

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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MIDSUMMER.

Around this lovely valley rise
The purple hills of Paradise;
Oh, softly on yon bank of haze
Her rosy face the Summer lays!
Beamed along the Summer sky
The argosies of cloud-land lie,
Whose shores, with many a shining rift,
Far off their pearl white peaks uplift.

Through all the long midsummer day;
The meadow sides are sweet with hay;
I seek the coolest sheltered seat
Just where the field and forest meet—
Where grow the pine trees, tall and bland,
The ancient oaks, austere and grand,
And fringing roots and pebbles fret
The ripples of the rivulet.

I watch the mowers as they go
Through the tall grass a white-sleeved row;
With even strokes their scythes they swing,
In tune their merry whetstones ring,
Behind the nimble youngsters run
And toss the thick swathes in the sun;
The cattle graze—while warm and still
Slope the broad pastures, basks the hill;
And bright when summer breezes break
The green wheat crinkles like a lake.

The butterfly and bumble-bee
Come to the pleasant wood with me;
Quickly before me runs the quail,
The chickens seek behind the rail,
High up the lone wood-pigeon sits,
And the woodpecker pecks and dits,
Sweet woodland music sinks and swells,
The brooklet rings its tinkling bells.

The swarming insects drone and hum,
The partridge beats his throbbing drum;
The squirrel leaps along the boughs,
And chatters in his leafy house;
The oriole flashes by—and look!
Into the mirror of the brook,
Where the vain blue-bird trim his coat,
Two tiny feathers fall and float.

As silently, as tenderly,
The dawn of peace descends on me;
Oh this is peace—I have no need,
Of friends to talk, of book to read;
A dear companion here abides,
Close to my thrilling heart he hides;
The holy silence in his voice,
I lie, and listen, and rejoice.

—J. G. Whittier.

How to Make Drain Tiles.

ARTICLE NO. 5.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE KILN.

BY PROF. R. C. CARPENTER.

The construction of a good tile kiln seems to be a difficult matter, judging from the results seen in most of the tile factories. The tile kilns are constructed in a variety of ways and many forms are patented. No doubt there is much merit in the various patented kilns, yet because of the patent it is not deemed best to describe in these articles any but those in common use.

The cheapest of all tile kilns and one that no doubt gives good results in practice is of a kind I never saw, but is said to be in common use in England. It is constructed as follows: A ditch three feet deep and two feet wide is dug of a circular form, with a diameter from outside to outside, of eleven feet. Radiating from this at places equally distant apart are four other ditches each six feet long. Midway between any two of these ditches are steps or partitions in the circular ditch. These ditches when lined with brick become about 16 inches wide. They serve the purpose of fire holes and flues underneath the kiln.

The kiln proper is built in a circular form of clay that has been run through the pug mill although brick arches are thrown over the ditches that serve for fire holes. The floor of the kiln is made level with the surface of the ground, while the ditches that are to serve as fire holes and flues are beneath. A clay wall of circular form is carried up above the ground or floor line, seven feet. At the top, this wall is made two feet thick at the ground four feet. It is vertical inside so that its external slope or batir is two feet in seven. A single door two and one half or three feet wide is left in this wall at any convenient point. When the kiln is filled ready for burning this door is bricked or clayed up.

This kiln may be constructed with very few brick as the heat ditches or flues may be lined with clay. After using a short time the whole inside of the kiln is baked into a single brick. In this kiln the heat arches or places for firing are beneath the surface of the ground, and a ditch or underdrain would be needed if the ground were wet. The top is left open for the escape of heat. A shed, however, should be placed above the kiln to intercept any rain that might fall. The important point in the construction of the bottom would be to have the heat flues so arranged as to heat all portions of the kiln equally.

A kiln of the size mentioned would hold about 12,000, 2-inch tile. After the first burning, it could be burned in about three days, and would cool off in about seven days; so that it might be filled and emptied about once in two weeks.

The methods used in this country for burning tile are various but can be grouped as follows:

- 1st. In the center of a brick kiln.
- 2d. Up draft kilns; made either round or square but with open tops.
- 3d. Down draft kilns—either round or square but with closed tops.
- 4th. Down and up draft kilns, made with closed tops, but provided with doors which may be opened if needed.

1ST. THE BRICK KILN METHOD.

Probably no arrangements more wasteful of heat and at the same time so inefficient in its results were ever invented as this. I do not think it will be putting it at all too strong, to say that it is impossible to produce good tiles of a uniform quality by this method. Some of the tiles will be over-burned, some will be under-burned, and a great many will be cracked. It never will pay a tile maker to burn many tiles in an ordinary brick kiln.

The method of constructing such a kiln can be seen in any brick yard, and is usually as follows:

A brick floor is laid consisting of one or two courses laid flat wise over the ground on which the kiln is to stand. The brick are laid in the kiln on edge, not on end, each course generally being at right angles to the one below, three brick are laid on one, this leaves a space of about one-fourth of an inch between any two bricks in the same layer. The number of layers in height varies from 32 to 40 usually. The fire is applied in a series of parallel arches each 16 to 18 feet long. These arches are laid usually as follows: For five brick in height, the wall is vertical, the top is made by stepping or projecting the next three courses. The brick in the arches are laid with the same space between them as those in the kiln. Iron doors are used to regulate the admission of air and are set one at the end of each arch.

The dimensions of the arch would be about 18 inches wide by 32 inches high. The different arches are usually about three feet from center to center. Outside of the kiln but leaving an air space of about two inches is a wall of brick, laid in clay and clayed over, known as the "scoring wall." This wall is 8 to 12 inches thick. On top of the kiln one or two layers of brick, one laid flat ways and known as "flattening." The scoring and flattening bricks are never well burned, often not at all.

When tile are put in a brick kiln a chamber is left in the center of the kiln, so as to have at least three feet of brick on all sides. In this chamber the tiles are set endwise, putting a smaller into a larger size, thus filling the chamber completely full.

The reason for the brick kiln giving such poor and uncertain results is found in the numerous passages between the brick, which permit drafts of either hot or cold air that cannot be controlled. Sometimes cold air will enter at the top of a kiln making a down draft of cold air in one place and increasing the upward hot currents in other places. The plastering of coats of mud on the top remedies in some degree this latter difficulty but even at best the results are uncertain. The settling of the brick in the kiln invariably results in cracking many tile in the center.

2D. THE UP DRAFT KILNS.

These are a decided improvement over the brick kiln, although constructed on a plan somewhat similar. I have already described the construction of an excellent English kiln of this class, and one that I believe can hardly be surpassed either for cheapness or efficiency. Walks which correspond to the scoring walls of a brick kiln are built, they may be either round or square, but they must be thick enough to stand, they should be 12 to 24 inches thick. A kiln of this kind which I

planned and which has given remarkable good results has an inside brick wall of eight inches, a space of eight inches filled with clay, and an outside brick wall of eight inches. A door for filling or emptying must be left in these walls.

The fire arches may be ditches as described in the English clay kiln, but in this country are usually made for each burning of green brick, three feet high. These arches to give good results should be extended four feet beyond the outside wall of the kiln forming what we shall term outside sub arches. These outside sub arches are laid of brick and clay so as to allow no heat to pass through them, and are permanent. Such kilns are from the ground up 11 or 12 feet high, and if 18 feet by 18 feet inside, will hold 17,000 brick and about \$200.00 worth of tile at common prices. The principal merit of this form of a kiln over the common brick kiln is found in the outside sub-arches. A single instance will show the improvement over the brick kiln method, on a yard where the brick kiln had been in use. The time of burning at first was six days. With a kiln constructed as described the time was reduced to three days. In the first instance the tiles were invariably badly burned and cracked—in the latter instance all were well burned and none cracked. The outside sub arch seems to prevent the cold air from entering the kiln and also to concentrate and direct the heat from the fire.

3D. THE DOWN DRAFT KILNS.

These kilns are probably superior to the up draft kilns both for efficiency and economy. They are, however, costly and a complicated kiln to construct, and in this article we will refer merely to the principle of action. From the fires, vertical flues conduct the heat to the top of the kiln; being stopped by the wall forming this top, it is forced down gradually, warming up the whole kiln to the same temperature, without the formation of any air currents whatever, and draining the colder air already in the kiln out at the bottom. A flue from the bottom leads to a chimney for the removal of this air.

4TH. THE DOWN AND UP DRAFT KILNS.

These kilns are provided with dampers so that when the firing from top downward is completed, the heat can be turned on to the bottom of the kiln and made to escape at the top. These kilns are very complicated, and frequently do not give good results. They are claimed to be of advantage over the "down drafts" only for clay too tender to stand much heat. They are probably not as economical as the down draft kilns and are much more complicated and difficult to manage. The method of burning and cost of tile will be treated in article No. 6.

