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

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Postal Jottings.

EVERYTHING is drying up in this section. Corn is mostly past help except on low land. Potatoes ditto. Apples scarce and poor. Hay was a fair crop and quality good. Outs proved nearly an average crop. Our County Grange at Keeler last week was a success. In spite of the dense clouds of dust and the general blue feeling among the farmers there was a good attendance.

Decatur, Aug. 2. S. H. M.

Allegan County Grange met at East Casco Grange Hall on Thursday. the 28th of July, for the installation of new officers, etc. The crowd began to come in about 9 A. M. and continued to come until after noon. Notwithstanding the hot, dry weather and the very busy times, we had a fair crowd and a very pleasant meeting. The singing by the choir was first rate and drew a hearty vote of thanks. The dinner was bounteous and of a quality that our good sisters of East Casco know so well how to prepare. It would be hard to best it anywhere. Bro. Jason Woodman was present and after the readings and declamations and other work were done, he gave us the best speech it has been our good fortune to listen to since Bro. Luce dedicated our hall. If any of our sister Granges want a rousing good speech let them send for Bro. Woodman and they will not regret it. He is a young man of much promise. Some of his hearers were outsiders, from whom we expect to hear in the near future. All seemed to enjoy the meeting, the dinner and the speech very much, and we believe that East Casco Grange, as well as our Pomona, will now revive. There were eight applications and six received the fifth degree. The next meeting of Pomona will be held at Otsego the first Thursday of October, of which later notice will be given.
W. A. Webster, Sec.

A fact, worthy of note in Fanny Fern's busy life, was that for nearly a score of years she never tailed to regularly send in her weekly contribution to the N. Y. Ledger. A remarkable record, for a house wife with a family in her care!

Do we, as readers, half appreciate such constancy as week after week lavorite authors measure out to us their opinions, fancies and judgements? Through hot and cold, dust and snow, through times rife with "topics" and days when there is "nothing new un-der the sun" apparently to be said their pens still find the right ideas for our pleasure. Thus has one written for the VITITOR. We look for his initials as certainly as for the paper's name and date of issue. V. B. has become a valued brace in the

Visiton's make up.
On literary subjects he is our au-'hority, the settler of our difficulties. He may not be so very, very wise but he seems to have what he knows most excellently well pigeon-holed, so that he readily puts his hand on whatever he wishes. I would like to ask of him a bit of assistance, in other words, "would rise for information." It is to inquire the origin and true history of the expression, "damns with faint praise." Within a fortnight I have read it in Pope's works, heard a lecturer credit it to Shakspeare, and seen a newspaper correspondent link it with an "as Byron puts it." Is there a rightful owner of the idea beside Pope, and is it his, or did he copy it?

Bengal Grange still thrives. The majority of the officers elected this year were young members. Our Master is Bro. Frank Conn, son of a prized contributor to the Ladies Department of our Visitor; Sister Minnie Brown, daughter of another contributor, wields the pen at the secretary's desk and, I may venture to add, both are performing their duties in a creditable manner, as are all the other young officers. By the way in looking through the columns in our Ladies department we seldom see articles signed Aunt Hattie or Adaline Brown. Will they come no more? We think, or hope they will. MEMBER OF BENGAL GRANGE.

WE have had another contest at Pioneer Grange, No. 431, with sisters Florence Miles and Wiltie Bogart as COMPTONBROS.

COMPTONBROS.

Captains, the losing side to furnish a supper for the winning side. Sister Bogart came out ahead, securing the most points. To add still more interest to the literary work the Worthy

Master and Overscer appointed Sister Lyon and Ula Gee to each edita paper on their respective sides to be read at the close of the contest. Both ladies deserve much praise for the able manner in which the papers were gotten up They were full of anecdotes and witty sayings that would either instruct or amuse. It was agreed after a consultation of officers that we would give a public exhibition. Due notice was given, one week beforehand, and the night appointed. Our members were out in force and outsiders came in. The exercises were essays, select readings, songs, and our sister editors read their papers, much to the delight and amusement of all present. Persons of influence not belonging to the order were heard to remark it was the best literary exhibition they ever attended. I would say many worthy members of our Grange, who before the contest hardly if ever had much to sav, have taken new courage and have done nobly. We have six school teachers in our Grange, all of whom have when called on acquitted themselves with honor. The Worthy Master read a paper telling how we should edu-cate our boys, that was well worthy the thoughtful consideration of all. I should be pleased to have time and space to speak of those who have taken conspicuous part in the literary work, but I can say, with others, that it has been moral and intellectual pro-WM. J. MOFFETT. gress.

Cotices of Meetings.

THE regular meeting of the Livingston County Pomona Grange will be held in Howell Grange Hall, Wednesday, August 31. The program is as

Paper, The best crop I raised on my farm and how I raised it—Rev. Joseph Brown.
Paper, Did the late vote on the amend ment help the temperance cause? -A. M.

Discussion opened by Bro. Wickman. Music. Temperance Song. Essay, Flowers and their influence around

the farmer's home-Sister A. M. Wells. Select Reading Sister Briggs. Song, If I only had the money-Sister

Wickman. Paper—Rev. Warner.

Select Reading—Sister Brown. Song—Brighton Grange Choir. Recitation—Sister Ada Mead. MRS. W. K. SEXTON, Sec.

THERE will be a meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange, No. 11, at Hest Sassion of October 1 State of Later County Grange No. 4 will be held at Hesperia Grange Hall, on Wednesday Corey Grange Hall, Thursday, Sept. with about three inches of hops, and and Thursday, August 31 and September 1, 1887, with the following program:

Deep, versus shallow, cultivation of corn and other crops—S. V. Walker and William Leonard.

Profits and loss of owning and running a binder—C. T. Blood and L. Reinaldt. Should women work on the farm?-Mrs. Phebe Hall.

Is it profitable to farmers for stock to run in the highway? - J. B. Mallory and N. Mc Collum.

Essay--Mrs. Tibbits. What plants are weeds on the farm and the methods of exterminating them -T. Taylor

and John Barnhart. Some of the benefits derived from using a creamery -Sister Hillman and Sister Har-

A general talk on seeding with grass and clover—by J. V. Crandall and William Hill-THOS. H. STUART, Lect.

ALLEGAN County Council will hold its next regular session at Cheshire Grange Hall, September 6, 1887, with the following program:

Opening song.
Words of welcome—Rosa Davis, Cheshire. Response - a volunteer.

E-say - Sarah Stegeman, Allegan Will some member of Monterey Grange ex-plain the "choosing sides" method and the experience of that Grange with reference to he same?

Is forgetfulness one of the prime virtues?-Minnie Edgerton, Watson.
"Room, room, for the brain in its mighty

To grasp every wonder of time and of space; Break the bars of man's making, remove them forever,

And swear by our own deathless spirits that never Shall years or eternity limit our place."-Mrs. Anna Lindsley, Cheshire.

What do we mean by metaphysics, and what benefit may accrue from studying the science? G. J. Stegeman.

Is chewing gum beneficial?—Volunteers.

MRS. N. A. JIBBLE, Sec'y Co. Council.

THE twenty-first session of the American Pomological Society will convene in the city of Boston, Mass.,

Lintner, Albany, N. Y.; Dr. Henry P. Walcott, Boston; Mass.; Dr. John H. Brakeley, Bordentown, New Jersey; Hon. H. E. Van Deman, Washington, D. C.; John J. Thomas, Union Springs, N. Y.; J. M. Smith, Green Bay, Wis.; P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

The following is a list of subjects chosen for general discussion, with the names of the gentlemen who have an-nounced themselves as willing to open the topics with short papers:

Progress in fruit identification by flowers— or. J. W. Beal, Michigan. Climate, as affecting color in fruits—Dr.

B. D Halsted, Iowa.

Notes on cross-fertilization of grapes-S. Marvin, New York.

Kelation of forest destruction to fruit de erioration - Secretary Geo. W. Campbell,

Ohio.

The apple scab—C. A. Hatch, Wisconsin, and Prof. D. P. Penhallow, Quebec.

The peach yellows— F.T. Lyon, Michigan. Relation of soil starving to fruit deterioration—C. A. Green, New York.

Some of our most promising wild fruits— E. S. Goff, New York, and A. S. Fuller,

New Jersey.

Fruit breeding and seed extinction—Prof.
L. H. Bailey, Michigan, and Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, New York.

Behavior of fruits at various altitudes A. E. Gipson, Colorado. Honesty in testimonials and recommenda-tions—Brof. T. V. Munson, Texas, and M.

Crawford, Ohio. Commercial fertilizers as affecting the vigor

and health of plant, yield and quality of fruit - P. M. Augur, Connecticut.

Possibilities of small fruits with water—Dr. T. H. Hoskins, Vermont.

The discussion of new varieties of fruit

will be a prominent feature of the meeting, and will be opened by Prof. James Troop, with some notes from Indiana. Papers which open discussions will be short and intended to lead others to follow

with items of experience and views of the topic under consideration.

The Massachusetts Society is completing arrangements to make everything pleasant for delegates, and the headquarters will be at the United States Hotel. Any communications for the convention should be addressed in care of Secretary Robert Manning, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass. In no way can we show greater respect and honor to our late beloved President Wilder, than in the hearty support, by our presence and influence, of the society to which he devoted so much of his life.

I shall be pleased to give any further information in my power upon appli-cation. Chas. W. Garrield.

THE next session of St. Joseph 1. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend the atternoon session. A. E. Howard, Sec.

THE annual picnic of Van Buren Co. Pomona Grange will be held in a grove south-east of Hartford village, Sept. 7th, 1887, at 10 A. M. J. H. Brigham, Master of Ohio State Grange will give the address at 1:30. Vocal and instrumental music will be furnished, also conveniences for the use of picnickers. The public is generally invited. By order of Ex. Com.

THE next session of Clinton County Pomona Grange; No. 25, is to be held with Victor Grange, on Wednesday, August 31, commencing at 10:30 a. m. A literary program will be presented, also the following question will be discussed:

Resolved, That the farmer does not occupy the position in legislation, both state and na-tional, that he should.

A speaker from abroad is expected for the evening, which meeting will be public, and those outside the Order are especially invited. I. D. RICHMOND, Lect.

Coldwater Grange holds its annual harvest festival on Tuesday evening. The meeting opens at 5:00 P. M.

Now is the season of the year when you can show your humanity by providing shade for your stock. Those who leave their stock exposed to the excessive heat and tormenting flies, need not be surprised if they do not do as well as the neighbor's, who with more humanity has subjected his to better treatment. It will pay to pro-

-"My dear old friend, how were you able to acquire such an immense fortune?" "By a very simple method." "What method is that?" "When I was poor I made out that I was rich, opening September 14, 1887, at 10 A.M. and when I got rich I made out that I Addresses will be delivered by Dr.J.A. was poor."—Texas Siftings.

vide shade for your stock.-Exchange.

Mulching in Drouth.

Seldom a summer season passes without a drouth. It may be of only a few weeks' duration, or as sometimes is the case, it may extend through the months of July, August and September. Trees and shrubs planted in the spring are at this season passing a critical period; the roots and shoots have got well started, but are in a succulent and tender condition, and are easily affected by any change arising from a lack of moisture. The leaves are in a condition to rapidly evaporate moisture, the continual hot and dry atmosphere greatly increasing this evaporation. The rootlets are taxed to their utmost to maintain this rapid passing off of the moisture, and unless there is a sufficient supply at hand, they soon give out, and the organs of the tree or shrub become so weakened that it has to succumb for lack of nourishment. The surface of the soil becomes very hot it fully exposed to the sun, and creates a rapid evaporation of the moisture it contains.

It is imperatively necessary, therefore, to help check this rapid evaporation by mulching with some material of sufficient looseness to admit of water and air, but still sufficiently dense to prevent the sun's rays from drying and heating the soil. Before applying the mulch, it is advisable to stir the surface of the soil to admit the rains freely. On the top of this then apply the mulch, spreading it out beond the area occupied by the roots, for unless carried far enough from the stem of the tree to cover the rootlets forming at the ends of the old roots, it does not do very much good. often see trees having a thick covering of mulch placed close around the stem of the tree, doing little, if any good, as the roots requiring to be benefited have extended several feet beyond where the mulch is spread.

Mulching may not only be a check ipon the evaporation of moisture from the soil, but also an aid in supplying tood for newly set trees by using some material containing a supply of food. Nothing is much better for this purpose than the rough litter from the manure pile. It contains considerable of the elements which are necessary to build up plant life, and every shower carries into the soil three elements in a condition suitable at once for the plant's requirements, Spent hops, as obtained from the breweries, make an exellent mulch. I have used it largely for years, for this purpose. I although a severe drought set in during September, I had a most excellent crop of the largest cabbages I ever raised. I also value it very largely for potting material. When thoroughly decayed it is open in texture, and for such plants as geraniums, fuchcias and heliotropes, makes one of the best soils I know of. From one brewery I get from sixty to one hundred loads of this material every year, and consider it of double the value of barnyard manure, bulk for bulk.

Any coarse material, however, may

be used as a mulch, and rather than allow the trees to suffer, use sawdust, if nothing else can be had, although I am always averse to putting undecay ed sawdust upon any kind of soil, especially soil of a sour nature, where the drainage is imperfect, as it is apt to make the soil more inert, and raise a crop of fungus.—M. Milton, in Country Gentleman.

The Ways of the Market.

A great many farmers make the mistake of picking their fruit and vege-tables too green. I often receive berries and grapes that are half green I would not eat them, neither would the farmer who sent them, and yet he expects a big price. I claim that fruit well ripened, or vegetables properly matured, will bring twenty per cent. more, and I am satisfied they will stand up full as well in shipping. Often the measures are not well filled. They too stand around with the green stuff until some cheap customer comes along and will buy them. As a result this farmer complains that he does not get as much as his neighbors, while the whole blame rests on himself. I am often obliged to hold tomatoes for two or three days to ripen, because I can not sell them as they are.—A New York Commission Merchant, in Farm and Home.

There is no surer p th to fi rancial success than that of raising good draft grades for sile.

Communications.

CHARLEVOIX, July 28, 1887. FRIEND COBB:-I notice by the Kalamazoo papers that the annual meeting of the County Pioneer Society will take place on the 11th of August, an association in which you and I take great interest and of which we can justly claim to be members, having been residents of Michigan for over 50 years. I am sorry I can't be with you. These old associations make us cling to life and help us to enjoy it. In my memorial report to the State Pio-neer Society I took occasion to say that nearly all whose deaths I reported had reached the age of four-score and over and were ready and willing to die. This you thought doubtful. You said someone had investigated the matter to find out at what age pioneers were willing to die, and while he found from the great services they had rendered the State, they all ex-pected to go to heaven, he didn't find one ready to start, and from the way they enjoy these meetings I don't know but what you were right; still we ought to be willing to go, for to have lived the last 50 years is equal in the progress made in any 500 years that have preceded them. The great drawbacks now are the ingenuity and dis-honesty displayed over the past in substituting a bogus article and palming it off for the genuine, and getting things so mixed up that when you buy anything, not in its original state, you don't know what you eat or what you drink.

It is claimed that the man who can make two spears of grass grow now where only one grew before is the world's benefactor (this dry time), while the man who puts one pound of coffee into the mill with three pounds of peas and grinds out four pounds of what he palms off on the people as genuine coffee "ought to be kicked."

I see that our old friend D. W. is still pitching into the Republican party, charging it with the defeat of the prohibition amendment. This is all wrong; it is a moral question and should be kept aloof from politics; it is a question that should never be voted on election days. What a man's politics have to do with what he shall eat or what he shall drink, I can't see. I vote the Republican ticket and keep sober, but it's folly to suppose that all who vote that way are free from selling or using intoxicating drinks, or that no temperance men are Democrats.

