on pear, peach, plum and other fruit trees, and es-pecially have its good effects been noted on grape vines. It is by the removal of a large portion of clusters of embryo fruits that prize grapes, peaches and the like are obtained.

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.

Ventilate strong swarms in the warmest weather. Remove surplus boxes as soon as full,

and supply the place of the first ones with Look out for the moth larvæ in surplus honey and extra combs Extract at suitable intervals. If preparations are to be made for wintering bees indoors the work ought to be done in warm weather, that all damp material may be dried before the room is occupied by the bees. Do not neglect refuse comb designed for wax.

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indiges-tion, 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. Thousands all over the land testify to the merits of this medicine.

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. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes, "cured me."

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-90th meridian.

General States	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way F
Lv Grand Rapids Ar Kalamazoo. Ar Kalamazoo. Ar Schoolcraft. Ar Three Rivers. Ar White Pigeon. Ar Toledo. Ar Cleveland. Ar Buffalo.	9 02 " 10 35 " 10 37 " 11 11 " 11 35 " 5 05 PM 9 40 "	4 35 PM 5 55 ** 7 05 ** 7 35 * 8 05 ** 8 30 ** 2 30 AM 8 30 ** 2 52 PM	5 00 AM 9 30 " 12 05 PM 1 50 " 3 20 " 4 20 " 6 55 AM

GOING NORTH.

	NY&B Ex & M	NY & C Express	Way Fi
Ly Buffalo	11 55 AM	11 40 AM	
Ar Cleveland	6 40 PM	5 35 "	
Ar Toledo	111 15 "	9 45 "	6 50 PM
Ar White Pigeon	6 55 AM	2 20 PM	9 45 AM
Ar Three Rivers		2 43 "	11 05 "
Ar Schoolcraft	6 49 "	317 "	12 15 "
Ar Kalamazoo	7 20 "		I 55 PM
Ar Allegan		5 00 "	4 20 "
Grand Rapids	9 45 "	6 15 "	7 15 "

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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

	A. M.	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves		
Kalamazoo Express arrives		
Evening Express	1 00	
Pacific Express	2 27	
Mail		
Day Express	1	1 45
EASTWARD.		

A. M P. M

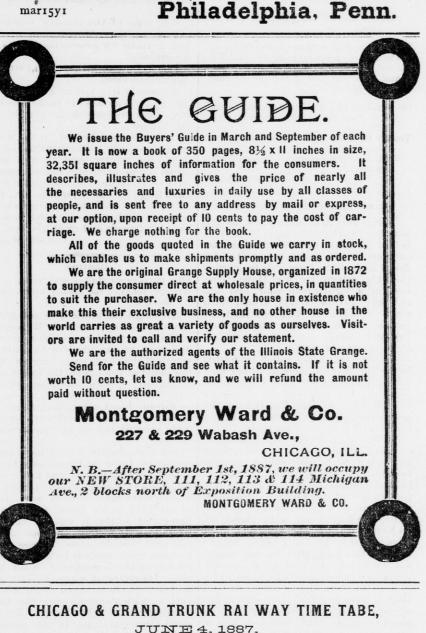
New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Expresses east daily ex-cept Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No. 20 (east) at 5:10 P. M. and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, brize passengers from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



Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Penn-ylvania 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 pay-ment 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, mar15y1