Tornado Prediction.

The signal service for the last three or four years, has detailed a man to make special investigation of tornadoes; and to find out, if possible, the cause of their formation, means of predicting them, and means of protecting life and property. When these are known it will add greatly to our feeling of security, and to the benefits we derive from the service; for tornadoes appear by their suddenness, as well as terrify by their uncontrollable force.

The officer detailed by the signal service, was Lieut. Finlay, a graduate of our State Agricultural College in Lansing, and he has reached such results, that we may be justified in hoping that in a year or two more, these terrible storms may be predicted with a fair degree of certainty. It is found in short, that when a cold current of air is passing down through the Northern United States, and meets a series of warm winds from the south, the region to the south east of this area of meeting is in a condition favorable for the formation of tornadoes. This region to the South-east of the area of low barometer he calls the "dangerous octant."

Lieut. Finlay says: "Tornado predictions have been made a matter of daily study from the 10th of March, and the average up to June 1, shows that it has been possible to successfully predict from the morning weather map that no tornado would occur on

that day. On twenty-eight other days tornadoes were predicted for particular States or large regions; and of them the tornadoes on seventeen days occurred in or near the specified region, while on eleven days tornadoes occurred in regions for which they were not predicted."

Lansing, July 10.

Enriching Orchards.

If there is any doubt of the fact that judicious manuring of apple-orchards will repay labor and expenses, or that the successful raising of the apple crop depends upon proper manuring, then we may just as well doubt the virtue of manure upon any other crop of the farm. Yet how seldom do we see this estimate given to the enrichment of the apple orchard? And if it is the main object to obtain a crop of hay, this manuring of orchards performs a double service. But how seldom do we see this important part of the farm crops treated thus generously? And then when the crop fails it is attributed to other causes that have no existence, especially the idea that apples won't bear any longer in our soil. Now, the fact is, apples are just as well suited to the soil of Pennsylvania and we may add, to the soil of the Middle States generally, as they are to the soil of any other State or section of the country. We manure the land for wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., every year, or we should not expect a crop, nor should we expect apples in the absence of occasional fertilizing.

Many farmers entertain the idea that the manure applied to orchards is so much thrown away, which ought to be used on the regular farm crops, and thus habitually neglect the orchard, and then complain that it is useless to attempt to raise apples, as if the soil for such fruit had run out! Experienced growers of fruit, and especially apples, know how fallacious such an idea is; they know that the crop responds to the effect of a dressing of manure as readily, and as surely as does any other crop, and that they would no more dream of neglecting their orchard in this respect, than any other portion of the farm. A dressing of almost anything applied in the fall or spring will surprise one in its effects. For spring a fine dressing should be bestowed, either of wood ashes, if it can be obtained, wood pile or road scrapings, washings from ditches, good pulverized muck, or commercial fertilizers. In autumn, compost, or well-rotted barn yard manure, with the lumps crushed, is to be preferred.

Farmers who hesitate to enrich their orchards should inform themselves upon the subject from successful fruit growers, not only as to the mode of manuring their orchards, but as to the best varieties of apples for the locality, as some sorts, as pears, will do better in one locality than in another though the distance may be only a mile or two.—Michigan Farmer.

Good Rules for the Cheese Dairy.

The managers of the Redfield (Maine) Cheese Manufacturing Company, believing that the patrons of cheese factories are the parties mainly interested in the production of a first-class article of cheese, have published and given to each patron furnishing milk a copy of the following rules, which are as applicable to other factories as the one for which they were prepared:

1. Only healthy cows produce good milk. They must never be heated, or in any way misused or unduly excited.
2. Regularity in the time of milking, and by the same person, secures the best results. Insist on cleanly habits in milkers. Filthiness is disastrous to both producer and consumer.
3. Do not feed your cows upon whey, turnips, or cabbage, they are always injurious to milk.
4. Only tin pails are suitable to be used by dairymen. All milk should be carefully strained; doing so from the pail through a wire strainer is not sufficient, it should be strained through cloth also. Otherwise the whole will be injured.
5. There cannot be too great care as to cleanliness in handling milk. All pails and cans should be kept absolutely clean. This is best secured as follows: The pails and cans, when taken new from the shop, must be carefully washed with soap and water. If sour whey is put in the cans, they should first be washed with cold water and then with soap and water. In every instance the pails and cans should receive a thorough scalding with boiling water, and once a week they should be scoured with salt.
6. Covers should be left off the cans until ready to start for the factory. The milk should be stirred in the cans with a dipper to expose it to the air and remove all animal heat. Cans of milk should be set upon the ground or in cold water and should always be protected from the rain. All milk should be delivered at the factory before eight o'clock, A. M.
7. Mixing of milk at different temperatures should be carefully avoided. This practice produces sour milk, and sour milk makes sour patrons.
8. Factory accounts, weighing scales, etc., are always open to the inspection of patrons. Owners and patrons have a mutual interest and the

Scouring Wool in the West.

Wool-growers in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico have learned that paying two or three cents per pound for freight on the rich soil held in the fleeces shipped by them is neither profitable to them nor satisfactory to the consignees. The sheep-owners are, therefore, discussing the establishment of scouring-mills at convenient points, as was long since suggested by the *Tribune*, as a measure of relief. That there are some objections to this plan is true—there are few plans to which there are none. One objection is that every fleece must be "sorted," so that each of the several qualities of fiber found in each fleece may be placed with fiber of like quality from other fleeces. This will make necessary the services of skillful "sorters," and to such men high wages must be paid. But this sorting must be done at some time, and while wages would doubtless be higher in the West than in the East, the saving in charges for freight would probably pay a handsome profit over any difference there might be in cost of sorting and scouring. Wool thus sorted would, beyond doubt, sell more readily and at better prices than could be obtained for unsorted wool. In most lines of business it has been found profitable to separate goods in classes to most readily and completely answer the requirements of customers, and there is no apparent reason for supposing the same rule would not hold in case of wool.

In merino wools the shrinkage in scouring is from 70 to 80 per cent, while the less oily common grades shrink from 60 to 65 per cent. Thus on a car-load, of say fifteen thousand pounds of fleeces, the Colorado or New Mexico sheep owner pays say \$450 for transportation to market. Of this sum from \$315 to \$360 is paid for hauling dirt, which, rich as it may be, is really not worth in the wool market the 3 cents per pound it cost to put it there. As the wool-grower gets really nothing for this soil, except left handed blessings from the broker, the mill owner, and all others who handle the clip, it does seem unwise to pay freight charges commission storage, and cartage on such large quantities of the free-grazing lands of the West. For some years eastern States have complained of the rapid filling of the beds of their streams by refuse from their factories, and Chicago has so grown that her furnaces and factories now make more dirt than is needed for filling her once dirty streets; therefore there seems to be really no good reason why the wool-grower of the Far West should pay three cents, more or less, for hauling dirt to fill streams and streets where it is not wanted.

The Wide Wagon Tire-Act.

This act stands as No. 179 on the statute book, and was approved June 8, 1883. It will be found to be of direct interest to the great farming community:

SEC. 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact, That all persons who shall have used only lumber wagons on the public highways of this state, with rims not less than 34 inches in width, for hauling loads exceeding 800 pounds in weight, for the year ending June 1, 1884, and each succeeding year thereafter, shall receive a rebate of one-fourth of their assessed highway taxes for the year 1884, and in like manner each succeeding year thereafter.

SEC. 2. Any person complying with the provision of section 1 of this act, who shall make and subscribe to an affidavit that he or she has for the last preceding year of June 1, 1884, or on the first day of June on any succeeding year thereafter, have used only such wagons with rims not less than 34 inches in width for hauling loads exceeding 800 pounds in weight on the public highways of this state, shall be credited by the overseers of highways of the road district in which such person resides, with one-fourth of the property tax assessed and levied on the road district in which such person may reside. And any overseer of highways is hereby authorized to administer such oath.

Blood Cake for Cattle.

The use of blood as a food for cattle has, it is stated, been the subject of experiment in Denmark by a chemist, who, as a result, has now invented and patented a new kind of cake, in which blood forms one of the chief ingredients. This new food is stated to be exceedingly nutritious and wholesome, and is eaten with avidity by all sorts of animals, and even by cows and horses, which have naturally a strong dislike to the smell of blood.

Continued on Fourth Page.

The Grange Visitor

SCHOOLCRAFT, AUGUST 1

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Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT.