No, no, divest the temperance question from party politics, then all temperance men will unite and try by example and moral suasion to bring about a reform, national, instead of sectional. We never can satisfactorily as now. control the sale and use of intoxicants until it is made a national measure. When the Government prohibits its importation and confines its manufacture at home to a pure article we can, with some show of consistency, use all means within our power to con-fine it to proper and legitimate uses; but to prohibit its sale in one county or town while the neighboring county or town sell, (particularly if made party question), only keeps up a neighborhood quarrel and a revengeful spirit in the places deprived of the same privileges their neighbors enjoy. As a beverage, nothing can be said in its favor; its tendency is all on the down

Northern Michigan seems to be more highly favored this year than the southern portion of the State. Crops are reported fair to good, and then they have the forest to fall back upon when crops fail, but the way the timber is being used up, this can't last long.

We are all Writing Histories.

We are all writing diaries (not those sentimental diaries written with ink) but diaries in which purposes, and passions, and deeds, are the amanuenses. These faithful scribes make the inevitable record; and just as our actions indite that record so mankind will read it. Hence the sacred scribe has written: "We are living epistles, read and known of all men." Wherever we may be, at home or abroad, there is a chronicler taking notes of all we say or do, or as Burns has it:

"A chiel's amang you taking notes, And, faith, he'll print 'em."

And when "Dame Rumor" or "Mrs. Grundy" plays the amanuensis and sets a hundred tongues babbling about one simple act or deed of some person who happens to fall under her ban, what can eradicate or expunge the record that these evil gossipers have made over some inadvertent act of a fellow being? Nothing. The inevitable record is made. But then, again, a deed finds a different chronicler who makes the poet's language true:

"How far that little candle throws its beams, So shines a good deed in this naughty world."

It not only shines, but speaks like the deed of the heroes of Lexington, who "fired the shot that was heard around the world." Or, like the deed of Roland at Roncesvalles, which has not only inspired Europe with valor for a thousand years, but mankind will never cease to admire and be made better, truer, and braver by such heroic

Liberty has ever been kept on earth by such brave deeds nobly told. Here we find fiction one of the greatest of all factors of civilization. Fiction is the better part of truth. It takes these brave acts of men and from them tells the story of their lives. The storyteller is like the naturalist, who does

not want the whole thing. Give him a bone, or a footprint even, and he will construct the whole animal. Thus Scott, from the simple story of an honest cotter, constructed a "Rob Roy, "Ivanhoe," "Heart of Mid Lothian," or "Guv Mannering." The old chroniclers and minstrels, that wrote and sang the brave deeds of men and women in the days of chivalry, not only kept alive the facts of history, but valor, honor, touch and visitory and proper men.

truth, and virtue among men.

But the most conspicuous illustration of keeping alive the deals of men without the use of the pen or printed page is that of tradition—the unlettered amanuensis of the red man.

"Oft as the dusky te ant of the vale, Leans on his staff to tengthen out his tale, Oft his lips the grateful tribute breathed, From sire to son with pious zeal bequeathed."

But, taking another view of this subject, have you ever thought of that informal grand jury, the public, that is ever sitting on our actions and rendering decisions that become part of the unwritten history of our lives? And do we not know that every word and deed, that the innermost, secret thoughts of our hearts are all written down in the great "Book of Life" by Him who will hold us to account for all that is written therein? This will be the inevitable record that we must all meet.

V. B.

Overgrown Boys.

Then there can scarcely be a more refined method of cruelty than that of ridiculing the awkward movements of a boy whose superfluity of flesh or stature prevent his moving gracefully among his more naturally formed brothers and sisters, and yet fathers and mothers as well as thoughtless triends or playmates are often guilty of thus wounding the feelings of the overgrown boy who is so unfortunate as to have been born among them. Even the attainment to a noble and perfectly symmetrical stature (which the years always bring to such an one, if his health does not fail under the extra imposition of labor which his mistaken friends require of him), cannot atone for the cruel hurts he thus receives. If he be a sensitive child, the rankle in his very soul, and do untold harm then.

Some parents are in such haste for their children to become men and women, that they force them on, hasten their development in every possible way, and if nature favors them by bestowing a more than ordinary growth in bone and flesh upon any of their children they are rejoiced to have the excuse to impose duties and exact behavior according to the number of pounds avoirdupois, when in reality that is no standard to go by. Too many children are thus defrauded of their childhood, and who is prepared to answer to such a charge, by and by, when it shall be brought against him?

—Mary Sweet Potter, in Good Housekeeping.

Don't Hawk, Spit, Cough,

suffer dizziness, indigestion, inflammation of the eyes, headache, lassitude, inability to perform mental work and indisposition for bodily labor, and annoy and disgust your friends and acquaintances with your nasal twang and offensive breath and constant efforts to clean your nose and throat, when Dr. Sage's "Catarrh Remedy" will promptly relieve you of discomfort and suffering, and your friends of the disgusting and needless inflictions of your loathsome disease?

The "Midsummer" character of the forthcoming August Century is marked by the opening article, "Snubbin' thro' Jersey," the first of two holiday papers written and illustrated by a group of artists who went last summer on a voyage over the raging Delaware and Raritan canal. That their portfolios were loaded with novel and picturesque material will be proved in these Century papers.

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

At the recent temperance convocation at Lake Bluff, Ill., in a discussion on health, among the questions handed in for answer was one sent from a sick bed as follows, "How shall we impress upon our women's consciences a sense of their responsibility to God for the care of their bodies? how to make them feel that God's law written in the fiesh is just as sacred as His law written on tables of stone?"

What we call trouble is only His key that draws our heart-strings truer, and brings them up sweet and even to the heavenly pitch. Don't mind the strain; believe in the note every time His finger touches and sounds it. If you are glad for one minute in the day, that is His minute; the minute He means and works for.—A. D. T. Whitney.

A case was being tried before a Presbytery, not long ago, when the counsel for the defendant urged the plea of moral insanity. A venerable Presbyter said: "Mr. Moderator, this disease of moral insanity seems to me to be identical with what the older theologians, in their unscientific way, call total depravity."

Finding Fault

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget our own;
Remember those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do
Than talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults, and who has not?
The old as well as young;
Perhaps ae may, for all we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works full well,
To find your own defects and cure,
Ere others' faults you tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Now let us all, when we begin
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those we little know;
Remember curses, chicken like,
Sometimes to roost come home;
Don't speak of others' faults until
You have none of your own.

A War against Rum.

It is announced that the Pope has issued an edict to commence a war upon the rumshop, and the first of a series of sermons to be preached in every Catholic pulpit of the archdiocese of Baltimore was delivered last week in St. Vincent's church of that city, by the Rev. Edmund Didier. He produced a tremendous sensation when he unexpectedly made a vigorous attack on the saloonkeepers for violating the Sunday law, and against the liquor traffic in general. The church was crowded to the doors. The portion of the city in which the church is located is filled with saloons, and his congregation includes quite a number of saloonkeepers.

"There are," he said, "too many saloons in this parish. There is scarcely a square in which beer and whisky signs do not meet the eye. Every man who has nothing else to do opens a tavern, and every vacant house is turned into a saloon to the disgrace of this part of the city. There are too many saloons and the number of saloons could be decreased if a high license, say \$1,000 a year, was charged to open a

"The saloons are responsible for our young men going astray by the thousands. They spend their Sundays in saloons, and consequently the churches are empty. But while the saloonkeepers are to blame for violating the Sunday laws, the greater culprits are the officers of the law who allow the plain provisions of the law to be so openly and so flagrantly trampled upon. Indeed, there are some saloonkeepers who openly boast that they sell more liquor during Saturday night than during all the rest of the week put together. The police in general, the marshal and police commissioner, as well as the grand jury must be to blame if they are not fully aware that the Sunday law is shamefully broken. No mercenary motives are at the bottom of this false blindness. Their mouths are shut, as in the time of the resurrection, when the Roman soldiers were silenced by money or by the promise of patronage or influence at election. These paid officers of the law do not do their duty for fear of losing their places, and thus the laws of the State are violated with

impunity.

"The politicians are the ones to blame for this. They wink at the violators. They tolerate them. They stop the mouths of the police, or protect them if neglectful in this matter; so that beer and whisky rule the city, chiefly through the ward politicians and bosses, who are fattening on the poor, deceived workingmen, whose votes, as well as those of the saloon-keepers, are needed at the polls to maintain their power. Sooner or later some great calamity will be visited upon us unless we keep the Sundays more becomingly. It is a crying sin and will be punished in a visible manner unless the evil is checked and a halt is called."

In conclusion the reverend father exhorted all his congregation present to redouble their prayers for a better and more wholesome observance of Sunday. Father Didier's remarks produced a decided effect and are talked about by saloonkeepers throughout the city. Some of Father Didier's parishioners are indignant. They claim that they are the heaviest contributors to the Church, and that some of the memorial windows in the structure were placed there in honor of saloonkeepers. Father Weber, of St. Michael's German Catholic Church, has also commenced a crusade against liquor. The attacks are indorsed by Cardinal Gibbons. It is expected that all the churches in the city will follow suit soon. It is understood that Cardinal Gibbons instigated the attack in con-formity with decrees by the recent plenary council bearing on that subject, all of which were read, and upon which Father Didier based his remarks.

The three R's brought Regret, Reproach, and Remorse to a great political party in 1884. The three P's, when signifying Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, bring Peace to the mind, Preservation and Perfection of health to the body.

An advocate of free access to salt for sheep says that they will not overeat, as when salted only occasionally but treely.

Miscellaneous.

The man who persists in remaining single is too economical by half.

What was the longest day of Adam's life? The day on which there was no Eve.

The pleasantest way to take cod liver oil is to fatten pigeons with it, and then eat the pigeons.

Whoever reasons from the heart will make many blunders, but none that will not be forgiven.—Uncle Eck's Wisdom.

A student in want of money sold

his books, and wrote home, "Father, rejoice; for I now derive my support from literature."

When a man says, "I hear a noise," it may not occur to him that there is nothing else in this wide world that

any body can hear.

At a church fair, a lady offered the plate to a wealthy man, well known for his stinginess. "I have nothing to give," was his surly reply. "Then take something," she replied: "I am begging for the poor."

"The Education of the Blind" will be discussed in a series of open letters, beginning in the August Century. They are written by a blind man, and present what will be, to most readers,

a novel view of the subject.

"Thank Heaven," said a tormented passenger, "there are no newsboys in Heaven." "No," replied the newsboy, "but what comfort do you find in that?" The man didn't say, and everybody else looked pleased.

Elderly philanthropist to small boy who is vainly striving to pull a doorbell above his reach: "Let me help you my little man." (Pulls the bell.) Small boy: "Now you had better run, or we'll both get a licking!"

An Irish peasant being asked why he permitted his pig to take up its quarters with his family, made an answer abounding with satirical naivete:—"Why not? Doesn't the place afford every convenience that a pig can require?"

If you desire to possess a beautiful complexion take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and removes blotches and pimples, making the skin smooth and clear, and giving it a bright and healthy appearance. Take it this month.

"Is Washington's Birthday observed in Texas?" asked a New Yorker who was visiting San Antonio. "Observed!" exclaimed the astonished native, "why it's venerated. It takes four carloads of beer to fill the demand on that sacred day."

Young, old, and middle aged, all experience the wonderfully beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children, suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald head, or with any scrofulous taint, become healthy and strong by the use of this medicine. Six bottles, \$5.

"I don't know what you mean by not being an Irishman," said a gentleman who was about hiring a boy, "but you were born in Ireland." "Och, your honor, if that's all," said the boy, "small blame to that. Suppose your cat was to have kittens in the oven, would they be loaves of bread?"

There are certain people in this world (and we ourselves are perhaps no exception to the rule) who consider themselves privileged to sit in draughts, to defy damp feet, to throw off their flannels with no regard to climate or constitution—in fact, to court death, danger, disease, in every form and shape, and when remonstrated with, answer with the most charming non-chalance, "Oh, I'm not afraid."

Those who answer "Guilty" to the charge have probably never reflected that the injury done to themselves by their bravado is only second to that which they inflict upon others.

A letter written by the famous Madame Mohl to a friend, who has met with a slight accident, may throw some light upon the subject:

"Pray tell me (the lady writer) how your sprain is. I am afraid you have neglected it, and that has made it more difficult to cure. Oh, the wickedness of neglecting one's self! Suicide is nothing to it; one is buried and done with then. People are very sorry and get consoled; but sick folks are the

plague of one's life.

"They absorb more capital than a war. Their relations are generally annihilated, and then the money! the doctors! the rubbers! the water-packers! the plasters! the blisters! the powders! the pill-boxes! the night-lamps! the sauce-pans! the messegruels, semolinos, tapiocas! I could commit suicide to get out of their way, wicked, cruel, extravagant, selfish, absorbing wretches!"—Cal. Patron.

A Square Statement by a Carpenter.

"For years I have had a chest trouble amounting to nothing short of consumption. I saw how others in like condition had been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and resolved to test its merits in my own case. The results are so plane as hardly to require a bit-stock or any auger-ment in favor of this grate remedy. It does awl it claims! It builds up the system, supports and strengthens where others fail." He adz: "My recovery, which is now on a sure foundation, hinges entirely on the compass of this wonderful Restorative, having tried other remedies without a bit of relief."

Don't fill the system with quinine, to prevent or cure Fever and Ague. Ayer's Ague Cure is the specific for this disease, and leaves no poisons to produce dizziness, deafness, headache, or other disorders.

Two children were playing funeral at the West end, when the family physician came along. "Who is dead?" said he, as he stopped to pat them on the head. "No one that you killed, doctor," was the prompt reply of one of the "little epitomes of man."

The Book Buyer states that the \$464,600, which Mrs. Grant has received from the sale of her husband's work, represents seventy per cent. of the gross profits on the publication, which have thus amounted to about \$706,600. The gross receipts from the sile of the work have amounted to not far from \$3,000,000. There have been sold 312,000 sets, at an average of probably nine dollars a set, which foots up \$2,808,000—a fair estimate of what the public has paid for the work. The skins of 7,000 goats and 20,000 sheep have been used for the covers of these volumes.

In the Catholic cities of France the devout worshipers, on some particular saint's day, kiss the sacred picture of a saint. A man who did not believe much in the saints, anyhow, asked a young girl who had just come from church if she, too, had kissed the picture of the sacred saint. She replied that she had, whereupon he responded: "I would rather kiss your beautiful lips than the picture of a saint. How do you know who had kissed that picture before you did?" "And if you were to kiss my lips how would you know who had kissed them just before you did?" was the sharp reply.

Fathers, your boys will follow your footsteps. Hadn't you better make your tracks in the right direction? Would it not be well to set examples that it will be a satisfaction to see them follow? A father spending some time with his tamily in a wild mountain region, rose early one morning to take a walk along a wild narrow path beside a deep ravine. As he walked, absorbed in contemplation of the wonderful scenery about him, he was suddenly startled by a little voice behind him—"Take the safe way, papa, I'm coming after you!" It was the voice of his little son whom he supposed was yet asleep. Let every father for his own sake, and for that of his son, remember the lesson this little incident conveys.

George Wm. Curtis, in Harper's Weekly, has this to say of the question lately asked: "Can a husband open his wife's letters?" "While husband and wite are one to each other, they are two in the eyes of other people, and it may well happen that a friend will desire to impart something to a discreet woman which she would not intrust to the babbling husband of that woman. Every life must have its own privacy and its own place of re-tirement. The letter is of all things the most personal and intimate thing. Its bloom is gone when another eye sees it before the one for which it was intended. Its aroma all escapes when it is first opened by another person. One might as well wear second-hand clothing as get a second-hand letter. Here, then, is a sacred right that ought to be respected and can be respected without any injury to our domestic

The adulterations of ground coffee can be easily detected. It must be premised here that the genuine coffeeberry is extremely hard and tough. Every one knows the character of the grounds even after long soaking and boiling. "Now," says an expert, "a spoonful of pure coffee placed gently on the surface of a glass of cold water w 11 float for some time and scarcely color the liquid. If it contains chicory it will rapidly absorb the water and, sinking to the bottom of the glass, communicate a deep reddish brown tint as it falls. Again, shake a spoon-ful of the coffee with a wineglassful of water, then place the glass upon the table. It it is pure it will rise to the surface and scarcely color the liquid; if chicory is present it will sink to the bottom and the water will be tinged of a deep red as before." Still again: "If when a few pinches

of the suspected coffee are placed upon water in a wineglass, part floats and part sinks, there is reason to believe it is adulterated either with chicory, roasted corn or other sub-stances. Coffee does not absorb the water; other substances do. If the cold water becomes deeply colored, it is evidence of the presence of some roasted vegetable or burnt sugar. Or, if when a few grains of coffee, spread out on a piece of glass, are moistened with a few drops of water, we are enabled to pick out, by means of a needle, minute pieces of a soft substance, the coffee is adulterated, for the coffee particles are hard and resisting."-Hester M. Poole, in Good Housekeeping.