TRAINS WESTWA	RD-CENTRA	AL MERIDIAN	N TIME.	TRAINS EASTWAI	RD-CENTRA	L MERIDIAN	TIME.
	No. 18, Express		No. 6, Express.		No. 1, Mail.	No. 3 Express.	No. 5 Express
Port Huron, Lv Lapeer Flint Durand Lansing. Charlotte Battle Creek, Ar '' Lv Vicksburg Schoolcraft Marcellus. Cassopolis South Bend. Valparaiso. Chicago	A, M, 6 30 7 18 7 30 7 52 8 17 9 00 10 30	8 31 " 9 05 " 10 30 " 11 00 P. M. 12 05 " 12 05 " 12 2 55 " 1 16 " 1 2 28 " 2 28 "	9 34 " 10 10 " 10 48 " 11 50 "	Chicago, Lv. Valparaiso. South Bend. Cassopolis Marcellus. Schoolcraft Vicksburg Battle Creek, Ar Charlotte Lansing Durand Flint Lapeer Pert Huron.	11 15 " 12 55 P. M. 1 45 4 2 15 4 2 31 4 2 41 4 3 40 4 3 45 4 4 42 4 5 20 4 7 05 4 8 42 4 1 7 05 4 8 42 4 1 7 05	5 32 **	8 15P. M 10 29 " 12 01 A. M 12 43 " 1 07 " 1 27 " 1 43 " 2 30 " 2 35 " 3 25 " 4 00 " 5 03 4 5 40 4 6 15 "

WHITE SOLID CELERY.

Numbered with leading varieties popular in many sections, and notably in the great celery districts about Kalamazoo, Mich., is "Golden Dwarf." In size and habit of growth it is much the same as the half dwarf and dwart kinds, except that when blanched the heart is of a waxy golden yellow. It is, during winter, one of the best keepers known.

"Boston Market" is a favorite around Boston, and is similar to the dwarf white varieties, but rather more robust. "Giant White Solid" is one of the best of the large growing sorts, and is prized in will thrive in a dry, hot atmosphere. "White Plume," a comparatively new celery, has found favor among amateur



HENDERSON'S WHITE PLUME.

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. This can be done by conducting it into tanks or cisterns made for the purpose, or by the use of absorbents. The latter is the more usual plan, and not a few farmers consider the bedding from sheds and stables of horses, sawdust and other material saturated with urine, one of the most valuable components of the manure pits and compost heap. Liquid manure must be largely ailuted before application; hence the plan alluded to of doing it by absorbents and mixing therein with the manure heap, is an excellent one.

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. Pyrethrum, mixed with five times its weight of plaster, dusted into the center of the leaves with beliows, is effectual. Paris green is also effectual, but, being a poison, it is unsafe to use it after the leaves are more than four mohes long.

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 po-tatoes as giving 10 parts of milk. corn is reckoned 50, timothy 50, barley 55, oats 60, wheat 65, wheat bran 70, clover hay 80, oil meal 145.

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

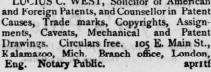
From Germany comes the report that a decided preference is given in that country to American hickory for focest culture.

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

German Horse and Cow **POWDERS**

This powder has been in use many years t is largely used by the farmers of Pennsyl, vania, and the Fatrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our se-cret. The recipe is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co, Phoenixville, Pa. It helps to di-gest and assimilate the food. Horses wi¹ do more work with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them while molting. It is sold at the lowest possible wholesale prices by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo; GEO. W. HILL & CO., 115 Randolph St., Detroit; THOS. MASON, 181 Water St., Chicago, Ill.; and ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose). Price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.





*Stop for passengers on signal only. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 run daily. Tickets sold and baggage checkedto all parts of Canada and United States. For through rates and time apply to G. W. WATSON, Local Agent, Schoolcraft; W. E. DAVIS, Assist ant Get 'l Passenger Agent. Chicago; W. J. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit.



GRANGE VISITOR. THE

August 1, 1887.

Poung Folks' Elub.

8

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 d roof admits light as well as the rain.

Oh. yes, long ago, all its timbers were sound, And plea ure and happiness reigned 'neath

its dome; Though its builders are mouldering now in the ground,

Yet the log house remains, 'tis somebody's home.

The smoke of the chimney goes up as of yore, Through the woods the voice echoes of old chant cleer;

And children are playing around by the door, Where in by gone days stood the brave pioneer.

The pioneer came and erected a home, And the old forest trees in time disap

peared: While winter and summ r still go on as they

came, Where are the builders who the old forest cleared?

The weeds and the briars now cover the wall. While the barn, and the sheds, and the

fences are gone, And a kind of gloom hangs around like a

pall, And the thickets are grown all over the lawn.