The very able article on the fifth page, by Frank Little of Kalamazoo, should be carefully read and considered by tax payers, as well as school boards.

Is it not high time to raise this important question? Has the experience of the last quarter of a century justified the theory of our free school system? This article maintains the position we had taken and set forth in THE VISITOR in its issues of March 15, and June 15 of the current volume. It is of course very gratifying to be sustained by such good authority, and with such an array of facts leading to such logical conclusions. As a whole this system has proved a failure.

The machinery provided to graduate the meager percentage who carry off the honors is far too expensive for the results obtained.

Free schools are for the many and however free, the many only successfully attempt to attain what has long been known as a good common school education, and until it can be shown that more than this makes better, safer, citizens, this is all that should be attempted in a general way at public expense.

We are glad to see the subject attracting attention, and hope for a full discussion of the subject in the columns of THE VISITOR.

We give our readers, with pleasure, the article found on another page, under the heading of "Foundations of Education."

It gives the term education a broader sweep than that with which we usually view it and we gladly follow in the new path when guided by the clear light of Mrs. Jayne's good reason and finished sentences. True reformers, aiming at a united reformation of body, mind and soul, will feel through this lady's earnest words that she is whole-hearted in what she says, and that she probed her subject well before arraying herself so urgently as she does by combined word and deed, against the prominent evils of the present.

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

This State Institute is situated one mile north of the beautiful city of Coldwater.

By common consent, John J. Bagley is entitled to the credit of originating the scheme, and by his fostering care greatly aiding in establishing it on a permanent foundation.

A joint resolution of the legislature of 1869 authorized the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to examine into the discipline and management of the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of the State, and report plans and recommendations for their improvement.

This Commission not only visited these institutions of our State, but other states, and made an exhaustive report, setting forth the deplorable condition of the children in the poor houses of the State.

They said: "These children are the wards of the State, and the State has the deepest interest in raising them from the pauper class; and it seems very clear to us that some provision should be made for them." Growing out of this investigation, legislative authority for the establishment of a State Public School was had in 1871; and the necessary machinery provided to locate and commence work.

The institution was completed, and notice was given in May 1874, that children might be sent to the number of 150, to occupy the five beautiful cottages prepared by a generous State for their reception.

But it is held by all those of large experience and observation of institutional life, that however much it may be better than a home of poverty and wretchedness, it is not the natural and best place to bring up children. That "Be it ever so humble there is no place like home," provided the surroundings are fairly good. Family life is the natural condition of society, and the best. Since the opening of the school, children have been received by years as follows:

In 1874, 159; 1875, 92; 1876, 104; 1877, 97; 1878, 160; 1879, 100; 1880, 168; 1881, 137; 1882, 150; 1883, 151.

For several years there was a constant pressure of applications from superintendents of the Poor upon the Superintendent of the State School. And the reply came back with discouraging monotony, "Your County has its full proportion here now, and the institution is full to its capacity." But as the institution has become better known and its objects better understood the demand for children has increased and a better business relation between the supply and demand has been established.

Under the law, dependent children, sound in body and mind between the ages of 3 and 14 may become wards of the State.

The proceedings necessary to secure admittance to the State School, are an application made by a county Superintendent of the Poor to the "Judge of Probate of the County where the child belongs for examination as to his alleged dependence." A farther examination by a physician to determine his physical condition, if found dependent and not mentally or physically defective the Judge of Probate makes an order for admittance to the State school. These children may not of necessity come from poor houses as the language of the law covers a wide field.

"It shall be the duty of the Superintendents of the Poor of each County in the care of children in the Poor Houses, or other children which shall be found in a state of want or suffering, or being abandoned or improperly exposed, or children in any Orphan Asylum where the officers thereof desire to surrender them to the care of the State, whenever there shall be a vacancy for their County in said School, to bring such children before the Judge of Probate for said examination."

When turned over to the Superintendent of the State School, children become wards of the State and subject to disposal during their minority by the Board of Control of the Institution.

But the school is not a permanent home. In the nature of the case it cannot be, but rather a half-way house between something much worse and something better.

Said Gov. Bagley, "The State may do everything in its power for these children, still it is not a home—as we know home. The heart is wanting and it cannot be supplied artificially. This home, as we call it, is after all only a purgatory, a half-way house between hell, or the county poorhouse, and heaven, or a happy home."

In the ten years of its existence what has the school done? It had received prior to January last 1,466 children, most of them between the ages of three and twelve. Of this large number 40 had died; 131 had for various reasons been returned to the several counties from which they had been sent; 904 had been placed in homes and indentured; 59 had been adopted; 47 were out on trial, and the remaining 355 were then in the school subject to application for indenture.

No one will presume that all these

children have the very best of homes, but the larger part have as good as homes will average the country over. Many of the children are bright, and desirable for those who are so circumstantially that a child will go to make up the complement of wants in a household. And there are many such families. The demand on the school for children is all the while increasing. The readiness with which twenty children from another state were placed in a neighbor county, referred to in the last number of the VISITOR, furnishes the best of evidence that there is ample room for the wards of the State in her good families. The source of supply only need be better known to largely increase the usefulness of the State Public Schools.

When Superintendents of the Poor come to better understand their legal right to send to the State school the children of vicious parents who deserve and receive county aid, and exercise that right with a judicious regard to the welfare of all concerned, then will the sphere of usefulness be greatly enlarged.

During the last ten years of the existence of the State School, children have been placed in homes as follows: In 1874, 3; 1875, 60; 1876, 44; 1877, 87; 1878, 79; 1879, 115; 1880, 216; 1881, 196; 1882, 175; 1883, 189; and during the first four months of 1884, 114.

It will be seen the number indentured has been increased continually, and the inquiry for children is a promising feature of the future outlook of this institution.

But does it pay? This is an important question, and one that could not be answered at the outset. The men who have any knowledge of the institution, are rather scarce who even express a doubt. It is the business of society to take care of itself, and it proves a costly business whichever way we turn.

For many of the facts and figures of this article, we are indebted to a very excellent article read before the State Association of Superintendents of the Poor, at its annual meeting in January last, by John N. Foster, the present able Superintendent of the State School.

To know better how well it pays, having given an outline of its work, we will again refer to Mr. Foster's paper to ascertain something of its cost.

He says: "This school has cost the State since it was ordered, for construction, furnishing, and current expenses, in round numbers \$323,500. The property is now worth \$211,500, having a net cost for the care of the children an average of \$35,500 a year.

The average number since its opening is 264 children, which gives an average per capita cost of \$23.35 per week for each child, for clothing, food, education, and all expenses of supervision. Had the entire cost and expenses of the State School been assessed upon the tax payers in 1876, it would have been 85 cents on every \$1,000 of the assessed valuation of that year, but as it was carried through a period of ten years, it cost the tax payers 81 cents each year on every \$1.00 of assessed valuation. Upon a basis of \$40,000 a year hereafter for current expenses, and upon the present assessed valuation of the State, \$810,000,000 the cost for the State Public School will not exceed 5 cents on each \$1,000 assessed. A per capita tax upon our entire population would require the payment of 2½ cents each annually."

Here then is the cost, but not the answer to the inquiry "Does it pay?" When we cast about us we see that we are taxed for this, that and the other thing, on every hand, so we see our civilization is a sort of expensive luxury, but we do not for a moment think of rejecting it and encouraging a return to barbarism. But we find to perpetuate it, there must be a constant, a perpetual struggle; there must be effort, sacrifice and money. The ignorant must be educated, the vicious restrained, not for their own sakes alone but to save society itself from the consequence of ignorance and vice in its midst. The work cannot be undertaken like the building of a house, and completed, but it is continuous. In kind, we see this work has the character of permanence and we therefore conclude "It pays" to remove dependent children, already a tax upon society, from those surroundings and influences that educate to pauperism and crime. Pauperism has reached the condition of a profession. Society has so far failed to devise any adequate means to cut off that tendency to a continued supply which comes of natural or hereditary causes and must therefore bear the burden in some way thus imposed, and that worldly wisdom which is prompted by the most active humane instincts will so far as possible seek to elevate to a higher plane the dependent class.

Where has or where can there more effectual work be done in this direction than the comprehensive plan adopted by the State of Michigan, as developed in her State Public school for dependent and neglected children?

"You can not make the people rich by act of Congress," says the comfortable classes. No, but stop making them poor by act of Congress, and they will make themselves rich by act of labor. —Winsted (Conn.) Press.

PROHIBITION AND PERSUASION.

In the August North American Review, Neal Dow takes as a text for a temperance paper, this sentence:—"We have suffered more in our time from intemperance than from war, pestilence and famine combined, those three great scourges of mankind."