The Five Sisters.

There were five fair sisters and each had an aim: Flora would be a fashionable dame; Scholarly Susan's selection was books; Coquettish Cora cared more for good looks; Anna, ambitious, aspired after wealth; Sensible Sarah sought first for good health.

So she took Dr. Pierre's Golden

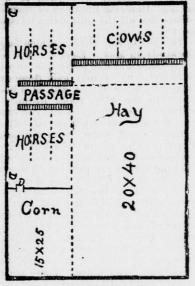
So she took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and grew healthy and blooming. Cora's beauty quickly faded; Susan's eyesight failed from over-study; Flora became nervous and fretful in striving after fashion, and a sickly family kept Anna's husband poor. But sensible Sarah grew daily more healthy, charming, and intelligent, and she married rich.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FODDER CORN-THE VENTILATION OF STACKS AND MOWS.

Symptoms of and Cures for Roup, Indigestion and Crop-Bound Fowls-How to Feed a Working Horse-The Poor Man's Barn in Arkansas.

Our cut shows the plan for a cheap barn which has been tested by an Arkansas farmer who considers it worthy of imita-tion. He has named it "The poor man's " and gives in Southern Cultivator a description of it, which is here repeated for the benefit of readers who want a convenient and at the same time a cheap



A POOR MAN'S BARN

The main building is 20x40 feet, with a aned fifteen feet wide on one side and one end, making the entire building 35x55 feet, and is built as follows: Get out eight large white oak posts, fifteen feet long, and set them in the ground three feet, one at each corner and two between on the sides of main building. These must be square on top and all on a level; on the side posts place hewn plates 4x6 inches, and then four pieces crossed from each post to one on the opposite side; then put in smaller posts, fifteen feet from side to end posts, for the shed; they should be seven feet above the ground. By putting posts where marked in the plan, 2x6 inch pieces will do for plates. Now put up your rafters on main building, and then spike the end of shed rafters to them; it can be inclosed by spiking 2x4 or 2x6 pieces on the posts to nail the siding to; the inside can be arranged to suit one's

In the barn shown in the cut the main part, 20x40 feet, is used for hay; the side shed has a granary 15x25 feet, and six stalls for horses or mules, three on each side of a six foot passage, the horses' heads being next to the passage. The mangers are made by setting posts in the ground and nailing boards on the inside, and make partitions between the stalls in the same way. The shed at the end is for five cows; there is a manger made the entire length of the shed on posts set in the ground, which come up high enough to tie the cattle to. There are no partitions between the cattle, and there are no partitions between main building and sheds, except at the granary.

Sick Fowls.

Complaints are unusually frequent this season in regard to sick fowls. In nine cases out of every ten reported the disease is roup in one of its several stages, and it is caused from neglected colds, undue exposure to cold and wet, roosting in draughts or confinement in ill ventilated The very first symptom of this dreaded disease is a hoarseness and pecu-liar noise made by the chick, which, for lack of a better term, may be called a "sneeze." a general dumpishness and disinclination to eat. At this stage if prompt and efficient treatment be given the birds

can be saved. As roup is highly contagious, the first thing to be done is to isolate sick birds from the well ones. The writer separates from the flock the birds as soon as they begin to sneeze, confines them in ventilated but dry coops. The birds are fed on cooked food, in which is mixed a little cayenne pepper and spirits of camphor, while in their drinking water is put Douglas mixture at the rate of two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water.

At the second stage of the disease the cold has developed an offensive discharge from the nostrils and eyes, an offensive breath, and refusal usually to either eat or drink. Even at this stage the birds may be saved by administering roup pills—German roup pills are a popular kind—according to directions, keeping up Douglas mixture in the water in which has been dropped a little carbolic acid. When the third stage is reached, at which uncture the head becomes much swollen and ulcers appear, it is folly to doctor the fowls. They ought to be killed immediately and their bodies buried.

When once the roup, even in its first stage, has appeared, it is a wise precau-tion to feed the well fowls a little sulphur in their food, and tincture of iron in the drinking water. We have given above the more marked symptoms of roup and the remedies that have proven effectual with us. Symptoms differ somewhat, according to the violence of the attacks, but the offensive breath, the sore throat and mouth, the sneeze, discharge from nostrils and eyes, will, one or more of them, mark the disease. Roup remedies are legion, but preventive means are best. It will pay every one who keeps fowls to have on hand roup pills and Douglas mixture; these two remedies have been proven beyond doubt to be excellent, and there is no hesitancy in recommending

Indigestion, due to cold sometimes, but usually to a too stimulating diet, may be mitigated by cutting down the diet to soft, bland food and a limited water supply. Indigestion causes sometimes what is termed "crop bound." The food does not pass into the stomach, and the crop be-comes swollen and hard, which renders the bird restless, with inclination to toss the head about and draw up the crop. The | may be.

treatment for this is a little warm water forced down the throat and gentle kneading of the crop; then give a teaspoonful of castor oil, and leave the rest to nature. Feed very soft food only, and allow but little water.

Food Required by a Working Horse.

The amount of food required by a working horse must be adapted to the work performed. Food is needed to sustain life first, and then to repair the waste of the muscular system caused by the work. Henry Stewart, good authority in such matters, says that to sustain the vital action and force a horse of 1,200 pounds requires about twenty-five pounds of hay per day. If the animal is working hard there should be added to this a certain quantity of grain food, easily digestible and containing a sufficient amount of al-buminous matter to repair the waste of the muscles, and enough starch or other carbonaceous matter to sustain the accelerated respiration produced by the work. A great many experiments and practical experience have shown that a 1,200 pound horse worked to his full capacity will need at least twenty pounds of digestible mat-ter, consisting of sixteen pounds of carbonaceous matter and tour pounds of al-buminous matter. As about three-fifths of the food consumed is digested, the whole quantity given should be about twenty-seven pounds in all, of which 40 per cent. should be hay of the best quality. Without going into details Mr. Stewart

tells, in Rural New Yorker, that the six teen pounds of grain food may be made up of eight pounds of corn and oat meal, three pounds of linseed cake meal and five pounds of mill feed. To secure the best digestion of this food the hay should be cut and wetted slightly and mixed with the other feed finely ground. Linseed oil cake meal (new process) is highly albuminous, containing 27.8 per cent. of digestible albuminoids, and must therefore be fed with caution. Three to five pounds per day may be given safely. If the meal is old process it contains 10 per cent. of fat or oil, which is healthful in its action upon the animal, and by a proper mixture with corn and oatmeal five to eight pounds per day may be given with advantage.

Fodder Corn.

Fodder corn, both for feeding green and in a dry state, has become one of the staple crops. Sweet corn is a sort very generally grown for fodder. Sweet corn is. however, more difficult to cure, being hable to mold, and for this reason some farmers practice sowing field corn when the fodder is required for winter use. Blount's prolific corn, owing to its large yield, has proven a popular sort in some sections for fodder.

Corn for fodder is sown broadcast by some, but progressive farmers contend that better results are gained when the seed is drilled in, with sufficient space be tween the rows to insure the air and sunshine having free access to the plants.

For early feeding, the first planting of corn for fodder should be early, of course. Much seed is put in, however, during the latter part of June and early part of July, with good results, for winter use.

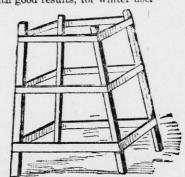


FIG. 1-FRAME FOR VENTILATOR.

The difficulty of curing fodder corn in its immature state tempts many farmers into permitting it to become too ripe before cutting. The stage of flowering is considered the best time to cut other forage crops, and corn appears to be no exception. The rule very generally observed among experienced growers is to cut fodder corn for drying in the early blossom of the tassel. At whatever stage the fodder is harvested, it is wise to have the crop cut before it has been touched by

Stacking is considered the safest method for preserving the fodder. There are three requisites for keeping the fodder in good condition: Bottom ventilation, thorough central ventilation, and such an arrange ment of the bundles in the stack that rain or snow cannot penetrate, but must run off as the rain falls from the roof of a shingled house.

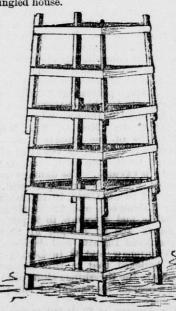


FIG. 2-VENTILATOR FOR STACKS. A useful arrangement, common in many sections, for the ventilation of stacks and mows in barns is also applicable to the curing of fodder. Fig. 1 shows a frame made of strips of wood, put together with small carriage bolts. The length of the section is three or four feet. Fig. 2 illustrates the manner in which the sections are put together. A small stack may have a column of these ventilators in the center; a large one may have three or four of them; in a mow in the barn there may be as many as are useful, two or three or more, as the case

In stacking fodder corn it is safest to make the stacks small. Three of these sections placed together in a column (as seen in Fig. 2) are sufficient for a stack containing three tons of fodder, and which would be about fourteen feet high. The sheaves should be small and the stack somewhat open at the bottom, so as to freely admit currents of air. The top of the stack may be finished off with straw or a hay cap.

An Effective Rat Trap.

The rat trap shown in our illustration is recommended by The Indiana Farmer as one which anybody can easily make, and which will repay for the trouble, where there are rats about the corn crib, house or barn.

Take a barrel, and cut a square hole as large as possible in one end, fastening the



A SIMPLE RAT TRAP.

piece should be fastened back again as it was, with a hinge arranged so that the piece will drop down, and a little piece put on the barrel head to keep it from raising beyond the level of the head. Fasten a beyond the level of the head. Fasten z bent piece of heep iron to the trap with a handle projecting beyond the barrel, and to this handle attach as much weight as will just balance the square piece without anything on it. Suspend a piece of cheese cr other bait a few inches above the middle of the piece, so arranged that when the rat alights on the top his weight immediately tips the trap, and into the barrel he Fill the barrel about a quarter full

Hilling Potatoes Versus Flat Culture.

Hilling potatoes has been practiced from time out of date, and represents today the most popular mode of culture for the In the face of this widespread practice, however, some of our most trust-worthy and careful experimenters claim that flat culture, under ordinary condi-tions, gives the best results. Prominent among the advocates of flat culture, not only for potatoes, but for corn, is Mr. E. J. Carman, editor of The Rural New Torker. In a recent issue of The Country Gentleman is given the report of a thor-ough trial of the hilling and flat modes of culture, in which it is stated that flat culture gives from 15 to 29 per cent. more then the bills. Among cultivators who have corroborated the above opinion in Tr. T. E. Platt, of Pairfield county, Conn. who experiments annually on some 200 varieties, and who states in The Country Centlemen that he finds the crop much larger with flat culture.

Agricultural News.

A new seedling of the Florida honey peach has been originated, which is a week earlier than the honey.

Twenty thousand acres of new land has been devoted to agriculture in Australia this year. Professor Saunders has sent an outfit

of 100 bags of Russian wheat to Mani-toba and the northwest. Useful results

Cotton worms have appeared in great numbers in parts of South Carolina. The Texas round up this year is re-

ported as having been successful. A convention of the agricultural chem-

ists of the country will be held at Washington, D. C., August 16.

The government of Victoria, Australia, is spending at the rate of \$100,000 a year to keep in check the increase of rabbits on crown lands. The cattle raisers of the west and south

complain that the grazing lands are being rapidly absorbed for farming purposes and that stock raising on a large scale must soon come to an end, for want of cheap feed and other indispensable con-

Some Queer Negro Superstitions.

It goes without saying that we are su-perstitious. We plant our potatoes by the dark of the moon, and we know many charms for sickness better than medicine. The negroes are like their race everywhere. In Louisiana you are hoodooed, n Arkansas you are conjured. And do you know what a good conjurer can do to you? Of course he can blight your crops. kill your cattle, make a mess of your love affairs; but he can do more; he can throw lizards into you! Now if there is anything more disagreeable than lizards for infernal companions, I don't know it; they are worse than a guilty conscience, and it is not surprising that they usually kill "conjured" persons in three months. Henry says: "Heap er folkses conjured on the you side the creek. Old man S—, he does it. He does it outen meanness. He longs to der church, an' de pastor he reasoned wid 'im 'bout it; but he 'lowed he got 'surrance er salvation anyhow, and he wouldn't listen ter 'm!"-Arkansas Letter.

One Receipt for Pickling Eggs.

A World correspondent says: "For seven years past I have pickled my surplus summer eggs from my hennery, from the store, when eggs were the cheap-est. Following is my receipt, and as a cracked or rotten egg will float, only sound ones are put away: Two pounds of rock lime, 4 pounds of fine salt, 8 gallons of water. Use enough cold water to cover the lime and salt; second day put on the rest of the water, which must be hot. When cool pour off into a bowl and add a little of the thick liming water as you proceed to fill the bowl with eggs."

A decrease in cotton average is noted in North Carolina, and is attributed to the beginning of an effort on the part of planters to grow their home supplies.

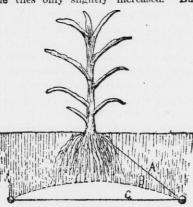
MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Underground Drains.

Water has a tendency to seek the lowest level and to do so by the most direct route available. Rain falling on a hill of corn, midway between two rows of tile, does not go, as some imagine, in a diagonal direction, along the line A in the illustration, to the tile.

The tile, explains Prairie Farmer, has no attraction for the water, which obeys the law of gravitation, and goes downward, as shown by the vertical dotted lines. Suppose that the soil represented in the engraving held water at the surface, previous to laying tiles, and that the tiles are sixty feet apart. The water fill-ing the soil above and between the rows of tile will gradually seep toward the tiles, enter at openings between them, and flow off. The excess of water will thus flow off to the level of the water in the tiles, except that there will be a rise of the water line toward the center between the drains. This water line is represented by the curved line B. The difference between the soil above and below the line B is that the interspaces above are filled with air, while below they are filled with water. In other words, the sur-face of the wet subsoil, or the plane between the water logged and arable part of the subsoil, is at B. Rain water, melted snow, etc., which enters this drained soils percolates directly down-ward, and raises the level of the water line. The water escapes into the tiles by flowing in a horizontal direction. That nearest the tiles flows in just as water runs over the edge of a dish.

There is a general impression that water enters the tiles from the top, while in fact it enters mainly from the sides and bottom, since only that which enters the soil immediately over the tiles goes down-ward into the tiles, the rest all flowing in laterally. It is claimed that where the tile is entirely submerged, most of the water enters from below the middle When only a moderate rain falls, the water level will be only slightly raised, and the volume of water flowing through the tiles only slightly increased. But



HOW UNDERGROUND DRAINS ACT.

when a heavy rainfall continues for some days, the porous subsoil above the tiles becomes filled to a higher point, and the volume of water increases. If the tiles are small in proportion to the water they must carry away, the water fills up above them, and when running full they cannot keep the level down. In many cases where the tiles are small the porous earth is filled entirely to the surface, and several days are required after the rain ceases to allow the drains to reduce it. Three or four feet of porous earth will hold a great amount of water, and drink up heavy rain like a sponge, giving it out sidewise into the drains at its leisure.