The logs are quite rotten and some falling out. The doorway much lower, the roof falling in; Slowly, but surely, grim decay lurks about, And Time will soon gather the old build ing in.

Oh, yes, long ago, all its timbers were sound And pleasure and happiness reigned 'neath its dome:

Though its builders are mouldering now in the ground, Yet the log house remains—'tis somebody's

home.

-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. It fastened its large coccon to the side of a stem or tree. Perhaps some one else knows all about it and will tell us.

We were all, surely, much interested in Nellie Mayo's account of her bird family and hope she will tell us more about it. Did you read the verses on "The Robin," by Mr. Whittier, in the last VISITOR? All lovers of the red

breast will wish to preserve it. Nellie and all who, like her, are fond of wa ching birds and learning their habits will find many charming helps in an article Mr. John Burroughs has in The Chautauquan for July. Although few of the birds he describes are common with us, he tells us how to become acquainted with those we do have. But first, he says, one must have a bird in his heart before he can find one in a bush; that is, one ought not to expect to find birds, or any thing else in fact unless he takes pains to look for them and be eager to find them. I have heard of a boy who male a sort of mania of searching for pennies that might have been lost in the road and during his life he found a great deal of money, at one time and iny appearance. It is almost as feroanother, but oh, how much more than money could buy, did he lose! No hills, or trees, or clouds, or houses, or birds, or flowers. or butterflies,—not even the faces of his friends, had charm enough to draw his eyes off the dry path of his walks. If you have thought about it you have found this true that whatever you are looking for, that you are pret-ty apt to see. You know some girls claim to hold faith in the sign that they will shake hands with their true knight errants after they have counted a certain number of hundred of horses. The only sensible thing that any body ever saw about so silly a practice lies in the words of one of them when she exclaim d "Why, I didn't know betore there were so many white horses !" Truly, it mude her to observe. Mr. Burroughs says when he thinks of treetouls, he finds tree-toads, and when of bird's nests he finds birds' nests and 80 0 1. Since reading of these birds and while thinking of birds I have seen birds, ever so many. In less than two minutes, since I began writing, I counted twenty flit across the square of sky that an open door affords my eve. Is it too much to say, that see ing, we see not? In the early part of summer at my home during the day we heard the quail's imputient call of "Bob White! Bob White!" and in the evening the minut is a lively as ever. Some beetles, called the Longicornes, home during a line way, and is as lively as ever. Some beetles, called the Longicornes, home during a line way, and is as lively as ever. night h wk s stern insisting to "Whip-poor-will!" Over and over these birds sang, to my mind they speak instead of singing these quaint songs. The Whip-poor-will kept well out of sight when singing but at other times mide long sweeps up and through the dim twilight. At one time, however, we crept near enough to see Sir Whippoor-will as he sat on a shaded fence post calling off his spiteful decree. He, having, I doubt not, a bit of jok-ing trickery in his make up, practiced coming to a tree at our very cham-ber windows each morning at three o'clock and there reeling of his verdict against poor Will, until every sleeper was provokingly wide awake, when, as it well satisfied in the role of disturber, he would make off to the woods. But their nests we did not find, sim- ing shelter.

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. A few days ago there came through our window, buzzing around our ears, bumping his head against the lamp, and finally falling upon his back on the floor, a very large beetle of a kind we had never met with before, and which those who live in the southern part of the State seldom see, unless they happen to be among the pines, for he comes from a grub called pine grub. You have all heard about him, for he has quite a reputation for gnawing. We once heard an old gentleman compare a mortgage on a farm with him: "He, like a mortgage,kept eating away till nothing but the bark remained."