These are significant words, taken from the lips of Mr. Gladstone, than whom no one is better prepared to pass sentence upon the affairs of his country—warlike, oft times pestilence-swept and famine drained England!

Prohibitory measures are rising triumphant from repeated rebuffs and it well becomes us to give careful consideration to the opinions of such men as Neal Dow, the prohibition champion of Maine, on a subject which is inevitably becoming a leading issue in government matters. He first briefly sketches England's progress. More than 450 acts have been adopted by Parliament toward the intrenching of the liquor traffic. The city of Liverpool tried the experiment of granting license to any who asked for it, on the supposition that to multiply temptations among the people would not extend intemperance. On the contrary, the results for evil made the city proverbial for its degradation. When Maine substituted prohibition for license, English temperance men read of it with amazement; so far were they at that time from thinking of prohibiting this gigantic crime of crimes." The London Times remarked:

"If the State of Maine persisted in that policy, it would show better than any other thing could do, that its people were qualified for self-government."

The example of Maine led to the organization in England of an alliance that has finally gained for the people the right of prohibiting the liquor traffic in their several localities. Mr. Dow further gives his exposition of the statement that prohibition interferes with personal liberty. He says:

"In connection with this question of prohibiting the liquor traffic, a great deal is said in this country about personal liberty, and it is urged by able men, and even by lawyers, that the suppression of the traffic would be an arbitrary exercise of despotic power, and it is insisted that it would be a violent interference with a great trade, involving a vast capital and employing a great many men, and affording means of subsistence to a great many people.

"While we value personal, civil, and religious liberty as highly as any other people, we understand that there is no such thing as a personal liberty that is inconsistent with the general good."

Prohibition of any trade is an extreme measure, and cannot be justly resorted to except the public good requires it. Some trades are useful, but dangerous; others are useful but liable to abuse. These are regulated and restrained by license, by which it is sharply prescribed how they shall be conducted. The manufacture and sale and keeping for sale of gunpowder is one of the former, the keeping and driving carriages and carts for hire is one of the latter, and slaughter houses are another. Many other things, not harmful in themselves, are forbidden under certain circumstances. A man may not drive his strong, fast horse rapidly through the streets of a city. Nor may any one set fire to his chimney and burn it out in any city; in the country he may do it. In order to determine, then, whether prohibition of the liquor traffic may be resorted to justly, it is only necessary to ascertain whether it is or is not consistent with the general good."

Under the same title as heads this review, and accompanying Mr. Dow's emphatic demonstration of the efficacy of prohibitory laws, is another paper by Dr. Dio Lewis, which as strongly, and at greater length, pleads for persuasive means of suppressing intemperance. Dr. Lewis makes strong his position by the distinction between vice and crime. Penalties may be laid upon the perpetrator of a crime, but vices partake of a social nature in such degree as to be beyond the reach of legal restriction. He classes intemperance among social vices. No man commits crime until he directly does offense to another and no legal authority has the right to punish him until such time, or in any way interfere with his personal liberty. Legislators have as much right to see that the present modes of cooking do not become too appetizing and detrimental to health, or to enforce laws for healthful clothing, or to attack scores of other moral wrongs, as to trench upon a man's liberty to choose what he shall drink. We quote a few of his sentiments, but recommend to all a thorough reading of the two articles entire.

"It is clear to my own mind that the real sources of nine-tenths of our ignorance, bad health, bad morals and crimes are as far beyond the reach of the constable as are our thoughts or our dreams."

Prohibitory liquor laws are indispensable to the temperance cause. But they must attack the crimes of the liquor traffic, not its vices. The failure to make this distinction threatens the ruin of the grandest revolution in human history. Prohibitionists rarely mention the crimes of the hell-born traffic, but grapple with its vices. In this conflict they will fail. By a simple change of tactics, civil law would do more in removing intemperance in twelve months, than it has done in a quarter of a century.

Sale to a child, to a man who is drunk, or to a person known to be dangerous when under the influence of drink, is a crime. But prohibitionists miss their great opportunity in not

prosecuting adulterations. An adulteration is a fraud, and a fraud is always a crime. Officers can go anywhere in search of a fraud, and all drunkards would cheer on the attack. A vigorous prosecution of adulterations would paralyze the whole trade."

After speaking of the importance people attach to law-makers, and their errors and blunders, he says: "The periodicals, edited with brains and conscience, may contribute more to the welfare of the State than the entire legislature. Generally, when we read the two or three columns of newspaper report of the doings at the State House, we are ashamed. Their blundering comes in great part of their attempting tasks which lie beyond their reach."

"Then," exclaims the prohibitionist, "you would have us lie helpless on our backs, while millions of our fellow-men go down to perdition." A man who can indulge this thought, in full view of that magnificent revolution known as Washingtonianism, and that amazing outburst, the Woman's Crusade—a man who, in full view of these proofs of the overwhelming power of moral forces will say that if he can not have the constable to help him cure his neighbor's vices, he must lie helpless on his back, is a queer creature.

I am an old man, but I expect to live long enough to see the friends of temperance turn their backs upon the constable join hands and hearts in a grand movement combining the tactics of Washingtonianism, and the Woman's Crusade, and within twelve months fill the most wonderful page in the history of christian civilization."

POLITICAL DUTIES.

Before our readers get this paper the national conventions will have determined that of the several million citizens eligible to the presidency, but four have any sort of a chance for inauguration on the 4th of March next. Of course it is rather disheartening to these few millions to have their chances thus summarily postponed for four years by the action of a few hundred men in convention assembled, but numerous as they are, we expect they will accept the situation without protest.

With this important matter already placed beyond our reach, in so far as bringing it down to one of four men named by the National Conventions, we now have time to cast about and determine each for himself who is the choice for the official positions that if not as conspicuous as the Presidential office, yet are really of quite as much, and sometimes of more importance to the individual voter.

And here the average voter utterly fails to be governed by that law of self preservation, which in some other directions he so well regards. If he suspects some midnight prowler is likely to make a raid on his chicken house, he may watch and wait for many a weary hour to protect his rights. But with what utter disregard of all the interests that affect taxation and good government does he treat the primary meeting, the convention, and sometimes the election—events that are to determine who are to make and administer the laws. As laws are made and executed, every man's interests are affected more or less.

The farmers of Michigan for the last four years have come to better understand, that with all their boasted freedom and strength of numbers, and power with the ballot, that the countries of the old world are better represented in their legislative bodies by the agricultural class, than are the farmers of the United States in Congress. But with that better understanding in political affairs start in down at the bottom, to carry into effect their convictions, else we should see them attend the primary meetings of the political parties to which they belong, and in their action have some definite object in view besides the nomination of some member of their party who wants office.

The farmer very well knows that between office seeking politicians be they democratic or republican, there is about the difference there is between tweedledee and tweedledum, and he should know that if the whole matter of politics is left to them, they will attend to it with little regard to his interests as a farmer.

Now the farmer who believes the agricultural interests of this country are just as well cared for with one farmer in Congress against 25 lawyers and gentlemen of other professions, should give himself no further trouble about politics.

From our knowledge of human nature, we think it much safer to recognize human selfishness and govern ourselves accordingly. And we therefore urge farmers to turn out to the primary meetings and do your best to secure the nomination of capable, honest men for every official position, and insist on a fair representation of farmers in places of trust and responsibility.

Don't however for a moment entertain the idea that a farmer will do, because he is a farmer. In the Agricultural Class there is ability for any position however high, but those best qualified are not the men to rush to the front and press their own claims.

The chronic fault with farmers is to never look the door until after the horse is stolen, and then complain of something or somebody—grumble, instead of work. It is not our purpose to advise how you shall vote, but rather

insist that you act, and act at all times and places where such action will in any way affect results. Allow no job of work to interfere with your political duties for these are duties both patriotic and pecuniary. Attend caucuses, but don't attend to simply vote a ticket prepared by the one-horse politician of your neighborhood, who is the pliant tool of an intriguing demagogue a little farther along.

Not long since, an item appeared in an exchange, giving advice to secretaries of Subordinate Granges in regard to correspondence. It laid special stress upon the duty of being prompt in answering all Grange letters. The Grange being an educating force, as secretary, you are in a position to grasp all its benefits. See that your quarterly reports are promptly and accurately made out, and that your letters are written with the heading, date, address, body of letter, and signature, all correct in point of position, punctuation, and capital letters. Perhaps people transgress the rules of strict propriety, to the annoyance of a greater number, in the matter of direction on the envelope, which every one must read, through whose hand it passes. Through the center of the envelope, beginning well to the left, and giving plenty of space without crowding or fine writing, is justly proper.