The cut here given represents the originator of the Concord grape at work in his vineyard. In introducing the Concord grape in 1849, Mr. E. W. Bull, of Concord, Mass., did his country a great service, as is attested by the fact that today the Concord is "the grape for the million," being more generally cultivated than any one



THE CONCORD GRAPE AND ITS ORIGINATOR. The grapes generally cultivated at the time the Concord was introduced were the Isabella, and in some few localities the Catawba. The grape, owing to rot, mildew, etc., was considered a very uncertain fruit, and not until the advent of the Concord was it proven that grapes could be grown in the northern states. up to the present standard as to quality, the Concord comes more nearly to thriving everywhere and under all conditions than any other variety, a fact that explains its popularity.

The American Agriculturist, for which the above cut was originally drawn, says that a peculiarity of the Concord is that the farther west it is grown from the place of its origin the better it is. As many readers already know, the Concord was a chance seedling of a wild grape found by Mr. Bull in his New England home. Being of superior quality he sowed the seeds of this, and one of the seedlings proving to be of promise, he christened it Concord, in honor of his home, and proceeded to cultivate it.

The national government is to buy 224 acres of ground in the vicinity of Washington for an experimental farm for the agricultural department.

According to the latest statisticians the number of persons in the United States that are engaged in agriculture is 7,670,-

It is estimated that Dakota will produce about 80,000,000 bushels of wheat this

NOTICE.

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 ike this wuch the best. It is to be greatly commended for ease and simblicity of application, swiftness of detruction to the bugs, and seems to imbrove the growth of the vines.

Respectfully, M. L. SWEET.

The above powder is the

Theapest and Best Bug Destroyer

in the market.

Mills, Lacey Dickinson.

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

Drug Store!

Paints,

Oils, Brushes, Wall Papers and Curtains.

Also a large line Pictures, Picture

H. M. Cobel,

19 Canal St., Gd. Rapids, Mich.

LOW COST HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM.

30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and full description of desirable modern houses, from 4 rooms up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illustrating every detail and many original ideas in regard to decorating. Homes adapted to all climates and classes of people. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the kind published in the world. Sent by mail, post paid upon receipt of 25 cts. Stamps taken. Address and the state of published in the world. Sent by man, post-receipt of 25 cts. Stamps taken. Address BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, RECORLYN, N. Y.

CHURCH'S Bug Finish!

Ready for Use Dry.
No Mixing Required.

It sticks to the vines and finishes the whole crop of Potato Bugs with one application; also kills any Curculio, and the Cotton and Tobacce Worms.

This is the only safe way to use a Strong Potson; none of the poison is in a clear state, but thoroughly combined by patent process and machinery, with material to help the very fine powder to stick to the vines and entice the bugs to eat it, and it is also a fertilizer.

ONE POUND will go as far as TEN POUNDS of plaster and Paris Green as mixed by the farmers. It is therefore cheaper, and saves the trouble and danger of mixing and using the green, which, it is needless to say, is dangerout to handle.

Bug Finish was used the past season on the State Agricultural College Farm at Lansing, Michigan, and, in answer to inquiries, Prof. B. C. Kedzie writes: "The Bug Finish gave good satisfaction on garden and farm." Many unsolicited letters have been received praising Bug Finish, and the farmers who get a sample package come back for more every time.

Guaranteed as represented. Cheaper than any other mixture used for

Guaranteed as represented. Cheaper than any other inixture used for the purpose. For sale by druggists. may15m3 ALABASTINE CO., Gd. Rapids, Mich.

The Grange Pigitor.

Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,

AT 50 CTS. PER ANNUM. Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

Remittances should be by Registered Let-

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All subscriptions to the Grange Visitor, and all correspondence, excepting for advertising, should be addressed to

J. T. Cobb, Editor, Schoolcraft, Mich.

To Advertisers.

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

A. J. ALDRICH & Co., Printers of the Grange Visitor.

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

To Subscribers.

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

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

A Patron of Berrien County sent us the following notice, cut from a Courtland County, N. Y., paper. Readers will observe the USER is involved as well as the owner. Under this decision there is hardly a man. woman or child over five years of age that has not infringed. We like the decision and admire the bulldozing promptness of the legal representatives of the patentee or his assignees as it shows us the inherent wickedness of a law sustained and upheld from year to year by the Congress of the United States:

American Driven Well Agency For The County of Courtland, N. Y.

The U. S. Supreme Court by decision rendered May 23, 1887, in the cases of Eames vs. Andrews, and Beedle vs. Bennett have affirmed and su-tained the validity of the Green Driven Well Patent.

The decision in the case of Beedle vs. Bennett affirms the decision of Judge Blatch-ford in Andrews vs. Cross, 19 Blatch. 294,-305, that the user of a well is an infringer, although he may neither have made it, owned it, or procured its making.

The validity of the patent has been established after long litigation, at great expense to both owners and infringers.

Infingers are hereby notified that a royalty of ten dollars must be paid on each domestic and farm well, not exceeding 1½ inches internal diameter, used previous to January

14, 1885.

Where no suit has been commenced infringers can obtain a license by paying royalty promptly. Otherwise costs will be added in each case without further notice.

Licenses can be obtained at the law office

Licenses can be obtained at the law office of W. D. Tuttle, Wallace Building, Courtland, N. Y.

N. J. Parsons, Agent for Wm. D. Andrews & Brother.

The jotted gem, entitled "A Michigan Sunset," that appeared on the first page of July 15 issue and was probably read with appreciation by many friends of the writer, was credited somehow—possibly the weather was in fault—to a very ambiguous source. The beautiful lines were from the pen of Miss Anna L. Fellows, whose initials should have been attached. We can now only let this explanation make

Owing to the unseasonableness of such reports, jotters who have lately sent accounts of their Children's Day exercises will not find them inserted. We can not run from June to June with reports of a day, and must put a limit to delinquency.

such amends as it may for the omission.

A Day at the Agricultural College. Continue d

We did not refer in the last VISITOR to the very interesting department presided over by Professor Cook, the man who, we suppose, knows as much or more about the insect family than any other man in Michigan. And right here we take pleasure in expressing the opinion that no other man is more anxious that his knowledge as taught to the students of the College shall be of real practical value to them and to the agriculture of the State.

In the course of instruction adopted at the College in his department, Prof. Cook first teaches anatomy. Students here become familiar with the names and structure of the bones that constitute the framework of animals, and come to understand their action and uses; and next, the physiology of animals and how disease affects the different organs. Popular notions are scientifically examined and fallacies exploded. Insect enemies of the husbandman afford a wide field for exploration. Their structure, habits, how propagated and how destroyed, is a very important branch of study and seems likely to demand the closest attention of the very best talent we have. It there are not new kinds of insects, there are continually cropping out new developments in insect life, harmful to the agriculturist by invading some lines of this great industry heretofore untouched.

While civilization signifies culture refinement, and a constantly ascending grade of improvement, it also in a corresponding degree stimulates an increase and growth of vices; so in the world of animal life, when we improve and bring to a higher standard of excellence the products of the earth, insect lite is present here, there and everywhere, asserting its right in its own way to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The one-half of our people engaged in agriculture have little exact knowledge of these insect enemies that prey upon them, and it is the province of the Agricultural College of Michigan to educate its stulents in such lines as shall enable them by their knowledge to aid in counterecting the operations of these insect enemies of the farmer.

When we speak of the insect enemies of the farmer we must not forget that these enemies do not have it all their own way, and as we listened to Prof. Cook we were reminded of the expressive rhyme:

Ee'en fleas have sm ller fleas to bite 'em, And so on down ad infinitum.'

What the Professor has said about the Hessian fly and the parasite that destroys it is a marked illustration of the "survival of the fittest."

From entomology general zoology is next in order and closes the course of instruction taught in this department.

The mechanical is a new department added, as we remember, within the last two years. About forty students were in this department the last term, under Mr. Carpenter, professor of mathematics and engineering. Those who take a full course put in their three hours a day in the word shop the first year and in the iron shop the other three years; a part of the time is, however, devoted to drawing. Heretofore, work in the mechanical department has been discretionary with the student. Hereafter, every male student will be required to give not less than six weeks time to the mechanical department, and we think that an excellent requirement. Boys will learn something of the use and care of tools in that time if they have no mechanical genius. They will learn to file a saw and grind a tool if they get no farther, and that is more than most tarmers can do and do well.

Prof. Johnson, of the agricultural department, took us in his buggy and drove down the lane and over the river bridge. The fields and fences on either side gave evidence of good farming, and the stock of good management. Of class room work and in-

struction, we know nothing. The value of ensilage has been a matter of experiment at the College for several years and the evidence of a favorable verdict is found in the building of a silo expected to hold 150 tons, in process of construction at the time we were there. Until quite recently, we believe, silos were mostly a cellar or underground room; but latterly the heavy masonry of the silo has been superseded by rooms above ground, made air tight in some practicable manner at less cost than by the old method. The Agricultural College silo is being built under the di-

after this plan: On a cellar wall six feet high stands a building 19x33. The studding used is 2x12, 16 ft. long for the sides and placed one foot apart, sided on the outside, double-sheeted on the inside with matched lumber with tarred paper between. The inside is then lathed and plastered, Portland cement being used in place of lime. This room was divided by a partition equally as strong as the outside. The completed silo then consists of two rooms, 15x17, the cemented floor of which is on a level with the stables of the basement barn where it is to be fed. Doors open into an alley convenient to the stalls. This outlay by the State, it is claimed by Prof. Johnson, is justified by the experiments conducted with care for several years under less favorable conditions than the present arrangements will furnish.

We made a brief but very pleasant call upon Prof. Kedzie and learned from him that he was about to make a series of experiments that seem likely to bring about almost a revolution in the commercial fertilizers of the country. It will be time enough to say more about the matter when his experiments have developed facts.

Thirty minutes with President Willets only confirmed an opinion previously entertained that he possessed the requisite qualities for the position he holds. With broad views of the needs of agriculture, with good executive ability, an earnest purpose and devotion to the work, he must and will add to the character and standing of the Agricultural College of Michigan and aid in placing it in the front rank of the educational institutions of the State and country.

Not only the farmers but the people of the State have a mistaken notion of what the Agricultural College should accomplish. They seem to think itlegitimate use is to manufacture farmers. Now, that is a narrow notion that seems to rest on the one word, agriculture. We understand this college is intended to give scientific instruction on those lines of learning which underlie agriculture, and while pursuing these studies the student is brought in contact with the practical application of the instruction he receives. He is required to know to ne thing of truits and flowers, grasses and grains, not only by acquiring a knowledge of their structure, habits and uses, but he gets over the fence and works among them from day to day. At the end of his college course he may not adopt furning as a business. He may have a decided leaning in some other direction, and favorable conditions may invite him to other fields of labor. In this event he will have the scientific instruction that he might have had elsewhere with the added practical application-most certainly an important feature in the education of young men and women.

It is perhaps needless to add that we believe in the Agricultural College of Michigar, and inspired by our recent visit, we shall in future have more to say about it and have more communications from its professors and students.

What We Remember of Port Huron.

We have mentioned inadvertently that we went to Port Huron from the Agricultural College to attend the annual meeting of the Michigan Press Association.

Port Huron, the terminal point of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway in this State, is a city of more importance than we had supposed.

It claims a population of over 12,000 and is right to the point in enterprise as shown by its street electric railway and the electric lighting of the city. Situated at the foot of Lake Huron, on the high bank of the river, the shipping of the Great Lakes floats by during the season of navigation in an almost continuous line. Steamers, great and small, and sailing vessels of every description are plowing their way up and down this great channel of commerce, the water way outlet of the great northwest.

Editors, individually, may not be in their own neighborhood, where best known, of much consequence; but when massed as an association, they command the attention aud, to some extent, the services of a town. Manufacturing companies invite them to inspect their plant, educational institutions their seats of learning; the carriages of the good people are freely offered and used to size up the city; private citizens tender receptions, and in this instance the illustrious gang were banqueted by the ladies.

Of the work of the Association in a professional way we shall assume that 2-hundredths bushels.

Districts, and 11 the hortieff countries 12 and 54-hundredths bushels. The average for the State was 17 and 2-hundredths bushels.

rection of Prot. Johnson, something the general public are indifferent, and after this plan: On a cellar wall six pass it by without comment.

While enjoying the private carriage part of the program, we were especially struck with the splendid outlook from the fine residences fronting the river on its most important street after we passed beyond the line of business houses.

On a slightly ascending plateau, perhaps fifty feet above the river, which here has a bold bank, with a broad street only intervening, runs a line of elegant residences.

The grounds are ample, beautifully ornamented, with no obstacle to mar the view of the shifting panorama presented by the business energy and commercial activity of our people on the face of this beautiful river. There are residences with beautiful surroundings in nearly all of our Michigan cities, but for an outlook of shifting scene and attractive interest, this surpasses ny other that we have seen.

The presence of the Press Association in this instance had no perceptible effect on the supply of gas. Port Huron in this State has the lead in the supply from many wells of the genuine article, and is utilizing it in various ways.

As our stay at Port Huron covered but one day, we can not refer particularly to private enterprises that we did not visit. A trip on the steamer Conger had been generously tendered the Association and in the afternoon that part of the program was carried out by a short and enjoyable run out into the lake and a turn down the river. Adhering to the program of that day, we were present and took part, doing our duty manfully, as we verily believe, at a banquet tend red the Association by the ladies of Port Huron.

At 7:30 P. M. a very irregular line of march from the hotels, of non-resident material, was formed, and soon after presented individual checks of admission to the "Palace Rink," where a banquet of unsurpassed beauty and excellence greeted every eye that passed the inner door of that spacious building. We have been present at severa banquets generously tendered the Pres-Association by citizens of Michigan cities, and it is no taffy to say that the ladics of Port Huron, with more favorable conditions as to room, carried off the palm.

In saying this, we do not reflect upon others, for in this matter on other occasions, the treatment has been uniformly most courteous and generou-

But a spread of eight tables with 40 plates each, beautified by flowers and every feature of lavish adornment that a cultured taste could command is a sight as unusual as it is attractive. But we will not enlarge. It is perhaps sufficient to say that the banquet was superb in every particular. The ladies in attendance anticipated every want and lest the memory of their good looks, charming manners, and polite attention be blurred by other scenes we have about resolved to no more participate in editorial banqueting.

From the July Crop Report we clip the tollowing. Those of us who live in counties that suffered most severely will read later reports with interest. A drouth of two months will spoil the best calculations:

At the time the supervisors took the ssessment last spring the area in wheat in the southern counties was 1,414,820 acres; in the central counties, 203,719 acres; and in the northern counties. 34,984 acres. The estimated yield per acre in the southern counties is 12 and 72-hundredths bushels; in the centra counties 15 and 29-hundredths bushels; and in the northern counties 14 and 99-hundredths bushels. It these estimates prove to be substantially accurate the total yield in the state will be 21,642,476 bushels. But it should be borne in mind that the condition of the crop at the time the reports were made was such as to make a satisfactory estimate of yield per acre hardly possible. A large percentage of the crop, particularly in the southern counties, was flattened to the ground, the result ot injury by Hessian fly. Nearly five-sixths of the reports from the southern four tiers of counties show damage from this pest, and not a county is exempt. The damage as estimated ranges from 2 per cent. in Lapeer, 6 in St. Clair, 10 in Oakland, 11 in Kalamazoo, and 12 in Genesce, Hillsdale, and Macomb, to 30 per cent in Eaton and St Joseph, 31 in Van Buren, 35 in Ingham and Jackson, 37

Buren, 35 in Ingham and Jackson, 37 in Washtenaw, and 38 in Livingston. It is believed that in this section of the State the threshings alone can furnish a correct statement of the yield per acre.

The damage by fly is not as great in the central and northern counties as in the southern, at least at the time the reports were made (July 1), the damage was not so apparent.

The wheat crop of 1886 amounted to 27.523,169 bushels. The average yield per acre in the southern counties was 17 and 30-hundredths bushels; in the central counties 16 and 4-hundredths bushels, and in the northern counties 12 and 54-hundredths bushels. The average for the State was 17 and 2 bushedths bushels.

What Part Does the Study of Botany Play in the Course at the Agricultural College?