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 clossy; his antenuæ are long and jointed; his jaws are powerful; he has a graceful appearance, being slim and well built, and those of you who can magine a big world would certainly think of him as chief-mogul of his will some of the cousins volunteer

to give us some instructions on the pest methods for preserving insects for the cabinet?

and mount them.

he boys tell us how to make a case to keep them in-something every boy or

casous they can be mounted and classified in the winter, and it will be a pleasant and profitable entertainment, or every farmer should have some knowledge of insects, moths, etc., th t ae may be able to distinguish his riends from his enemies, and how to

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 generilly make its appearance till August, still a few stragglers may be seen wandering about our gardens in July, in search of choice places to burrow. Beetles stand at the head of the insect race. und their species numbers legions. They are commonly of a dark brown or shining black color, but some na-tives of tropical countries are beautifully marked and are as rare as costly jewels.

The tiger beetle, which fortunately resides in India and Southern Atrica. is the tyrant of insects, and a bite from its large sickle-shaped juws 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. The Chinese tiger beetle is by some considered to be the handsomest of all beetles. Its clytra or wing cases are of a deep velvet azure, edged with golden yellow, which spreads over the back, forming a cross. The head which is a vivid green and blue, is one mass of wrinkles and cells, which give it a sata flattened fiddle-is commonly called the fiddler. It is of a dull red hue and the clytra are so transparent that if one is laid on a book it is almost possible to read the print through it. The firefly, with which we are all familiar, emits a greenish light from two oval spots on its sides. It is said that formerly the natives of Hispanolia in their interventions of mint the in their journeyings at night would tie a firefly on either side of their great toes and by the light they gave were able to see a considerable distance around them. In Ethiopia the women wear strings of beetles around their necks as amulets. The body is also supposed to preserve children from the various ailments to which they are subject. In some countries the larvæ is used for food. It is taken from the tree, held by the head, and eaten alive.

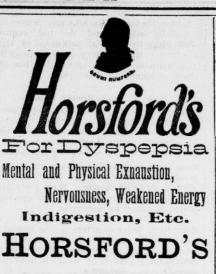
"Letter to a Farmer's Wife. The following letter from Madame Willard, mother of Miss Frances E. Willard, has especial interest from the fact that she was, herself, a model far-

mer's wife during the early years of her children's lives.—ED.] My DEAR MRS. II :—I hear, with feelings of mingled pleasure and soli-tude, that you have decided to try farming for a livelihood. As I am somewhat familiar with the trials and preplexities of pioneer life, and am prepared also to appreciate the many advantages of such a life, especially if children form the staple of the family please pardon the interest which prompts an attempt to portray the many advantages of comparative re-tirement, especially to the younger members of the family. Children are very sensitive to criticism. Living in town and attending the public school they are almost sure to be stung by incharitable remarks that may rankle in their consciousness to the end of their lives. If you have them all to yourself, and are able to teach them the rudiments of education, you save them a self-respect of inestimable value in mature life. Then you have time to think your own thoughts, more time to read, if you take time, and you will for the sake of the children, whose highest interest it is your one purpose to live for and promote, and to satisfy also the craving of your own mind You will be every thing to your chil-Iren, and they will be every thing to you. Whatever excellencies of mind or character you have, you can implant in them. In rural life you are at liberty to do what you think is best, without being dictated to by others; you can concentrate your interest upon those who stand in nearest relation to you. Having won their entire confidence you will be a tower of strength to them; being forcwarned they will successfully encounter the temptations of later life. The farm is the kindergarten for rearing pure, noble, relf-respecting lads and lassies. To live under the own own the lister To live under the open sky, to listen to the orchestra of nature is, in itself, a liberal education. Habits of temperance with such environments, is the rule, few indeed, are the exceptions. To be of good cheer, believe in yourself, and in your calling. Trust in the Giver of all blessings; buckle on your armor; fight the good fight of faith, and your highest and best success is assured. MARY T. WILLARD.

Blood Will Tell.

There is no question about it-blood will tell-especially if it be an impure blood. Blotches, eruptions, pimples and boils, are all symptoms of an impure blood, due to the improper action of the liver. When this important organ fails to properly perform its function of purifying and cleansing the blood, impurities are carried to all parts of the system, and the symptoms above referred to are merely evidences of the struggle of Nature to throw off the poisonous germs. Unless her warning be heeded in time, serious results are certain to follow, culminating in liver or kidney disorders, or even in consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent and cure these discases, by restoring the liver to a healthy condition.