As to the hand writing itself, "legibility first, elegance afterwards, should be your rule." There are few, if any reasons, that excuse any one possessed of good nerves, from writing a legible hand. Constant practice, and a nice attention to fine points, may add elegance, but for general use, "read as you run" hand is preferable.

Pale ink should be another outlawed article on your writing desk. Jet black ink never is in poor taste; all other kinds run the gauntlet of putting your correspondent's patience to the test. Nothing is more trying, we had almost said impolite, than forcing your reader to "study out" your faint lines.

The ability to write a business letter correct in all details, is one of the best recommendations an applicant for any position can offer. Business citizens understand this, and doubtless more people are estimated by them through letters, than through personal acquaintance. The very fold of the letter sheet suffices for the passing of fair sentence upon the writers knowledge of proper correspondence. If the folds are on a slant, and with the corners at "hit and miss," little attention to details inside may be looked for.

Too many forget that the business man wants nothing but the business part of the letter; he cares nothing for personal excuses, and matter not strictly in line of business.

If it is necessary such things are in the letter, it should be observed that you should not write on two subjects on one line. Begin the new topic on the next line a little to the right. This is a slight matter, but one of great convenience, both in business letters and friendly correspondence.

Taken in detail and carried out with ease and preciseness, letter writing is a nice art both in the form, and in the composition and substance. Of the latter we have not spoken in this as we aimed to call attention especially to business writing.

BADGES FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

In the VISITOR of June 1st, we gave notice that we could supply the badge for members authorized by the National Grange as a substitute for the regalia in use at a cost of 25 cents each. We have had several orders and the goods so far give satisfaction.

The badge for officers has for its fastening a fine device and costs 50 cents each. All the badges have the State, name and number of the Grange, beautifully printed in gilt letters. The office is also printed on officers badges.

Orders will be promptly filled and forwarded by mail or express, charges paid.

FAIRS AND PICNICS FOR 1884.

The Eleventh Annual Inter-State Picnic and exhibition under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey and Delaware, will be held at William's Grove, Cumberland County, Penn., to continue from August 25th to 30th.

It was estimated that not less than 75,000 persons were in attendance last year from twenty different States.

The annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society for 1884 will be held at Kalamazoo September 15th to 19th, inclusive.

The grounds are first-class and the preparations for a good fair will we hope be of like character.

We see a notice in a city daily that the annual meeting of the Hillsdale and Lenawee Farmers' Club and Horticultural Society, will be held at Devil's Lake, August 7th, and that Hon. C. G. Luce has accepted an invitation to speak. That club always has a big time at its annual meeting, and we hope to get there this time.

The Minnesota Grange Helper is a neat four-page quarto, printed on good paper, free from typographical errors, and well edited. The reading matter is of high Grange order, and as a patron's paper is assuredly worth the 10c. subscription price per year. Address the editor, Sam'l E. Adams, Master Minn. State Grange, Minneapolis, Minn.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

The Editor's Criticism.

Mr. Editor and readers of the VISITOR: I find it an impossibility to take up a paper without finding its columns filled with more or less criticism. No doubt you all noticed in the last VISITOR how the worthy editor split my jotting in the center with the sharp pen of criticism, and said he did not think very favorably of my way of getting rid of bugs on vines, and that poultry of any kind used to assist the gardener was a dangerous experiment. We do not agree with the editor on this point, for this reason. We always plant cucumbers and many other kinds of vines, and year after year have been pestered with bugs. We have used a great many highly recommended receipts with but little benefit. This year we put three coops of chickens, (forty-five in number) among the vines, and no bugs have been seen, and I can safely say they have not hurt the vines in any way. I also find the lower half of the Jotting very badly mixed up, words being taken out where they should have been left, and others put in where they ought not to be; so changed either by the editor, or by the printer not being able to read my manuscript: Where it reads "cannot celebrate its birthday," it should have read, cannot celebrate the birthday of our nation. And further where it reads, "for mechanical and medical purposes" it should have read, "for medical purposes;" the word mechanical cannot be found written in the "Jotting," and should have been excluded. Also the July 3d, 1884, was not written in the center of the article, which place it was printed. I should not have written a jotting for this number had not necessity compelled me; but we must all take the bitter with the sweet:

I shall look with an eager eye,
For the sweet by-and-by.

O. F. FLOWMAN.

July 22, 1884.

[Our defense to the charges preferred by Bro. Plowman is brief. We have been pleased to receive jottings from this earnest Patron and really do not think we have done him an injury by repairing his manuscript. On the contrary, if his jottings were printed just as he sends them to this office, he would not be proud of his own work. If we print his manuscript at all, we must make it presentable.—EDITOR.]

I dislike to address any lady as an "Old Maid," but will say to the lady who writes over that signature in July 15 of the VISITOR, that her plan of improvement will not accomplish the results sought.

It is now but little over a century since the systematic improvement of domestic animals commenced.

Behold the results in the Holstein, Jersey, Durham, &c. The human race are governed by precisely the same laws of reproduction. Let rickety, tobacco-steeped and whiskey-soaked young men marry consumptive, dwarfed, feeble young women, and to their children, the "dispensations of Divine Providence," will surely be frequent, and I add, strictly just. A woman who shows such powers of observation as you do, should change their name, and let me suggest that "Sensible Lady" would sound better than "Old Maid."

Now, "Sensible Lady," I refer you to the report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture for 1883, page 466 and on, to show what can be done in "improving the human race," for the laws governing the transmission of qualities are precisely analogous between the animal and human kingdoms. The quicker we can be made to understand that we have got to work out our own salvation the better it will be for us. Your suggestion that the husband must wait until he is sought by the wife will not work. The contracting parties must have sound minds and healthy bodies if they expect healthy children, and the choice of time will as yet be as completely under the control of parties in marriage, as any other knowledge of science.

I am glad to see a lady get out of the kingdom of bonnets, frills, laces, and for once defy Mrs. Grundy. When men and women discuss this subject with the dignity and earnestness, that its overshadowing importance demands, reform will commence.

Now, "Sensible Lady" you and I have stated what thousands of readers of THE VISITOR wanted to hear, but lacked courage to say.

O. TOMLINSON.

A splendid rain yesterday and to-day. Just what was needed, for corn, potatoes, beans, pastures and clover. It will put them all beyond the reach of drouth. Wheat and hay all secured in good order. The yield and quality of wheat will be good, better than was expected. The price will be low—80 or 85 cents. Oats ready for harvest, which is somewhat retarded by the present unsettled weather. The straw is bright and the yield will be good. The white Russian variety bids fair to out-yield other varieties. Politics are getting worse and worse mixed every day. The raking of the characters of the nominees for President and Vice-President has commenced in good earnest, and the indications are that the ordeal

will be severe. We had a grand celebration at Paw Paw the 4th. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves. All drinking places were closed, consequently no rowdiness or drunkenness. Now, if the good of society require the saloons to be closed on holidays, Sundays and election days, why not keep them closed every day in the week, month and year? Are these days any better than others? It would seem so from the safeguards thrown around them. D. W.

July 24th.

Colon Grange, No. 215, is in a prosperous condition, and moving along harmoniously as an incorporated body. We have additions of two or more members nearly every quarter. There is a falling off in attendance owing wholly to the busy season of the year. Our Grange numbers about one hundred, who are always ready and willing to help the good work along. We have used in the past quarter about seventy tons of fertilizer of different kinds, bought in car load lots, and thus making a saving of at least fifty dollars in that direction.

The savings, financially, of course, are worth looking after. But that, in my estimation, is only a drop in a bucket compared with the benefit we receive morally, socially and intellectually. We have select readings and essays of every description pertaining to the farm. In the Grange we have essays and speeches, not from silver-tongued politicians, who never sharpened a hoe or planted a hill of corn, but from silvery haired farmers who have practiced what they talk, and know what they are talking about. As to the younger members, they have something to do to prepare and furnish the music, recitations, etc. And all in all it is one of the greatest schools of the age.

M. F. VAUGHAN.

Colon, St. Jo. Co., Mich., July 21, 1884.

The old parties are raising a great hue and cry about the tariff and free trade, in order to divert the attention of the people from what is the most important and vital issue of the campaign. Every intelligent workingman must see and realize the fact, that both the old parties are now controlled by wealthy aristocrats, and unscrupulous monopolists, and that the main and most important issue is monopoly or anti-monopoly. The American Senate is controlled by, and composed of some of the most unscrupulous moneyed aristocrats on the face of the earth, who hold their seats by right of purchase from venal legislators. Hence they smothered the bills which passed the House, restoring to the people some 80 million acres of forfeited railroad lands, worth at least two hundred million dollars, and not a single measure in the interest of the people has, or ever will pass that body until it is revolutionized by the people, and a new party is placed in power, who will recognize and maintain the right of the masses against the corporations.