Dr. Beal replied substantially as follows: Every student takes three studies a day. All except the special students and those in the mechanical course are required to spend five-sixths of a college year with daily lessons in botany. They may elect one or two terms more during the last year of their course.

We start with this statement, that the ability to observe well is valuable in any kind of business. No real progress can be made in the study of plants (or animals cither) till the student learns to observe. Plants are the handiest, and as good as anything for this purpose.

To acquire the habit of observing there is no better way than to keep trying. Immense numbers of forms of plants are all the time about us ready

for use.

This is the way the Freshmen began the study in May. Each one was told where he could find some wild lupines in flower. "You may look these over carefully, without the aid of a book; come to the class room to-morrow without your specimens and you shall, each in turn, have a chance to tell all you can about what you have seen." Three days are given to this plant. It is the first one, and in connection with the study, they are referred to certain paragraphs of Gray's Lessons, where they can learn the names for certain parts which they have seen. But few hints are given. The Freshmen procure some drawing paper about 7x10 in hes, each a sheet for a plant. On this appears the name of the plant, outline drawings of many of the parts, with names and brief notes. These are examined and credit given therefor. Two days were given to the study of strawberry plants in flower. As new things are discovered and a need of new names trises, the pupils learn to use these numes.

After two plants have been studied, a critical compurison is made for points of similarity and points of difference. As Agassiz used to say, "Any one can learn to observe isolated parts, but when he begins to compare he takes a step in philosophy." Here begins the use and development of the reasoning powers. Judgment is required to act at every step in his subsequent progress. Succeeding lessons are given in the study of the day lily, dandelion, water lily, onion, basswood, mallow, grape, potato, raspberry, pea, mustard. Indian corn, and others. Seeds and seedling plants are studied in the same connection, making use of corn, buckwheat, beans, peas, etc.

The memory has something to do. In the use of stage microscope, knile, and dissecting needles, the hands acquire skill. In the fall term they learn to analyze plants, finding the name after knowing the structure. They become familiar with the leading common plants of some of the most important families. They are drilled in the correct use and meaning of the terms used in classifying plants. This is good practical inductive logic.

In the spring term the Sophomores are thought to be well enough pre-pared to be admitted into the mysteries of a new world. Each is aided for two hours a day with a compound microscope, re-agents, a sharp razor, and other apparatus for dissecting and studying the minute anatomy of plants. The different kinds of cells and cell contents and the development of each are carefully studied. Some use is made of books; some lectures are given on protoplasm, starch, chlorophyl, crystals, plant food, movements of water in the plant, growth production, effect of different temperatures, motions of plants, the mode of tertilization. Some attention is given to the lower forms of plants, such as fungi, water plants, ferns, and the like.

In the senior year the student can elect another term for the study of forestry, grasses, or injurious fungi. Some of the essays of the students will appear in the Visitor from time to time and will give your readers a glimpse of what they are doing in forestry The rich native flora, the botanic garden, the arboretum, the green house, flower beds, the park, the gardens, museum, orchard, and fields, give ample material for the use of students in botany. They make numerous little experiments in botany of a varied character, including the way in which wheat, chess, beans, etc., sprout, grow and mature.

After all of this botany, with a term in horticulture and half a term in landscape gardening, the student ought to have made good progress in learning to see and discriminate in the nice distinctions between plants. His eye is cultiva'ed, his memory strengthened, his hands acquire skill, his judgment is improved, he acquires a good deal of information in regard to plants. It is hard to tell which one of these will be of most use to the student in the future, but, without doubt, the habit of careful observation and the cultivation of the judgment will rank high.

THE article from our friend H. B. came to late for the August 1st, number of the Visitor where in referring to the pioneer meeting, it would have been more seasonable, but that does not detract from its value as it presents other points for consideration.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is unequaled for restoring gray hair to its natural color, promoting growth, and producing new hair on bald heads. Foreign Immigration – Its History and how it Arfects the American Farmer.

We gather from historians that from the earliest periods the tidal wave of immigration was westward, notwithstanding the foolish boast of the Athenians that they sprang from the soil where they lived and that their descent was direct from the gods.

The oriental monarchies and kingdoms were never prolific in that progressive development that ought to mark the pathway of civilization, and such progress could only be looked for in the wilds of the west, at once untrammeled and unpanoplied with forms and traditions.

The sheltered caves of the Mediterranean received the influx of toreigners, and here they built their homes, formed themselves into organized bodies and powers that afterwards and at one time in the course of human events became the masters of the world.

The tidal wave still continued westward until the wild tribes of Briton were captured, amalgamated and transformed, and attercenturies of Roman and Saxon rule became united in one great kingdom for conquest and for

The waters of the Atlantic, then unfathomed and unknown, its length and breadth a mystery and a matter only of conjecture, presented for centuries an insurmountable obstacle to that great wave of immigration that had for so many centuries followed the set-

ting sun. But when the minds of navigators became familiar with the waters and waves of that great ocean, and the great American continent had been opened up to the vision of civilization, it became the center of attraction for the world and is to-day, after a few centuries since its organization, by its centripetal force drawing more people to its shores than probably all the other countries in the world.

In the providence of God this great American continent had been kept for the most part from the gaze of the world until this opportune moment, when God sitted the kingdoms of the old world to find some good grain to plant here that should germinate into national life.

The people that first immigrated from Europe to America were born in the day of oppression and in the night of persecution. Driven as exiles because of their high moral and religious characters, they took refuge here in free America, where no tyrant had ever yet trod, and here for conscience's sake, they worshiped God in spirit and in

In the 15th and 16th centuries the fickle and trifling populace of France had, nevertheless, its political and religious reformers, had a devout people who through earnest prayer and practical study were inspired to bear suffering and show charity.

There were the Huguenots of France. Twenty-five thousand were put to death in one year because they desired to live righteous, Christian lives. The remainder found a refuge upon our shores. Frugal and thrifty, simple in dress and living, intelligent and persevering, with a broad liberality, and a sterling faith in God, they gave stability and character to the early settlements of this country and contributed immensely to its material wealth.

In England during the same period the sacred fire of liberty burned in the breast of a large class, who arrayed themselves against the despotic power of the kingdom, their representatives working hard in Parliament to secure laws and measures more liberal and favorable to the husbandry of the coun try, and to remove the shackles of men in religion and politics.

Indeed, their ideas of living virtuous and Christian lives were far in ad vance of their country and the age in which they lived, and by reason of this they were stigmatized as Puritans. It was not the little band of Puritans alone who landed upon Plymouth Rock that contributed so materially to our constitution and laws in after years, but it was the immigration that tollowed, of the same tone and spirit.

It has been said that the Puritans were the parents or ancestors of onethird of the entire white population

We are informed by history that at this age Holland was the nursery for the infant reforms of the world. This people, celebrated for their simple piety, their honesty, their industry, their mechanical skill, their manufacturing tendencies and their enterprise in comaccession to this country as her colonies were planted along the valley of the Hudson. They came here peculiar-ly fitted to aid in formulating liberal laws and in starting the channels of productive industry.

The despotic tendencies of the English throne not only gave us the Puritan immigrants, but it was also the means, do doubt, ot settling one of the early colonies with Quakers, whose standard of purity and pure living was excelled by none, and whose guiding star in all of their activities was God in the soul, or the inner light. Living lives of simplicity and purity, loving virtue and honesty, seeking for truth and justice, they were God's noblemen disembralled and emancipated from narrow prejudice and superstition. dency is to diminish the price of pro-During the reign of the House of Tudor in England, and that of the Stuachievements. But on the other hand, England was, during a part of this and can be utilized by the taking, they tive to placing our public lands in the

period, ruled by tyrants. Henry, the eighth, was said to be bold, cruel, despotic, and extravagant. It is also said that Charles, the second, was the falsest, meanest, and merriest of mankind. It was the bitter persecutions, extraordinary and outrageous oppressions of these and other ruling tyrants during this period that sent to our shores not only the Puritans and Quakers, but also the Covenanters and Scotch and Irish Presbyterians.

By this cursory view of the history of the early settlements of our country, it will be seen that nearly all of the immigration to our shores at this early period was of the highest order. They were men and women who understood well the moral and the civil law and their duty in society; were honest and fearless and had been taught by their experience to endure hardships and were ready to sacrifice life and property to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their pos-

The immigration of these early years of our existence, although of an exalted character, was not so numerous after all when we compare it with our present immigration.

For 285 years-from the discovery by Columbus to the Revolution-the whole immigration, including the white population born here, only amounted to three million of souls. The application of the power of steam in propelling ships and the crossing of the Atlantic by the first steamer in 1817, marked a new era in the immigration to this country. At first the increase was gradual, but to-day it has become the avalanche flooding upon us in numbers immense. Six years of the immigration now is equal to the whole white population at the time of the Revolution.

Eight hundred thousand immigrants were landed upon our shores in 1882, a half million will be landed this year; and we may safely say that it will average a half million yearly, and judg-ing the future by the past, this amount will be yearly increased if we have no restrictive legislation.

We are not able to determine the effect, with mathematical certainty, that this immense immigration has upon the American farmer. Some historians that have studied the rise and fall of eastern countries have said that "Empires are only sand hills in the hourglass of time. They crumble spontaneously by the process of their own growth."

It is not my purpose to discuss in this paper the question as to the best method of preserving our national life, although its existence vitally affects the farmer. It is not the purpose of this paper to determine the increase of tax that the farmer will have to pay by reason of the immigration of those who are objects of charity in the old country and who are sent to America through public aid, as the cheapest way of ridding such countries of their support. Neither is it the purpose of this article to discuss the important question as to the propriety of admitting to our country men who have lived all their lives under the heel of despotism, where the few only are educated, where the few only hold the bulk of the property, and for these and other reasons have formed notions of anarchy and treason against such governments, and who carry the same treasonable and bitter feelings with them towards the government under which they live, though it be the most liberal and humane government known in the world; who, not withstanding the generosity of our Nation in inviting hem to our country and in offering them free homes, come only to raise their black and treasonable flag and to talk of revolution.

Nor is it the purpose of this paper to discuss the propriety of admitting to our shores those who believe in what is known as communism and socialism. These isms have no place under our Constitution. They are not the natural product of our soil or government, but are entirely of foreign extraction, revolutionary in their tendencies and hostile to our government.

There is another subject which I have not purposed to discuss although it does vitally affect the farmer. That is the divers sentiments held by the great majority of the foreign population upon the question as to the traffic in intoxicating drinks. We think that a large majority of the farmers of this country believe that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is wrong-wrong in principle, demoralizing in society, and merce, could not help but be a great a great burden to them as taxpavers; that a large share of the taxes that they have to pay is directly or indirectly chargeable to the sale and use of intoxicating drink, and that the sale of it ought to be prohibited. But, unfortunately, the most of the immigrants will point to the countries where they once lived as worthy of emulation upon this subject, however despotic, tyrannical, or oppressive such governments may be. They claim that prohibition is wrong and do all they can to perpetuate it by law.

But aside from these questions, assuming that the sentiment of those who migrate to this country is in perfect harmony with the sentiment here good policy to have great land sales we say first that as long as we have an abundance of vacant land its tenduce. Statistics show that in two of acres of our public lands have fallen millions of immigrants nearly nine into the hands of foreign and domestic ducers, and so long as lands are vacant

will naturally go upon them and commence producing.

But suppose many of laborers stav in the city as they in fact do. Still they simply supplant the laborers there and such as are crowded out are compelled to seek a home upon the va-

The industries of our cities do not and can not increase and keep pace with the tide of immigration. And hence the laborers or immigrants are compelled to become producers and competitors with the farmer.

This may be illustrated by taking two counties: Suppose we take the county of Van Buren and say it is all settled up, and there is one county adjoning of vacant land, and suppose the immigration to this county was considerable, and seventeen out of every twenty belonged to the laborers and farmers.

It is easy to see that the increase of producers in these two counties would soon overstock the markets therein. In other words the increase of producers would greatly outnumber the increase of consumers, and the price of produce would necessarily go down. This increase of producers in the United States over the consumers, must necessarily diminish the value of produce, except when there is an extraordinary foreign demand.

Now suppose the vacant lands were all occupied what would be the effect

We affirm that it would increase the value of land and diminish the price of labor. In other words it would make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Suppose for an illustration of this we again take Van Buren county, and suppose also that all the lands are taken and owned by some one, and that all the country around is a barren waste unoccupied and unsusceptable of cultivation, and that the immigration to this county is large, and out of every twenty seventeen are farmers and laborers. It will easily be seen that under such a state of things the demand for farms would greatly exceed the supply, and the supply of labor would greatly exceed the demand, hence labor would be cheap and farms high.

It is well known that our public lands are being taken up to-day with much rapidity, that no doubt in less than one decade all of them succeptible of cultivation will be taken up.

Nearly all of the lands now not taken that are valuable for agricultural purposes without irrigation, will be found in the Indian Territory soon to be open for settlement, and the western part of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. Beyond these lands are valuable for many purposes, but cannot be used for agricultural purposes, except by irrigation and only a small portion then. Only one-fifth of the lands of Montana can be used for agricultural purposes, and these only by irrigation. The same we think may be said of Wyoming and Colo-

We will concede that there are fertile public lands on the western slope of the Rocky Mountain, but we believe for the most part they can only be utilized by irrigation.

The lands in the western part of Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, are settled up by large colonies from all parts of the old world. Whole townships and counties are being taken by these colonists and settled upon as homesteads or pre-emptions. Scarcely a day can pass but that some township or county in the west has been entirely settled up, by the arrival of some great colony of emigrants, besides the continued individual immigration to that country.

Under such a state of things how long before our public lands will all be taken and occupied. And how long after they are taken before the price of labor will be greatly depressed and the value of lands greatly enhanced And how long before the value of land will be beyond the reach of men of small means within our own county.

Now we invite the whole world to come and occupy these lands "without money and without price" and within ten years the poor man of our own country will have a hard struggle to find land to occupy. It has seemed to be a deed of philanthropy upon our part years gone by, to hold out our arms to the oppressed of every clime and to offer them free homes. And all who have come under that broad invitation, and all who may come so long as that policy continues, are entitled to our aid, sympathy and support; and should any meet with adversity we are bound to give them national aid. If this was good policy when our country was sparcely settled is it now that we begin to feel somewhat crowded and when our lands are almost gone. In 1846 the policy was begun of giving to railroad companies large tracts of lands to induce the building of railroads; and that policy continued until 180,000.000 of acres of our public lands were absorbed by these immense corporations. It was to be a good thing to have rail-roads, and so it was; but it was a bad thing to place within the clutch of good policy to have great land sales that would bring into the public treasury immense sums of money. The result is that about thirty-six millions

fit to come and occupy them equally bad and a policy that in a few years we shall likewise have occasion to regret?

It does not come within the province of this paper to discuss the effect of such immigration upon the laboring classes, but it is easy to be seen that so long as "this immense tide of immigration is allowed to flood in upon us, the laborers of our country will be op-

It is an inexorable rule that an over

tinued low price of produce, would naturally go down. But as has been said, when the public lands are all ob-

means, what ought our action be in view of these fact-?

Such a state of things considered in a financial point of view, might affect favorably the man who might have a large amount of land, and I think it would. But we should legislate largely in favor of the weaker classes. Money and wealth is power that needs but little help. Poverty is weak and needs the aid of law in its struggle for

A man of wealth; a farmer who has a large estate, may see in the near future if the present policy continues his estate increase in value, and a favorable opportunity of hiring men cheaply, and although produce is low he may be the gainer. But really would it not be better for all concerned to see the chances, opportunities for the accumulation and elevation of the farmers of limited means, and the laborers and the poorer classes, augumented instead of diminished. Presumably such would be the desire of all. such would be the desire of all,

Then as a legitimate and logical sequence is it not the duty of the American people and this Nation to change its policy respecting foreign immigra-J. G. PARKHURST.

hands of any body in the world that sees PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St, Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1897.