For removing dandruff, Aver'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 beautitul, glossy, and silken appearance.



ACID PHOSPHATE A liquid preparation of the phos

phates and phosphoric acid.

Recommended by physicians.

It makes a delicious drink.

Invigorating and strengthening.

Pamphlet free.

For sale by all dealers. Rumford Chemical Works, Provi-dence, R. I.

Beware of Imitations. july15y)

Good, Reliable Boots and Shoes. Cole & Brother.



the oldest and most reliable Shoe House in Grand Rapids, is now heavily stocked with good, honest work for Farmers' and Mechanics' wear, with prices reduced on all good COLE & BROTHER. work.

City, Crown Jewel. Assorted lot of different Oil Stoves.

Wire. General assortment of



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We are the Michigan agents for the New York Belting and Packing Co., the oldest and largest manufacturers (in the United and largest manufacturers (in the United States) of Rubber Belting and Hose, and manufacture the very best goods in the mar-ket, and it will pay you to call on us when in want of any such goods. We manufac-ture from Hoyt's stock the very best pure oak tanned, short lap leather belt, and to farmers as well as all users of such goods, we would say that it does not pay to buy poor goods; the best is always the cheapest. We carry in stock a full line of endless belts for threshers, both in standard and extra standard, and our standard is fully guaranteed as goo t as most makes of what is called extra standard. We solicit correspondence, and to prove our assertion, try our goods.

E. G. Studley & Co., No. 4 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, . . . Mich. Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of

Mill and Fire Department Supplies; agents for A. G. Spaulding & Bro., sporting goods, and for Columbia and Victor Bicy-cles and Tricycles. july1516 july1516

Current Rates on Ch Market.	ica	ago
Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, 29 bu\$.85	@	
" off stock		.45
Turnins, vellow, 29 bu 27	a	.28
Turnips, yellow, ∯ bu 27 Onions, choice, " 85		
Apples, " No. 1, # bbl. 4.00		.90
" No. 2, stock, "		5.00
Carlote sold at 5 per sent	(a)	2.50
Carlots sold at 5 per cent. con		
Apples, dried, per 16 4		6
Apples, evaporated, # tb 9		. 12
Onions, selected, # bbl 2.50	@	2.75
Rutabagas, "	æ	1.25
Turnips, white, "75		1.00
Beans, navy, & bu 1.60	à	
" medium, " 1.50	à	
Wool, washed, 79 th 20	æ	. 38
" unwashed, " 16	à	
" unwashed, "		.09
Eggs, fresh, "	6	
Butter, dairy, #tb 12		. 18
" creamery "	(a)	
" creamery "	(W)	.24
Clover seed 10 bu	a	. 18
Timothy (1 11	æ	4.40
Hiden selted C 70 th	@	1.95
Clover seed, ₩ bu 4.25 Timothy "" " 1.90 Hides, salted, G, ₩ tb	200	.08
On produce not named write for	r pri	ces.
If you have anything to sell or	shi	p wri
for information to		



Tell us how to kill, poison, stretch We would like also to have some of girl can own.

If insects are collected in the warm

keep his friends and meet his foes. COUSIN MAE.

Beetles are natural born scavengers, nl clear the earth of dead insects and s akes. They will burrow under a s akes. They will burrow under a s ake for an hour until it drops into their hole, when they will drag it off in triumph to be feasted on later.

The Dor beetle is rather a fraud in

have the antennæ as long as their whole body. The habits of the beetle are both annusing and interesting. One, called the water flea, spends its time in bobbing up and down from morning till night, in company with its friends, and no doubt, too, it depends upon its friends for its dinner, for it never seems to leave its place upon the water.-Cal. Patron.

The Northwestern Mills says that only nice out of twenty-three flour mills are running in Minneapolis on account of the scarcity of wheat at points tributary to that market.

Bees give a valuable product and cost little for keeping beyond provid-