REFORMER.

In the Postal column not long since a Van Buren County lady spoke encouraging words for the late work of prohibition in that section. Since that time a petition has been presented to the council of Decatur village, asking that the prohibition ordinance be revoked, on the grounds that the trade was materially effected thereby; it was signed by some 50 business citizens. With the phoenix-like spirit of prohibition, the friends of the new order of matters give evidence of their loyalty by rising with a remonstrance.

The Decatur Republican says:—So much has been said about farmers going elsewhere to trade since Decatur closed her saloons, that a gentleman living on Little Prairie took it upon himself the other day to make a canvass of school district No. 1. Volinia, with a strongly written paper asking the Decatur authorities not to revoke ordinance No. 20; and out of 131 persons visited 127 signed the paper. This takes in all but three families in the district, who were not visited that day for lack of time.

Ultimate prohibitions are but a matter of time and the exertion of such prompt efforts as the one referred to above.

The Republicans are jubilant over the action of the Democratic Convention in Chicago, for that gives a free ticket to James G. Blaine to the White House. The Democrats had a golden opportunity to give the people a leader that would have swept the country like a tornado, but they choose to suffer defeat under the old Democratic flag, rather than gain a victory under any other colors. And now the aristocrats, railroad men, and bankers, say that they do not care which is elected—their interests will be safe in the hands of Blaine or Cleveland. And the poor working trash, with hands in their pockets, and their lower lip hanging down say, we don't care a d— which is elected, for neither of them will ever care for our interests. This is the feeling and spirit, that prevails the masses to-day towards both the old parties—they are displeased with the men they are compelled to vote for. I wish there might be some means devised by which the people could show their indignation to the insults that have been shown them by our political wire pullers.

CORTLAND HILL.

The long-expected rain has come, and none too soon, for the pastures were dried up; the potatoes much in need of it; the oats, which promised so well, are light on account of drought; the corn, beginning to suffer, though I think it is not materially injured; and the plows are idle. But now the farmers feel better, and all their care and toil will be rewarded, partially, at least, and I am satisfied that no class deserve more. I notice that, like myself, your correspondents see the necessity of independent voting, and I hope that they will not only talk it but act, and whenever they see an unworthy candidate, no matter to which party he may belong, spot him. It is positively necessary that we should do so if we expect political reform. We must not deceive ourselves. The average party leader cares only for the people and the country just so far as it is their selfish interest to do so. Very patriotic before election are these gents, and generally, just as selfish after. Let us no longer go it blind, but study each candidate and vote for patriotic and honest men. G. L. S.

Constantine, July 24.

Who for Governor of Michigan? My first choice is Josiah W. Begole. He is the first governor of this State to inaugurate Grange principles by refusing to ride on free railroad passes.

What Republican Governor has ever recommended to the legislature the passage of a law against free passes? If we are going back on the first man that adopts our principles they had better keep clear of us. Gov. Begole has not rode one rod while doing executive work on a free pass from any railroad company. Beside this he wears the royal stamp of manhood placed upon him by nature. Farmers of Michigan, show your fidelity to principle, by voting solid for Josiah W. Begole, the first Governor of this great State to make any recognition of your demands.

O. TOMLINSON.

Copious rains this week have relieved us from the most protracted drought ever known in mid-summer, here on the Lake Shore.

Wheat and hay generally saved in good condition, and fields of wheat threshed show a good yield of the best quality. Corn good. Potatoes light. Raspberries large crop and low prices. Blackberries and strawberry fields much injured by dry weather.

Not much enthusiasm in national politics; all of the platforms, except Butler's, are too profuse in promises of political reform.

In State politics Luce for governor will have a "walk away." A bitter dose for the old rings; but they must swallow it, or die.

A. C. Glidden has been down here packing the primaries for J. J. Woodman as congressman from the fourth district; the right thing to do, and Glidden the right man to do it. Postmasters for Burrows and people generally for Woodman, a few, however, think he has too much wool on the brain for this hot weather.

W. A. B.

Mrs. Mayo gave us an excellent lecture on the evening of July first. Those outside the Grange seemed to enjoy it, and I believe all thought it a good lecture. I presume she can do better when feeling well; she was tired that evening having done a good deal of speaking during the week.

We initiated two new members July 12 and three more applications were read to the Grange, more talk of joining. I think these lectures are working them up by degrees. What we want are well educated and well posted lecturers who have our cause at heart. I believe if G. G. Luce is put up for Governor, all or nearly all of our Grange will support him.

D. J. McDIARMID, Sec.

Manistee Co.

There is room for more jottings. Haven't you a thought, even if not more than three or four lines in length, that will do somebody good? An item of five lines will find five times the number of readers that an article covering a column will. Jot down your wholesome opinions and fill the Postal column.—Ed.

Pine Grove herd, Porter, Cass Co., Mich., contains over 100 head of pure bred Poland China swine; blood of the Butlers, Corvins, Sambos, and U. S. 1,195 stock, all recorded or eligible to record in Ohio Poland China records. Parties desiring stock can be supplied at reasonable rates. Call on or address Gideon Hebron, Constantine, St. Jo. Co., Mich. Box 300.

Extracts From "Visitor" Letters.

The Grange interest is waking up in this State (Minn.), owing to the vigorous campaign of our Bro. Whitney. He won't let 'em sleep.

Faithfully yours,
SAM'L E. ADAMS.
(Master Minn. State Grange.)

I like the VISITOR very much, although I am not a Granger.

Yours truly,
OAKLAND CO., D. P. TUCKER.

I send the name of an old lady who has been reading the VISITOR at my house four weeks, and is so well pleased with it she wishes you to send it to her one year, commencing July 1.

Fraternally yours,
ST. JOSEPH CO., H. N. ADDISON.

Our VISITOR of July 1 failed to reach us. I trust you will send a copy as we

would be sorry to lose one. Haying and harvesting are progressing finely; have had nice cool weather for harvest. Berrien Co. J. W. ROBARDS.

Editor GRANGE VISITOR:—I like your paper first-rate.

I intend to engage in the poultry business. Will you please give me (through the VISITOR) instruction as to how to make a hatchery, and such other information as you may deem important? What is the best food for young turkeys?

Spring crops are looking very well in this country. Wheat is nearly all cut, and will average but little over one-half a crop.

Yours,
OTTAWA CO., DAVID COLEMAN.

[Will "Old Poultry" please answer this correspondent?—Ed.]

Another New Road—A Gift-Edged Dream of Monopoly—How Our Modern Highways are Built—Improved Law and Finance.

[By request we print the following Anti-Monopoly document. As an exposure of the methods pursued by monopolies it has won wide and deserved recognition. We commend it to our readers as an argument against the claims of either Blaine or Cleveland.]

Yesterday Constable Stern discovered in the city jail a map of the United States and some railroad connections which were entirely new to him. On making inquiries he discovered that the map had been drawn by a couple of prisoners and was the ground plan of a big railroad scheme in which the two were interested.

"We propose," said one of them, "to start a new railroad system, beginning at Carson and ending in New York."

"When will you begin operations?" queried the officer.

"Oh, as soon as we get out. Now let me outline the plan. We start out with some pins, chains and compasses and make a survey. We announce through the press the proposed Carson, Arizona and Texas line. Then we incorporate and let in a lot of the solid citizens, appoint a committee to go to the financial centers and lay in with a syndicate of bankers to place our securities. They make a satisfactory lay, advertise heavily in the high-toned papers, and the treasury begins to bulge. We get the country excited, the people subscribe for the bonds, and they go like hot griddle cakes; do you catch the idea?"

"The constable began to grow interested and nodded his head.

"Well, then we apply for a government subsidy, throw a few thousand acres of stock around Congress, get some of the orators to talk about the wealthy country about to be opened up, great natural resources requiring development, &c., and the thing's done. Then we sell the land at five dollars an acre, and push our road right through to Texas."

"You get quite a start," said the officer, "but who pays off the hands?"

"Oh, I forgot one of the most important necessities; of course we organize a construction and finance company; as directors of the railroad company we vote unanimously to give ourselves as a construction company, fat contracts; then we sub-contract the construction out to actual contractors at a half price, and they pay the hands or not, just as they choose. But these are minor details. Now our next point is New Orleans. We want more money, so we find flaws in the original bill of sale, and as we take a hand in electing the judges we pronounce the title invalid. Holders haven't any money to contest it, so we serve writs of ejectment to fellows who have improved our lands, and sell 'em again at higher figures. This gives us another raise, and then we freeze out the original stockholders, sell the road, buy it in, reorganize, water the stock like the devil and give everybody a chance."