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 Standard A White per lb.
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 Best, white soft A per lb.
Good white soft A per lb.
Extra C white per lb
Standard B per lb.
Extra C yellow bright per lb.
C yellow per lb.
Brown per lb.
New Orleans extra light per lb.

supply will depress prices and this applies equally to labor. It springs from the nature of things and cannot be overcome by temporary expedients.

The same rule applies to the productions of the farms. So that the superabundance of producers must keep down the price of produce whether the lands increase in value or not.

The price of land owing to the continued low price of produce, would

tinued low price of produce, would naturally go down. But as has been said, when the public lands are all obtained, the demand will exceed the supply, and value by the same rule must increase.

If it is true then that the continued influx of immigration to our country will diminish the price of produce, and increase the hardships of the poor classes, and of the farmer of limited means, what ought our action be in COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASTED.

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dor in England, and that of the Stuarts, a period of over two hundred
years, many illustrious names appeared, many noble characters. It was
a period also of great reformations, of
stirring events, and some splendid
events, and so long as lands are vacant
events.

Events in the the mands of toreign and donests
syndicates and heavy capitalists.

We regret now that we adopted
such policies and have changed in
these regards, but changed too late
after much of the mischief is done.

Now is not our policy to-day rela-Now is not our policy to-day rela-

Tadies' Department.

Vita Rex.

There's a tyrant who rules with a scepter of

His subjects are legion, and black, brown or From equator to pole they acknowledge his

right, And are steadfast, and loyal, and true. His mandates are honored in feverish haste, And deference is paid to each whim of his

taste,
His speech is with infinite eloquence graced,
And yet he says nothing but "goo."

How long has he reigned? Since the world

was begun,
Aud his reign will endure till its glories are

done.

There's nothing so wonderful under the sun. As this king who has nothing to do
But to eat and to sleep, and be always on hand

To enslave a new subject or to give a command. Which they fly to obey, for they all under-

stand. Although he says nothing but "goo."

Ah. velvety despot, how silken your chains! How cherished your bondage o'er all earthly How much sweeter your voice than celestial

strains, As you lie in your cradle and coo.

No monarch e'er reigned with a sway so com-

plete, Whose subjects so abjectly kneeled at his feet. Whose rule was so dear, and whose thraldom

so sweet. As this one who says nothing 'but "goo.'

The True Wife.

Flowers spring to blossom where she walks The careful ways of duty; Our hard, stiff lines of life with her Are flowing curves of beauty.

Our homes are cheerier for her sake, Our door yards brighter blooming, And all about the social air Is sweeter for her coming.

Unspoken homilies of peace Her daily life is preaching; The still refreshment of the dew Is her unconscious teaching.

And never tenderer hand than hers Unknits the brow of ailing; Her garments to the sick man's ear Have music in their trailing.

Her presence lends its warmth and health To all who come before it. If woman lost us Eden, such As she alone restore it.

And if the husband or the wife In home's strong light discovers Such slight defaults as failed to meet The blinded eyes of lovers,

Why need we care to ask? - who dreams Without their thorn of roses, Or wonders that the truest steel The readiest spark discloses?

For still in mutual sufferance lies The sec et of true living; Love scarce is love that never knows The sweetness of forgiving.

- John G. Whittier.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

"But some how or other," says our versatile V. B., "his wife got the start of him," referring to Henry B. Stanton as the man thus unceremoniously cut off from a justly entitled fame. 1 rejoice in the honor which the VISITOR'S valued correspondent has evinced for Mr. Stanton and agree with him that the world's need of praise does "gang aft agle ." Still, to whether, in this particular case, man or wife is most entitled to fame must still remain a matter of varied opinion, and, since we have had the character of one delineated. let it be the mission of my pen to as briefly outline the features of that other life that was yoked so fittingly with his.

It was at Johnstown, some 40 miles North of Albany, in November, 1816, that was begun the bright, light-giv-ing life of Flighbeth Cody. Man and ing life of Elizabeth Cady. Men and women are creatures of circumstances no more then children of their surroundings. The mournful home of Charlotte Bronte, by its sea of heather, left its impress on her life and works; the griefs that for a time overwhelmed Helen Hunt afterwards shaped her nature to gentler, nobler form; and the flesh, vigorous scenes and associations of Miss Cady's childhood added their tutorage to that of her books, and have sparkled out in influence all the way along her life.

A romping, trolicsome, merry girl was this Elizabeth and with an appreciation for more than the mere foam of joyousness. To her old and wise Scotch minister she seems to have been attached with a confiding depth of af-fection unsual in a child. He in turn cherished for her company a peculiar fondness, very warm in contrast with his natural coldness towards other parishioners. From him the child drew her first deep, ever bright, views of religion and heaven. Here started the rivulet of cheerful philosophy and broad charity that has since widened into a stream of such beneficent helpfulness to others.

Mr. Cady was a judge aud it was from law books in his office that his daughter learned of existing statutes, unjust for women. An amusing incident happened one day when, excited with anger at their unfairness, this would be law maker, or demolisher, determined that these things should be at once at an end and was on the point of cutting the obnoxious paragraphs when her father learned of her design and put a stop to such mutilation by explaining to her how the authority of the laws was not vested in

his copy of them. Then it was she vowed she would amend them at their source and well buildings, as no one goes there expect-

as she kept her word.

Her father's inconsolable grief at The altitude is too high, the human bowels. has she kept her word.

the death of her only brother, who had just finished college, led this ambitious girl to strive to fill that brother's place and be to her father all that he had so fondly hoped his son would be-c me. For days and years she strug-gled on with such studies as her brother's before her had mastered, keeping abreast and ahead of her bov competitors, in play as in Greek. She thus developed robustly, physically and mentally, but, alas, for her hopes, her father still said sadly, "I wish you were a boy!"

Being but a girl when she had graduated at Johnstown academy, she was sent to Mrs. Willard's Female Seminary at Troy, instead of to Union College at Schenectady as she had secretely hoped This training seems to have sharpened the motives which have since actuated her actions and prepared her to advocate against the narrowness that prohibits a broad culture and all its advantages to women equal with men.

Two years she remained at Troy. The following seven years she spent at her father's home in rugged, out-ofdoor exercise and in book delving. At the age of twenty-four Mr. Henry B. Stanton "a young and fervid ora-tor," met and won her to shortly become Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Her husband's bold relation to anti-slavery questions brought Mrs. Stanton at once in position to meet and know the foremost reformers among both men and women. At once upon their marriage they sailed for Europe where began that long and warm friendship between Mrs. Stanton and Lucretia Mott. The elder lady became the younger's inspiration and Mrs. Stanton looked and learned of Mrs. Mott. and put what she had earlier learned from her law studies and then wrought out that strong purpose that after ward swept her on past her women

workers' former daring.

Nine years later, at Seneca Falls.

N. Y., whence the Stantons had re moved, was called the first Woman's Rights Convention. It was not I believe, convened under that name but at this meeting the subject of woman's suffrage was dauntlessly presented by Mrs. Stanton, herself and urged until adopted. She did this despite the scoti's and laughter that she must have known would come, from friends as well as strangers, and which did come

and still keep coming, even yet. From that time on the name of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has stood linked with every effort to "achieve the political rights of American citi-zens without destruction of sex." She has gone time and again before State legislatures to plead for more just laws for woman; she has borne stig-mas, slurs, and unpopularity for woman; she has kept woman's cause ever near her heart and in her actions. What progress has come from her efforts the limits of this paper will not permit to be named, but every woman knows there has been progress. Women feel its precious healing while they trust for further progress. We honor, then, all vanguard women when we do homage to the self sacrifices and the loyal pursuit of the purpose of Mrs. J. B. Elizabeth Stanton.

Colorado Sights.

Much has been written of the grand eur of the mountain scenery, but justice has never been done, and never will be. from the fact that language cannot express the magnificence of heights and depths, not to mention the breadth of the Rockies. On the 17th day of April we started from Boulder, Colo... enroute for Denver and Leadville. A two hours ride brought us to Denver, called the "Beautiful City." When we guage the western cities by Chicago they tall short and disappoint us. Heavy winds will not justify tall buildings. Push! is the word used to express the leading virtue of the western people, but one day in Chicago exhibits more force, real energy, actual push, than was apparent to us in Boulder, Denver, or even Leadville. that wonderful magic city in the basin of the everlasting snowcapped mountains. The noted place of Denver is "Capitol Hill," where nature smiles in all her primitive simplicity, for the capitol buildings are things of the future. The court-house and grounds are also fine, also they boast the finest opera-house of the west; and the union depot building would com-pare favorably with the union depot of our smaller cities. But to the lovers of wild scenery the U. P. road to Leadville from Denver presents the

most gratifying results. Canon City is situated at the entrance to the Royal Gorge, where for eight miles the road is built on the side of the mountain. The Arkansas River winding in and out, makes it possible for a road bed on its bank, and the solid rocks, hundreds of feet on either side, looming up, up, up, until the eye of the beholder aches from exhaustion. Seated in the rear of the car, straining our vision to catch each side and wondering if any thing could be more wonderful than these great boulde:s, piled one upon another, forming a solid wall magnificent in its immensity, we passed through this wonderful gorge. Those mountain roads are marvels of civil engineering skill; what energy and wonderful persever-ence to overcome obstacles. But what can we say of Leadville, built at an elevation of 10,200 above the sea, with 18,000 inhabitants, going and coming, always changing. It is called a wicked city, but there are several very fine churches, and well organized Christian workers. There are no very fine

machinery can not stand the pressure and a continuous residence would result in insanity. The South Park road we returned on has no places of interest, except the natural wonders of rocks and declivities which never for one moment lose their charm. On this route the road is built upon the side of the mountain, much of the way seeming a mere thread against its side. Looking ahead we have to confess something akin to fear quickening our pulses. The "Old Man of the Mountains," a mammoth profile, and the "Cathedral Rocks" are the wonders pre-eminent on this route. Colorado Springs, situated on the U. P. route, has no springs; the "Garden of the Gods" has neither flowers, vegetables nor shrubs, but has wonderful tormations of pink, white and blue lime stone. The South Park, is no park at all, but only thousands of acres of level prairie on top of the mountain. We would like to say much but torbear.

Mrs. O. M. Sikes.

A Snatch of Woman Talk. They were talking about woman, her work, her spheres (for they claimed that of late "woman's sphere" has taken on a plural her prospects, hopes her money value, the money her value oftenest commands, and, mainly, her superfluousness. Being women themselves, they naturally did not like to be set down as superfluous, meaning not that they are single only, but that they are therefore useless. Of course no woman ever thinks she is superfluous. Happily adjusted human nature seldom permits that-and God pity the victim when she does except he send with it a desire to be of use-but it is always some other girl or woman

who can be spared in our estimation. These ladies had reached the already foregone conclusion that some must of necessity never m rry and must, it they live honorably, choose some ourse of laudable action that will save them from the state of superfluousness. when Agnes, self-opinioned girl, made this declaration of her purposes: "I un just now bending myself, or at least trying, to the task of becoming a

most delightful spinster.
"Do you know," she ran on, "I like that word? It has a stately, dignified. pleasant sound for me. I think it takes finer, more cultured and more evenly palanced woman to be adelightful old naid-one always welcomed cordially. than if one marries? So I plan in that aith and if Cupid's darts should lead ne to Hymen's altar, I shall yield with good grace and trust to be none the

This speech elicited a general laugh together with some expressions of loubt from the girls; but one and all ulmired noble minded Agnes and wished more girls would subscribe to her resolution.

Mrs T. was reminded by this of a paragraph she had found in a paper and volunteered to read it, which she was urged to do. She, being in her own home, stepped to her "memory trawer," as she calls the nook where she keeps such scraps, and produced this truthful observation:

"A woman may make a respectable appearance as a wife with a character far less noble than is necessary to en tble her to lead a single life with usefulness and dignity. She is sheltered und concealed behind her husband, but the unmarried woman must rely on herselt; and she lives in a glass house. open to the gaze of every passer by. To the feeble-minded, marriage is almost a necessity, and it wisely formed, doubt less it renders the life of any woman more happy. But happiness is not the sole end and aim of life. We are sent here to build up a character, and sensible women may easily reconcile themselves to a single life, since even its disadavantages may be converted into means of development of all the faculties with which God has endowed

Agnes said this expressed her idea more fully than she had done, whereupon Mrs. S. laughingly quoted the familiar admonition of some late public man: "Girls, it's better to be laughed at because you're an old maid, than not to be able to laugh because you aren't one." Every one present knew she did not speak from experience for her honey-moon had not yet given the slightest hint of waning; but one or two of the other ladies, whose faces were trouble lined, gently nodded the assent to the words they dared not

speak. As if, at this point, the subject might put on too grave an aspect, mer-Madge T. broke the serious "thread of discourse" by gaily saying:

"To say why girls act so or so, Or don't, 'ould be presumin', Mebby to mean yes and say no, Comes nateral to women."

RUTH RESTLY.

Some one has proposed the following as a suitable epitaph for a deceased pig: "Useful in lite, excellent in death. He was never known to laugh, but was always fat. He lived like a gentleman and philosopher. He had no regret for the past, no care for the the present, and no fear for the future. His life was short but full of comfort. His joys were many and his sorrows few. His death sudden and unexpected. The owner had hope in his life His death sudden and unexpectand satisfaction in his death."

The best medical authorities ac-knowledge the value of Ayer's Pills, and prescribe them with the utmost confidence, as the most effectual remedy for diseases caused by derangements of the stomach, liver, and

The Bells of the Soul. BY MRS. C. A. K. POORE.

Within each curtained heart a bell With golden voice aloft is hung, 'Tis said tones more richly swell In hearts that are no longer young.

They gently mark the flight or years That pass on joyous pinions by; On youthful hearts and careless ears Their echoes all unheeded die.

But borne along Time's onward roll, We catch a muffled minor strain, Till through the chambers of the soul More clearly rings the sad refrain.

The bells ring low when lovers part, And have a hope to meet again; But when love dies they rend the heart With throbs of agonizing pain. O'er ocean depths from distant lands

By gentlest touch these bells are rung And yet anon by shadowy hands Across the grave the cords are swung For friends departing bear them bound To other bells within their hearts:

As one by one our loved departs. Oh, wordrous power! oh, magic bell! That vibrates through each human soul Its secret workings none may tell-

And so their knells more loudly sound

No hand its mystery unroll. But in the land of life and light, Attuned in symphony sublime, These mystic bells may all unite In one grand harmony of chime -Good Housekeeping.

True Nobility.

Thou must thyself be true, If thou the truth wouldst teach; Thy soul must overflow, if thou Another's soul wouldst reach; It needs the overflow of heart To give the lips full speech.

Think truly, and thy thought Shall the world's famine feed; Speak truly, and each word of thine Shall be a fruitful seed: Live truly, and thy life shall be A great and noble creed.

No Room For a Child. Thank God there is in this country of ours a very vigilant society for the prevention of cruelty to children, says the Arkansaw Traveller, but the trouble is that in prosecuting offenders it draws the line at bodily injuries. so one who is not devoid of all feelings will deny that to make a little sion is as much an act of cruelty as to inflict physical pain. And yet it is getting to be almost the fashion to treat children as public nuisances. has reached that pass at half the boarding-houses in this city—and for that matter in every other city—that children are frowned upon coldly mough to freeze the genial current of their little souls, while at most places where turnished rooms are rented they

are tabooed entirely.

A gentleman and his wife, with a lovely little tot of a girl and a merrylughing baby boy, were recently re-fused lodgings at a dozen houses solely because they had these two little children. Scores of fine front rooms for idults, not an attic for a child! The lodging-house keepers shut their doors in children's faces because so many of their lodgers get nervous and show signs of impatience if a child so much as approaches their presence, while to the ears of others the prattle of a chi'dish voice is the harshest imaginable discord. The man who hates children is a wolf, and the woman a hyena.

You have no doubt read the incident of the man in the sleeping-car, who when a baby's crying disturbed his slumbers, growled out to a porter: "Where is that child's mother?" and how the porter answered: "In the express-car, forward, in her coffin."

After reading that incident, you said the man was a brute. So he was, but the world is full of just such brutes, or else little children would not be treated as public nuisances and the time has come for all brave men and true women to combine against the wolf and the hyena.

"It Can Not Be Helped."

Of all the trite, worn-out hollow mockeries of comfort that were ever uttered by people who will not take the trouble of sympathizing with others, the one I dislike the most is the exhortation not to grieve over an event, "For it cannot be helped." Do you think if I could help it, I would sit still, with folded hands, content to mourn? Do you not believe that as long as

hope remained, I would be up and doing? I mourn because what has occurred cannot be helped. The reason you give me for not grieving is the very and sole reason for my grief. Give me nobler and higher reasons for enduring meekly what my Father sees fit to send, and I will try earnestly and faithfully to be patient; but mock me not, or any other mourner, with the speech, "Do not grieve, for it cannot be helped. It is past remedy."—Mrs. Gaskell in Mary Barton.

Soap, as a detergent for washing purposes, is of great antiquity. In the ruins of Pompeii a complete soap manufactory was found, and the utensils and some soap were in a tolerable state of preservation. The first distinct mention of soap now extant, is by Pliny, who speaks of it as the invention of the Gauls. The Gallic soap, eighteen centuries back, was prepared from fat and wood ashes, particularly the ashes from beechwood, this wood being very common in France, as well as in England. Soap is spoken of by writers from the second century down, but the Saracens were the first people to bring it into general use as an external cleansing medium .- Sel.

Why Some Lakes Are Salt.

The cause of the saltness of some American lakes is too patent to require many words of explanation. It is probable that, when the continents were raised from the sea, the lake-ba-sins had been already formed, and came up, therefore brimful of water. In the northern and eastern p rt of the continent, where the supply from rain and snowfall exceeds the loss by evaporation, the salt being continously carried away through their outlets, has become so diluted as to be an imperceptible quantity. Inarid regions, as the Pacific slope and country about the Caspian, where the evaporation was in excess of the supply, the waterlevel of the lakes continuously sank until, on account of the diminished extent of surface, the equilibrium of loss and gain was attained. Hence the exceeding saltness of Great Salt Lake, the Dead Sea, etc. For a like reason the water of the Mediterranean contains more salt relatively than that of the ocean. Evaporation exceeding the supplies from the vers and rainfalls, it requires a constant current through the Straits of Gibraltar. The same is true of the Red Sea, causing a like current through the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Other salt or brackish lakes probably owe their saltness to the sup-plies from the land. Water being the most general of all solvents, the rains gather up the chloride of sodium from the soils and the disintegrating rocks, and where the streams fall into lakes whose only outlet is evaporation, the land itself must be a constant source of saline supply, and their waters must become more and more salt, until their capacity as a solvent has been reached. The Utah Basin must once have been tilled to its brim with ocean-water. The outlet has been evaporation. The lake, receding to its present level, has left many evidences of it former extent .- Popular Science Monthly.

How a Toad Undresses.

A gentleman sent to an agricultural paper an amusing description of "How a toad takes off his coat and punts." He says he has seen one do it, and a friend saw another do the same thing in the same way.
"About the middle of July,

found a toad on a hill of melons, and not wanting him to leave I hoed tround him. He appeared sluggish and not inclined to move. Presently I observed him pressing his elbows gainst his sides and rubbing downward. He appeared so singular that I watched to see what he was up to. After a few smart rubs his skin began to burst open straight along his back. 'Now' said I, 'old fellow, you have lone it;' but he appeared to be unconcerned and kept on rubbing until 16 had worked all his skin into folds on his sides and hips; then grasping one hind leg with both his hands, he hauled off one leg of his pants the same as anybody would; then stripped the other hind leg in the same way. He then took his cast-off article forward between his forelegs into his mouth and swallowed it; then by rising and lowering his head, swallowing as his head came down, he stripped off the skin underneath until he came to his forelegs, and then grasping one of these with his oppo-site hand, by considerable pulling stripped off the skin; and by a slight motion of the head and all the while swallowing he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole. The operation seemed an agreeable one and occupied but a short time.

Prof. Law, of Cornell University caused some cows to drink for several days from a stagnant pool of water that existed in a swale, says an exchange, and then examined the milk and found it full of living organisms. Then the water from the pool was examined, and the same little living germs were found. Then the cows were examined, and they were found to be in a feverish condition, the result of their blood being charged with this living animal-Then some pure milk was taken and some of this pond water put with it, and these same germs multiplied within a few hours so as to take posion of the milk. After this test no one can dispute that living organisms may be introduced into milk by the using of improper food and drinks. It also shows that there is a close relation between good, pure water and fine and good-keeping dairy products. From a sanitary standpoint, the lives and health of the consumers are to a certain extent dependent upon the character of butter and mi k. Radical cleanliness can only be tolerated in the dairy of 1885, and will be in the near future imperative.

Bartholdi's Great Work.

The statue of Liberty enlightening the world, which stands on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, is one of the most sublime artistic conceptions of modern times. The torch of the goddess lights the nations of the earth to peace, prosperity and progress, through Liberty. But "liberty" is an empty word to the thousands of poor women enslaved by physical ailments a hundredfold more tyrannical than any Nero. To such sufferers Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription holds forth the promise of a speedy cure. It is a specific in all those derangements, irregularities, and weaknesses which make life a burden to so many women. The only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case or the money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

USEFUL AND TIMELY HINTS ABOUT THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Numbered with varieties of lettuce that furnish crisp, delicate salads for the table, and which when grown in perfection find ready sale in the markets, are "cabbage," "Cos" and "curled," widely differing in appearance. The cabbage, the best known of the three types mentioned, shows a round head formed of broad spreading



BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON

The curled lettuce is a subdivision of the cabbage. There are a number of varieties. Some have loose, curled leaves, showing the habit of the cabbage, though not forming solid heads. Others form large, flat heads with their curled leaves. Such a lettuce is the "Hanson." The outer leaves are a bright green, with prominent light colored veins; inner leaves are white and usually curved and twisted at the base and very tender and sweet. A popular curled lettuce in markets which demand a large loose head is the black seeded Simpson, the leaves of which are large, thin and tender. This is a very popular sort in some portions of the west for general market use, it being attractive in appearance, of excellent quality, and a better keeper than many other varieties. An ornamental variety that recommends itself for table decoration-although the quality is not so good as either of the kinds described is the "green fringed"

The Cos varieties of lettuce are of quite distinct habits of growth, the heads being long and upright with narrow oblong leaves. The Cos lettuce, at the east, is considered quite a delicacy, being exceeding tender, brittle and highly flavored.



COS LETTUCE.

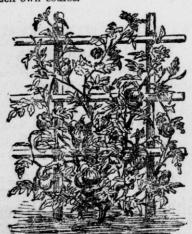
To develop its desirable qualities Cos lettuce must be tied up after the heads have formed, or else blanched under pots. There are, of course, many sub-varieties of the types mentioned, which are worthy of cultivation, but these represent sorts that are known to prove satisfactory under ordinary garden culture, and therefore are desirable, especially when only a few varieties are grown.

The Carrot as a Field Crop.

Not a few of our progressive farmers are adopting a practice common among English agriculturists and growing carrots as a field crop. They believe that there is no better root for cows and horses, sheep and oxen. Fed in connection with hay or grain carrots seem to increase the value of the latter. That is, the carrot itself not only contains much nutriment, but it appears to cause the other food to digest more perfectly, so that little or none is wasted. This is certainly the case with grain. As a substitute for hay carrots prevent constipation when much dry food is used. Like oil meal they brighten up the coats of animals, giving a sleek, glossy look. Carrots also improve the color and quality of milk and butter. When cooked they are good for poultry, and fed either cooked or raw they are valnable for hogs.

Tomato Plants Grown on Trellis.

For a number of seasons seedmen and progressive gardeners have made claim that tomato plants when trained on a trellis—as shown in the cut—or with stakes and hoops, to grow upright, not only bear a larger quantity of fruit, but mature it earlier than when left to take



TOMATO TRAINED ON A TRELLIS. Gardeners who train their tomato plants also practice pinching back the side branches and stopping others just beyond where the fruit is formed. This thinning out needs to be judiciously done. A little brush or straw is sometimes laced around vines trained as described, o prevent any of the fruit from touching the ground, thus keeping it in good con-dition. Any device that will keep the vines upright, of course, answers essen-tially the same purpose as the ones men-

In the Flawer Garden. It is not generally known that hyacinth

and tulip bulbs, lifted after the foliage begins to die and kept in a cool, dry place through the summer and reset in October, will produce the most abundant and perfect flowers. This is worthy of trial. Annual border plants will be the better for thinning out now if crowded, and the soil should be kept well stirred to promote growth and keep down weeds. Trellises or supports for sweet peas and climbers must be provided. Verbenas in beds are ready for pegging down this month. If fall pansies are wanted sow the seed the latter part of June. When healthy plants in the border begin to turn yellow and stop growing dig down for the grub worm that is the probable cause of trouble and kill it. During the present month, after the hybrid perpetual roses have flowered, many gardeners shorten in the branches, believing that the plants will flower more

freely in the fall in consequence.

A watch should be kept for the sprouts and shoots that start out from roses, from lilacs and other shrubs, and be removed as soon as they appear, in order to prevent enfeebling the plants. For slugs on roses, dry slaked lime sprinkled over the foliage while wet with dew is one of the easiest remedies to apply and tolerably effectual. Spraying the plant with a solution of whale oil soap, in the proportion of half a pound to four gallons of water, is much surer. The ravages of the rose bug, which makes its appearance about the middle of June, can be prevented by shaking or brushing the insects off each day and burning or otherwise destroying them. Sprinkling the bushes with buloch or Persian insect powder is also efficacious.

Important Points in Patoto Culture.

After many years of experimenting, a correspondent of Live Stock Journa gives utterance to the following conclusions: 1st. Whole potatoes will produce a crop a week or ten days earlier than those which are divided. 2d. Small potatoes will produce as good, if not better, results than large ones. 3d. The seed end is the better one to plant because it starts with more vigor and produces more and larger potatoes. 4th. A large piece is better on ordinary soil than small pieces or eyes. 5th. Potatoes with sprouts long enough to break off in planting are not so good as those with eyes advanced just enough to indicate vigor. 6th. The form cannot, as a rule, be changed by planting in any particular form. 7th. Two distinct varieties won't mix in the same hill. 8th. The more we investigate the scab the less we know

A Device for Driving Poles.

To drive a stake or a short pole into the ground by striking the top with a heavy hammer or sledge is an easy matter, but when the pole is a long one other means must be employed. Long poles, such as hop poles, for instance, are generally set by the tedious process of making a hole with a crowbar and forcing the pole in as one best can. An improved process is the following: Take a block of hard wood about a foot long and five inches square at top and bottom; hollow out one side of it a little, so as to fit against the pole; bevel off the other side, to make the block very thin at the bottom, i. e., wedge shaped, and drive a staple in this side. Holding the block against the pole, wind a trace chain around both and hook it on. Then strike with sledge or ax upon the block. The pole will be driven firmly into the ground.

Of Interest to Silk Growers.

In a recent circular Commissioner Colman calls attention to the fact that at the last session of congress additional appro-priations for continuing the work of the national department for the establishment of silk culture in the United States were made. Under the provision of this act will be continued the experiments in silk reeling in Washington, and the department will purchase the cocoons necessary therefor on terms specified in a circular, a copy of which will be forwarded on written application to any silk grower inter-This circular contains in addition to directions for shipping cocoons, etc., advice about the stifling of cocoons, a subject on which amateurs are sadly ignor-ant. Address "The Commissioner of Ag-riculture, Washington, D. C."

Of Interest to Wool Growers.

On the subject of washing wool The Wool Journal says more than nine-tenths of the domestic clip now comes to market unwashed. The quotations are mostly made for unwashed wool. Shrinkages are more accurately estimated on wool in its natural state than when it has been washed. There is no uniform standard among growers as to how much or how little it shall be washed. So it happens that a miscellaneous lot of washed wool (so called), collected in any of the sections where the old practice of sheep washing still prevails, varies so widely in condi-tion that anything like a correct estimate of the shrinkage of the entire lot is impossible. It is little better than guessing to buy such a lot at a stated price per pound. The well washed wool generally sells the half washed lots.

Six Ways to Treat Balky Horses.

The following different ways of treating balky horses have been recommended by various horsemen as efficacious, in their experience, with balky animals: First-Pat the horse on the neck, examine him carefully, first on one side and then the other; if you can get him a handful of grass give it to him. Then jump into the wagon and give the word to go, and he will generally obey. Second—Taking the horse out of the shafts and turning him around in a circle until he is giddy will generally start him. Third—Another way to cure a balky horse is to place your hand over his nose and shut off his wind until he wants to go. Fourth-Then, again, take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore legs, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel it; tie in a bow knot; at the first click he will probably go dancing off. After going a short distance you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the teadons. Fifth—Again, you can try the following: Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs and tie it by a cord to the saddle girth. Sixth—Tie a 'string around the horse's ear, close to the head; this will divert his attention and start him.

The First Symptoms

Of all Lung diseases are much the same : feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back, headache, etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with Pneumonia or "galloping Consumption." Run no risks, but begin immediately to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Several years ago, James Birchard, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption, and that they could do nothing for him, but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine, two or three months, he was pronounced a well man. His health remains good to the present day.

J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes: "Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated, and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time-90th meridian, GOING SOUTH.

	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Ft
ov Grand Rapids Ir Allegan Ir Kalamazoo Ir Schoolcraft Ir Three Rivers Ir White Pigeon Ir Toledo Ir Cleveland Ir Buffalo	9 02 " 10 05 " 10 37 " 11 11 " 11 35 " 5 05 PM 9 40 "	5 55 " 7 05 " 7 35 " 8 05 " 8 30 " 2 30 AM 8 30 "	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 Ft		
Lv Buffalo Ar Cleveland Ar Toledo Ar White Pigeon Ar White Pigeon Ar Schoolcraft Ar Schoolcraft Ar Kalamazoe Ar Allegan Grand Rapids	6 40 PM 11 15 " 6 55 AM 6 23 " 6 49 " 7 20 " 8 28 "	5 35 " 9 45 " 2 20 PM 2 43 " 3 17 " 4 00 " 5 00 "			

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

M. E. WATTLES.
Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.
TIME-TABLE—MAY 18, 1884.
Standard time—90th meridian. WESTWARD.

	LY. IAT.	A . ATA.
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	4 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives		9 40
Evening Express	1 00	
Pacific Express	2 27	
Mail		
Day Express	1	I 45
EASTWARD.		
EASTWARD.		
	A. M.	
Night Express	3 17	
Night Express	3 17 6 45	
Night Express	3 17 6 45	10 00
Night Express	3 17 6 45	10 00
Night Express Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves Kalamazoo Express arrives Mail	3 17 6 45	10 00
Night Express. Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves. Kalamazoo Express arrives. Mail Day Express New York Express.	3 17 6 45	10 00 12 03 1 40

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

O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

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This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsyl, vania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The recipe is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co, Phoenixville, Pa. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy and incondition. 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 or lb. 20-lb. boxes of 6.5-lb. packages per lb., 30-lb. boxes of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

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We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 350 pages, 81/2 x II inches in size, 32,351 square inches of information for the consumers. It describes, illustrates and gives the price of nearly all the necessaries and luxuries in daily use by all classes of people, and is sent free to any address by mail or express, at our option, upon receipt of 10 cents to pay the cost of carriage. We charge nothing for the book.