"But the law steps in—"

"Oh, d—n the law. The law doesn't cover railroad roads; railroads are too lively; besides, we're putting up a job now to have a majority of our own men in the United States Senate now, and the Supreme Court, and then we can head off any 'communistic attacks,' you know. When we get our road to New Orleans out of our earnings, our lands, and the taxes we should have paid the Government, what we made on the construction company and the reorganization, Uncle Sam swoops down, calls for his money and threatens to take the road. Well, there's nothing small about us; we say, 'Take the old road; it's a busted concern anyhow.' Then he won't want it so bad, you see, and we continue business."

"But how do you freeze out the stockholders?"

"Why, we hire the Government Commissioner to make a report and bear the stock. That shakes the holders out and we rake it in in blocks. Then he makes another one you see and the market rallies."

"But this costs money; you need a good lot?"

"Well, we've made a good lot in back freights and stocks up to the small shippers and the non-competitive agents, to say nothing of Construction Company, our lands and freezing out stockholders."

The policeman had no reply.

"Then from New Orleans we go to New York."

"But have you made enough to build the New York road. The Eastern people won't stand the back freight racket."

"Maybe not, but the dear public there are always keen to put up for railroads. The bankers arrange all that, and if it's too thin for the United States they have pals across the big pond who are always ready to help unload a road on foreign investors for a divide. They are always ready to build the road and let the company run it—and we're the company, you know."

"One splendid racket to work in when stocks are low we buy, then form a pool with other roads, show big earnings, stocks advance, everybody rushes in and we let them boom it up until we think they are high enough, when we quietly unload and pass the word to break the pool, and the lambs are sheared both ways."

"Railroading is a money-making business anyway. By giving the big shippers special rates and slinging around passes pretty lively, giving free excursions, subscribing liberally to state's benefit funds, and occasionally building a church—perhaps owning a newspaper here and there to blackguard anti-monopolists and lead

public opinion; by pursuing a liberal policy like this we can always make ourselves solid with the ruling classes. Of course this costs money, but as we tax both producers and consumers we reassess all these little expenses on the public, and more too, for the farmers and other small shippers never bargain for rates; steam transportation costs mighty little, and what with new inventions and the growth of the country it's getting less every day. That enables us to pay dividends on all the water we put in, which keeps investors quiet and everybody whose influence is worth anything says, what a great and glorious country we have! See what free railroads and a free government has done for us!"

"But what about the 'free and equal' provision in the Constitution of the United States?"

"What do we care about the Constitution! That was made before steam, electricity and corporations came in, and it don't apply now if it ever did."

"We let the masses continue to think, though, that they control everything. On the Fourth of July and at election time, our lawyers and the other fellows we pick out to represent us in the Legislatures take the stump and give the workin' men a little taffy about freedom and equality, the will of the people, etc., and by the aid of brass bands, fireworks and beer, we get the poor devils so patriotic they're willin' to do most anything; then we have our own men in both parties to steer things, we keep 'em about equally divided, and capital comes out on top every time."

"But suppose an Anti-Monopoly party should come up and combine the rank and file of all parties, wouldn't that trouble you?"

"Well, yes; I think that would; but the people, especially the workin' classes, are such d—d fools, they're always quarrelin' among themselves, and we just the fight one side or the other and keep 'em broke up all the time."

"Why wouldn't it be cheaper for the public to build their own railroads and other public improvements?"

"Ah, there you are again, but we get over that by holding up to view the horrors of official corruption and centralization of power in the hands of the Government, and as long as we can stave off civil service reform there's no danger of the people owning and running railroads—although they may make the Post Office and the Telegraph."

"How'd you get on to all this?" asked the officer.

"Four years in the same cell with the President of an Eastern Railroad, and he occupied his idle hours learning me the business. How did he get in? Why, he forgot himself one day and tried to play on an individual some of the games he'd been workin' on the public, and it not only busted him, but he got fifteen years besides. He's got ten years to serve yet, and he'll watch my camera with a tutor's interest."

"I wouldn't a been here now if I'd only followed his advice, but when I was getting ready to go into the corporation business I laid in with a road agent up here, couldn't resist the temptation to forcibly interfere with the pecuniary affairs of an individual, and here I am. The corporation racket is the only thing worth working now-a-days; as long as you only plunder the public according to law you're safe. This is an age of law, and if you're posted you can make more money lawfully than you can any other way. After you can accumulate a competency you can elect or buy your own legislature, make laws to suit, and roll it up at the rate of millions a year. It doesn't matter much whether it's gas or water, steam or electricity, or money—anything the public want, all you've got to do is to claim an improvement of some kind, get a charter, form a company, lay in with other corporations to monopolize something, and you can strike it rich; only it's all got to be done according to law, and if the law as it stands don't cover what you want to do, you must change it before you go ahead."—Carson (Neb.) Appeal

The American Corkscrew Post.

Referring to our advertisement of some time ago in this paper, about these fence posts, and in response to the urgent request of the thousands of farmers and others who have asked it, we have concluded and now announce that for a short time—as we find the demand for the goods urgent, and the hardware jobbing trade too backward about taking in and carrying stock sufficient to supply the demands of the retail hardware trade and the thousands who want our posts—to give all the trade discounts named to the retail hardware dealers and to the public, and to supply them with the goods direct, until such time as the jobbers take into the channel laid out by us, as shown in our circular and price list. And in order to manage this matter and also the matter of the agents' commission named in our circular, and the copyright clause, we have concluded for the present to do all the business east of the Rocky Mountains at the Chicago office.

T. E. SPAIDS, Pres't.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange will be held at Bainbridge Hall, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, August 5th, 1884.

The program will be the same as for the meeting of last April.

ROBERT C. THAYER, Sec.

Kalamazoo Pomona Grange will hold a meeting in Montour Grange Hall, at Scotts, Thursday August 21, at 10 A. M. Open meeting in afternoon.

PROGRAMME.

Essay—Women on the Farm, by Mrs. A. R. Day of Ross.

Essay—Marketing farm Products, by James Mesmith of Vicksburg.

Essay—Grangers' Political Duties, by Henry Adams of Montour.

Come with your questions prepared for the question box.

EMMONS BUELL, Lecturer.

Kalamazoo, August 1, 1884.

The next special meeting of Kent Co. Grange will be held at Sparta Center, with Sparta Grange on Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1884.

MORNING PROGRAMME. (CLOSED GRANGE.)

Opening song, Choir.—E. M. Manly, Address of Welcome.—Master Sparta Grange.

Response.—Master Pomona Grange, Song.—Bro. H. G. Holt, Recess.—Social Dinner.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME. (OPEN GRANGE.)

Song by Choir.—E. M. Manly, Welcome to Sparta.—Rev. J. H. Maynard.

Response.—Hon. John Porter, Song.—Bro. H. G. Holt, Equal Suffrage.—Bro. S. Mc Nitt, Music.—Miss Nellie Shapley, Co-operation.—Bro. Z. H. Homan, Song.—Bro. H. G. Holt, A Chapter of Chronicles.—Mrs. W. T. Remington.

Song.—Miss Nellie Shapley, Essay.—Sister E. Bradford, Song by Choir.

The Tariff.—Bro. N. Whitney, (Trent Grange), Song.—Miss Nellie Shapley, Should Farmers be Lawyers.—Hon. Lyman Murray.

Essay.—Sister Slocum, Poem or Personation.—Hon. E. G. D. Holden.

Remarks of visitors and closing song, led by Bro. Manly.

E. A. BURLINGAME, Lecturer.

The next regular meeting of the Calhoun county grange will be held Thursday, August 14th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at Pennfield Grange hall. The following questions will be presented and discussed: What do the farmers of this country need to compete with other classes, and how shall it be obtained?

Discussion led by Bro. John Allen, of Battle Creek Grange.

How far may the parent influence the formation of the character of the child in their earlier experience?

Question led by Sister Wm. Simons, of Battle Creek Grange.

What can be adopted by the housewife to lessen the burden of cares resting upon her?

Question led by Sister J. Johnson, of Union Grange.

Is the use of tobacco a sin? Reported upon by Bro. A. Lee, of Pennfield Grange.