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

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAI WAY TIME TABE,

JUNE 4, 1887,

TRAINS WESTWARD-CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.			TRAINS RASTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME								
	No. 18, Express		No. 6, Express.		No. 1	Mail.		3 xpress.		No. :	
Port Huron, Lvapeer Pilnt Jurand Ansing Charlotte Sattle Creek, Ar Lv Ficksburg Schoolcraft Marcellus Cassopolis South Bend Valparaiso Chicago	A. M. 6 30 7 18 7 30 7 752 8 17 9 00 10 30 112 40 P. M.	8 31 " 9 06 " 9 35 " 10 30 " 11 00 P. M. 11 45 " 12 45 " 12 45 " 1 16 " 1 42 " 2 28 " 4 00 " 6 30 "	9 34 " 10 10 48 " 11 50 " 12 25 A. M. 1 20 " 1 25 " 2 21 " 2 32 " 4 07 " 5 55 " 8 10 "	Chicago, Lv. Valparaiso. South Bend. Cassopolis. Marcellus. Schoolcraft Vicksburg. Lv. Charlotte. Lansing. Durand. Flint Lapeer. Port Huron. P. M.; going west, 10.	11 15 12 55 1 45 2 15 2 31 2 41 3 40 3 45 4 42 5 20 7 05 7 55 8 42 10 20	P. M.	5 3 6 5 7 2 * 8 0 8 1 8 5 9 9 4 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	2 " 9 " 5 " 5 "	10 2 12 0 12 4 1 0 1 2 1 4 2 3 3 2 4 0 5 0	5 ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Way Freight carrying passengers going East, 3.30 P. M.; going west, 10.05 A. M.

*Stop for passengers on signal only.
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Poung Folks' Cinb.

How to Preserve Insects.

DEAR COUSINS:-Will you admit a new member into your charmed circle? I have long been an interested reader of your letters, but could never summon courage to write.

I see Cousin Mae wishes for information with regard to killing and mounting insects. There are good directions given in the hand-book of the Agassiz Association, and I will give some of them.

The best method of killing insects, especially large ones, is with the cy-anidejar. Take a wide-mouthed candy jar, and get a druggist to lay in it four or five pieces of cyanide of potassium, as large as walnuts. Cover these with a layer of sawdust, and over it fit a piece of writing paper. Over all pour half an inch of liquid plaster of Paris.

This will soon harden, forming a floor, on which any insect when dropped will quickly and quietly give up the ghost. The jar should be labeled as poison, and kept closed with an air tight cover.

For mounting, prepare thin strips of board, grooved at intervals to ad-mit the bodies of different sized moths and butterflies, in such a way that their wings may be flat on the board. Place the body in a groove of the proper depth, and spread the wings carefully with forceps or needles. Fasten them by pinning strips of paper across them, and allow them to dry for a week or two according to size. The bodies of large lepidoptera should be brushed with a solution of corrosive sublimate, one half drachm; arsenie, four grains; alcohol, one-half pint. This is, of course, very poisonous, and great care should be taken in handling

When dry, pin the insects into cedar cases made air-tight and containing lumps of camphor gum. Examine carefully every month, and if any signs of destructive insects appear, pour into the case a few drops of chloroform and close the case. This will drive them into sight, and they may be killed.

Hoping that some of these directions may prove useful, I will close.

What to Teach Your Boys. Teach them how to earn money.

Teach them to be strictly truthful. Teach them shorthand and type-

Teach them economy in all their affairs.

Teach them to be polite in their manners.

Teach them history and political economy. Teach them arithmetic in all its

branches. Teach them to avoid tobacco and

strong drink. Teach them to ride, drive, jump, run

and swim. Teach them careful and correct business habits.

Teach how to get the most for their

Teach them by example how to do things well.

Teach them to avoid profane and indecent language.

Teach them habits of cleanliness and good order.

Teach them the care of horses, wagons and tools.

Te ach them to be manly, self-reliant and aggressive.

Teach them to be neat and genteel in their appearance.-N. Y. Ledger.

Reviving the Drowned.

The following method of Dr. How

ard is used in New York harbor: Rule 1.—Upon the nearest dry spot expose the patient to a free current of air; rip the clothing away from the waist and give a stinging slap upon the pit of the stomach. If this fails to arouse the patient, proceed to force and drain away the water which has entered the stomach, according to

Rule 2.-Turn the patient upon his face, the pit of the stomach being raised upon a folded garment, above the level of the month. For a moment or two make steady pressure upon the back of the stomach and chest, and repeat it once or twice until fluid ceases to flow from the mouth.

Rule 3.-Quickly turn the patient upon his back with a bundle of clothing between it so as to raise the lower part of the breast bone higher than the rest of the body. Kneel beside or astride of the patient, and so place your hands upon either side of the pit of the stomach upon the front part of the lower ribs, that the fingers fall naturally in the spaces between them and point toward the ground. Now, grasping the waist and using your knees as a pivot, throw your whole weight forward as if you wished to force the contents of the chest and stomach out of the mouth. Steadily increase the pressure while you count 1-2-, then suddenly let go with a final push, which springs you into an erect kneeling position. Remain erect upon your knees while you count 1—2, then throw your weight forward and proceed again as before. Repeat the process at first about five times a minute, increasing the rate gradually to about fifteen times a minute, and continue it with the regularity of the nat-ural breathing, which you are imita-ting. If another person is present, let him with the left hand hold the tip of the tongue out of the left side of the mouth with the corner of a pocket-

them to the ground above the patient's

After treatment.—When breathing first returns, dash a little cold water in the face. As soon as breathing has been perfectly restored, strip and dry the patient rapidly and completely and wrap him in blankets only. Give hot brandy and water, a teaspoonful every five minutes the first half hour, and a tablespoonful every fifteen for an hour after that. I the limbs are dry apply friction. Allow an abundance of fresh air and let the patient have perfect rest.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Avoid delay.—Promptness is of the first importance. A moment lost may be a lite lost. Waste no time in gaining shelter. When gained it oftener harms than helps the patient.

Prevent crowding around the patient .- However difficult this may be, it must be enforced. Friends must not be allowed to obstruct the circulation of air, nor engage the patient in conversation when rallying.

Avoid attempts to give stimulants before the patient is well able to swallow .- It helps to obstruct respiration

and may choke the patient.

Avoid hurried, irregular motions. The excitement of the moment is almost sure to cause this in inexperienced hands. Just as a flickering candle moved carelessly goes out, so the heart, when its beatings are imperceptible, needs but little cross motion to stop it. The movements of Rule 3 should therefore be performed with deliberation and regularity.

Avoid an overheated room and avoid giving up the patient too soon to death .- At any time within one or two hours you may be on the very threshold of success, though no sign be visible. Frequently success has been known to follow half an hour's apparently useless effort. Rest and watchtul nursing should be continued for a few days after resuscitation, or various chest troubles may ensue.—The Practical Home Physician.

Sunstroke

The condition of nervous prostration, termed sunstroke, does not always result from exposure to the sun, but may follow from exposure to heat without sunlight; indeed, it sometimes occurs at night, and is therefore more properly the effect of heat than of sun. Excessive muscular exertion seems to favor this condition, but other causes may frequently produce it, such as eating a hearty meal while overheated or drinking excessively cold water while tired and suffering from excessive warmth; a state of general debility also favors it on the slightest exertion and exposure to intense heat.

There are two distinct kinds of sunstroke; one in which the skin is cool and pallid, the pulse feeble and hardly perceptible and the breathing easy and natural, and the other where the body heat runs high, the breathing is slow and stertorous, and the pulse full and slow, the patient in such cases usually being unconscious.

In the first case the patient must be roused as soon as possible and the clothes loosened, especially about the neck; the head must be laid low and a good circulation of air be kept up around the body. From a quarter to half a large tablespoonful of brandy must be given every fifteen minutes until five or six have been swallowed, and hartshorn must be applied to the nostrils, care being taken not to produce suffocation by too long application while the patient is helpless. If the stomach is sensitive and vomiting ensues, administer the brandy by injection. A patient in this condition must be treated as near the spot where he is taken as possible, as any attempt at removal to any distance might make the case end fatally. The skin should be rubbed with alcohol and water or whiskey and water, but no medicine should be administered other than the alcoholic stimulant. In mild cases of prostration from heat accompanied by cool skin and languor, aromatic spirits of ammonia have proved Luseful stimulant, given in addition to rubbing the skin with alcohol and water and plenty of fresh air and shade.

In cases of the other kind, where the body heat runs very high, packing in ice is the first step to be taken after loosening the clothing, the object being to cool the body as quickly as possible; to do this wrap lumps of ice in coarse cloths and lay them close to the head and body, especially about the head; an oilskin or a rubber bag is

best for the purpose.

If ice is not obtainable at once, try to lay the patient in a cold bath and pour a stream of water on his head and neck-in short, do everything to lower the temperature of the body as fast as possible. It is claimed that one or two drops of croton oil placed on the tongue and light mustard plasters applied to the calves of the legs and soles of the feet are aids to restoration. In both kinds of sunstroke the great necessity is for promptness, no time must be lost; in the one case hasten to stimulate, in the other hasten to cool. -Ladies' World.

The Experience of Mrs. Peters.

Mrs Peters had ills.
Mrs. Peters had chills.
Mrs. Peters had chills.
Mrs. Peters was sure she was going to die;
They dosed her with pills,
With powder and quills.
With remedies wet and with remedies dry.
A say medicines lured her,
But none of them cured her.
Their names and their a imber nobody could tel
And she soon might died,
But some "Pellets" were tried,
That acted like magic, and then she got well.
The magic "Pellets" were

The magic "Pellets" were Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (the original Little Liver Pills). They handkerchief, while with the right cured Mrs. Peters, and now she hand he grasps both wrists and pins wouldn't be without them.

Setting Wagon Tires.

Every day in summer farmers have more or less trouble with loose wagon tires. When they get loose we go to the blacksmith and he sets them so tight that when the wet weather comes the wheels are dished out of shape, causing them to bind in the ruts and to turn hard, and in a few weeks the wheels are spoiled. If we would have a small boiler made of sheet iron and set over a stone arch, in which to boil a little linseed oil of gas tar, then as soon as a tire gets loose set the rim of the wheel in a tank and slowly revolve it in the oil and tar, allowing the pores of the wood to fill up with the sub-stance, there would be but little need of taking the wagon from home to get the tires set, the wheels would retain their shape and the durability of the wood be increased.

Gas tar might be used extensively by farmers with good advantage: It is cheap and very useful. A coat of it put boiling hot on a leaky roof and then sprinkled with air slacked lime or cement, would stop all leaks and become hard as slate. A good coat of hot gas tar or black oil (crude petroleum) in the bottom of a wagon will make it water tight and much more durable.-Cor. Colman's Rural World.

Gbituaries.

WOODMAN-

At a regular session of Van Buren County Pomona Grange, No. 13, P. of H., held at Keeler Grange Hall, July 28, 1887, the following preamble and resolutions on the death of Sister David Woodman, were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, The invitation was given, "Come up higher," and Sister David Woodman was the recipient of a heavenly recep tion on the 16th of July, 1887. "Its sweet for a Christian to die," was among her last utterances. The poet says, "There is no death, but fullness of life." Sister Wood man is not dead, but has laid aside the gar ment we call fle-h and has clothed herself in immortality. Is it becoming that we should mourn when a loved one has escaped the tri-als of earth and taken apartments in that "building not made with hands, eternal in the heavens?" Our sister has passed from the seeming to the real and all is well with her. Let us, then, emulate her virtues and thus prepare for ourselves an abundant en trance into that same heavenly kingdom;

therefore, Resolved, That we, the members of Van Buren County Grange, No. 13, P. of H., of which Sister Woodman was a charter, and has ever been an active member, extend to Brother Woodman and family our sympathy in their loss, and not theirs only, for in this

Resolved, That a copy of the above be spread on our record book, a copy be present ed to Bro. Woodman and one sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

BOWEN-

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty and All wise Ruler to remove from our midst by death our aged and beloved sister. Ann Bowen, who obeyed the summons of the Great Master in the eightieth year of her age,

WHEREAS, Sister Bowen was at the time of her death a member of this Grange - our old est sister in years, firm in our faith, and true to our principles; therefore,
Resolved, I hat in the sad departure of our

beloved sister, her sons and daughters have lost a good, faithful, and loving mother, the community a kind neighbor and a faithful friend, and Trent Grange one of its oldest members, a true matron, and a loyal daughter to the principles of our Order, and.

Resolved, That we, the members of Trent Grange, do tender the sad and sorrowing family of our departed sister our most sincere sympathies in this their sad loss and assure them that we mourn with them in truth and

in sincerity, and,
Resolv 1 That in token of respect tor the memo y of Sist r Bowen, our altar and our charter of amped in mourning for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and that a memorial page in our records be dedicated to our sister's memory.



For Dyspepsia Mental and Physical Expansion,

Nervousness, Weakened Energy Indigestion, Etc.

HORSFORD'S 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, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Imitations. july15y1

A new wrap for butter is being made in Boston. It is parchmentized paper and when wet with brine it is almost impossible to tear it. It is air tight and the butter retains its delicate flavor.

A young woman in Arden, I'l, erazed by religion, imagines herself : n angel. It is better for a young won : n to retain her mental balance, and let the young men in the neighborhood imagine her an angel.

Want of Sleep

Is sending thousands annually to the insane asylum; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase. The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to de more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is incomparably the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleeplessness, gives increased vitality, and restores the nervous system to a healthful condition.

Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass. Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some impurity of the blood manifest; but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

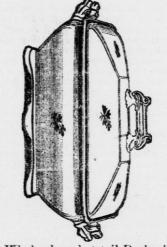
Frederick W. Pratt, 424 Washington street, Boston, writes: "My daughter was prostrated with nervous debility. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored her to health."

William F. Bowker, Erie, Pa., was cured of nervousness and sleeplessness by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for about two months, during which time his weight increased over twenty pounds.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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C. Blickley,



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Apples, dried, per th 4 @ 6
Apples, evaporated, #th. 9 @ .12
Onions, selected, # bbl. 2.50 @ 2.75 Rutabagas, " @ 1.25

Rutabagas, " @ 1.25

Turnips, white, " .75 @ 1.00

Beans, navy, bu . 1.60 @ "
" medium, " . 1.50 @ .38
" unwashed, btb... 30 @ .38
" unwashed, " . 16 @ .28

Veal, choice, " . 07 @ .09

Eggs, fresh, " . 14 @ .8

Butter, dairy, btb... 12 @ .18
" creamery " . 18 @ .24
" roll " . 12 @ .18

Clover seed, bu . 4.25 @ 4.40

Timothy " . 1.90 @ 1.95

Hides, salted, G, btb... 07½@ .08

On produce not named write for prices.

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Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rans" beats
them. Clears out Rats. Mice. Roaches, Water
Buze, Files, Beetles, Moths, Ants. Mosquiroes,
Bed-bugs, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows,
Skunks. Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunis, Moles,
Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits. Squirrels. R.c. & Zo.



dry powder, lightly over the eggs and nest bed. The cure is radical and complete.

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For Potato Bugs, lisects on Vines, Shrubs, Trees, I pound or half the contacts of a \$1.00 be so of "Roren on Rans" 'Again cultural Size to lethoroughly mixed with one to two barnes of plaster, or what is better air slacked lime. Much depends upon thorough mixing, so as to completely distribute the posen. I prinkle it on paalt, trees or shrubs when dan nor wet, and is quite effective when mixed with lime, dusted on without moisture. While in its concentrated state it is the rost ective and strongest of all Bug Poisons; when mixed as above is comparatively harmiess to enimals or persons, in any quantity they would take If preferred to use in liquid form, stable-spoonful of the full strengt "Rovegn or Rans" Powder, well shaken, in a keg of water and applied with a sprinkling pot syrav syringe or waish broom, will be found very effective. Keen it well stirred up while using. Sol. by all Druggists and Storeke pers. 15c., 25c. & \$1. E. S. Wells. Chemist, Jersey Cicy, N. J.

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lege, Toronto, Canada. Will professionally attend to all diseases of Horses and Cattle. Telephone No. 515. 218East Fulton St., Gd. Rapids, Mich. july1y1

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THIS wheat was sent out by the Rural New
Yorker as a premium. Yielded 3: bushels
per acre where Fultz yielded 2. Was not damaged by fig. Is a bald, amber, stiff straw, vigorous grower. Price, including sacks, two bushels or less, \$1.25 per bushel; over two bushels,
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