The patrons of Pennfield Grange always welcome in a royal manner all who come, and ample entertainment is always furnished for man and beast. The work of the harvest will be ended, and we trust to see a large gathering of the patrons of the county to a feast of fat things, restful for the body and full of good thoughts for the mental powers, that all may be benefited, and better prepared for the work of life that comes to each one of us.

MRS. PERRY MAYO, Secretary.

Pomona Grange.

Ionio Co. Pomona Grange will meet with Roland Grange, Aug. 6th. A general attendance is desired, as arrangements for the picnic on Aug. 20th, are to be perfected. The following assignment of topics has been made for the meeting:

Select reading, Mrs. C. E. Higby, Banner.—"Women's work in the Temperance cause."

Mrs. E. D. Lamberton, Orleans.—"The Farmers' Mission in American Politics."

Will N. Moore, Easton.—"Are agricultural societies the benefit to farmers that they should be?"

D. H. English, South Boston.—A general discussion on wheat culture and other reasonable farm topics to fill the time.

E. C. HOWE, Sec.

Newaygo County Grange, No. 11.

In accordance with previous arrangements, the next regular meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange will be held at the Croton Grange Hall, at Oak Grove, on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 19 and 20th, with the following order of exercises:

1.—Opening and Welcome, by A. Terwilliger.

2.—A Public Address, by Mrs. Perry Mayo, of Battle Creek.

3.—"Farm Life—Its facilities for cultivation of the moral and intellectual faculties." Paper by Mrs. L. E. Wright.

4.—"What is an Education? Does a collegiate education (so-called) make, or have a tendency to make successful farmers?" Paper by Wilks Stuart.

5.—"Does the License Law of this State tend to diminish the sale and use of intoxicating liquors?" Paper by Mrs. J. H. Brand.

6.—The best varieties of Strawberries, time of setting, and methods of cultivation, T. Taylor.

7.—The Middle Classes of Society. Paper by Mrs. M. M. Scott.

8.—Call of Numbers Three, Seven, Eight and Nine of the last programme. The opening exercises, followed by the address of Mrs. Mayo, will commence at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, and a cordial invitation is extended to the farmers of Croton, and of the county generally, to join with us in this work in which all may be mutually benefited.

"Come one, come all," we need your help and you need ours.

M. W. SCOTT, Lect. Co. Grange.

Basket Pic-nic.

There will be a basket pic-nic held in Mr. G. W. Locher's Grove, about half a mile south-east of Podunk school house, in the township of Rutland, under the auspices of Barry County Pomona Grange, Thursday, August 7, 1884, at 10:30 A. M., to which all are cordially invited. Mrs. Perry Mayo from Battle Creek, and other good speakers will be in attendance.

C. H. STONE, Master of Pomona Grange.

CHARLES A. BRIGGS, Secretary.

Harvest Home Picnic.

The Patrons of St. Joseph County will hold a harvest home picnic on the south bank of the St. Joseph river in the Grove of W. B. Langley, on Thursday, August 14, 1884. Let all citizens regardless of professions, turn out and make this gathering one of pleasure and profit to all.

Among the speakers expected will be the Hon. J. J. Woodman, Master of the National Grange, who will address the people on topics of interest to all.

MARY A. YAUNEY, Secretary of County Gr

Kerosene as an Insecticide—An Accidental Discovery.

MACHINES, LUBRICATORS AND OILS.

A can that had been used on a mow-er to carry grease in, had fallen off the mow-er or been forgotten on the ground after using it when greasing the machine. The can contained a mixture of beef tallow and kerosene oil. It remained from hay-time till we were plowing in the fall, and seeing it shining in the meadow near by I sent my little boy to fetch it and throw it in the furrow, lest it might get in the way of the mow-er next season. When he got there he stopped and hesitated to pick it up. I asked him what was the matter, and he said there was a bees' nest in it. I told him I guessed not. "Yes, there is," he said. At last he picked it up and brought it to me, and sure enough, the can was nearly full of insects, but they were dead and mostly dismembered by decay, but it was easy to see that there were a great many different kinds of insects; some large, some small; all had found one common death by eating of the contents of the can, and how many more had been able to escape from the can to die elsewhere, I know not; but I do know that the grease caused a great destruction among the insects. No doubt a great many of them were of a useful kind; but the thought at once came into my mind, can kerosene be mixed with something that is attractive to the different kinds of insects, and in this way get them to take a little of it? Can some preparation be gotten up that will be inviting to the chintz bug, the May bug, and others of that class of insects? Its odor seems to be the great barrier. I tried to induce the house fly to take a little of it well sweetened with molasses, but did not succeed, and my present object is to call the attention of some person who has the time and genius to investigate and experiment on the subject.

First, can it be deodorized? Second, can it be made inviting to insects? Third, can it be incorporated with some dry powder, or dry earth, and ground to a dust, and sprinkled on the foliage of plants when wet? It seems to me to give promise of usefulness in some or all of these ways. Who will investigate?

I am tired of buying the oils and lubricators sold on the markets as machine oils. One gallon, for which I paid \$1.25, cost me over \$100 before I was through with it; in fact, I am not done with it in its effects. The oils sold to-day are largely waste grease, light oils and crude petroleum, that have a body given them with glue, resin and that kind of stuff. Put it on a machine, run it a while, then let it stand; the light, oily part is gone and a gluey, resinous, sticky substance remains and frequently I have been unable to start a machine after it has been idle a week or so. I have seen mowers dragged nearly a mile on hard roads before they could be started (and the boxes filled with kerosene oil at the same time. I have seen binders that would slide like a sleigh, and that on hard roads, too, but not a wheel would move, and when they got started they would run so hard that they were called horse-killers; and the consequence is horses give out, machines break, delay is caused, the crops get too ripe, storms come, waste follows, and loss on every hand, except to the villainous scamp who makes and sells such vile stuff. I make my own oils and lubricators, and know their constituents—beef tallow, kerosene and lamp-black, if I have in hand, constitute my lubricator, and I find that kerosene oil; they are not as good as genuine oils, I admit, but far better than what I can buy.

How long will the people yet endure before they arise and demand that nothing manufactured shall be sold without the maker's brand and the extent of adulteration clearly shown on what is sold? It is next to impossible to buy anything to eat, drink or wear, or use in any way, but what is adulterated; we buy adulterated food to make us sick, adulterated medicine to make us well.

JOHN MARCH.

Lafayette Co., Wis.

Special Report on Cattle Men.

HON. D. V. STEPHENSON,
United States Surveyor-General for Iowa and Nebraska, Plattsmouth, Neb.

DEAR SIR: Having just returned from my surveying work in Northwestern Nebraska, under my contract No. 18, I deem it my duty to make you this special report.

The whole country embraced in my contract is occupied and run by capitalists engaged in cattle raising, who have hundreds of miles of wire fence constructed to inclose all desirable land, including water courses, to form barriers for their cattle, and prevent settlers from occupying the land. They also represent that they have desert and timber claims upon the land they have inclosed. Upon their fences they have posted at intervals notices as follows: "The son of a bitch who opens this fence had better look out for his scalp."

The fences are often built so as to inclose several sections in one stock ranch, and the ranches are joined together from the mountains clear around to the mountains again.

Persons going there intending to settle are also notified that if they settle on land the ranchmen will freeze them out; that they will not employ a man who settles or claims land, and that he cannot get employment from any cattle men in the whole country. They will not even allow their men to take Government land.

To my surprise I found the whole country, embraced in my contract, to be well supplied with excellent timber; on the spurs and mountains pine trees, fit for sawing purposes, 400 feet long, besides ash, cottonwood, elm, boxelder, and birch. The valleys are well watered with beautiful streams of clear water from the mountains: plenty of water to irrigate the whole country if irrigation was needed. The valleys are long and wide, and well adapted to produce cereals and vegetables without irrigation. I saw the finest wheat, oats and barley raised here in small quantities, and never saw finer potatoes, onions, cabbage and melons than I saw, ate, and raised in the bad lands of Nebraska during this trip from which I have just returned. Whenever an attempt was

made to raise a crop the result exceeded the expectations. One man, James McClesney, this fall sold over \$1,000 worth of onions. This man took a squatter claim, and the cattle men, after failing to intimidate him, bought his claim and let him stay there and raise whatever he likes; so he claims the land.

The valleys are very rich and fertile, with a luxuriant growth of fine grasses. My chief object in addressing you in this manner is to report the wholesale destruction of valuable timber on the government land of this whole region by the cattle men who pretend to own and raise it. There are acres after acres of bare stumps, which, but a short time ago, were growing timber. There are thousands of logs, cut during last summer and hauled out to accessible points to be used for building fences, corrals, hand chutes, and houses in Nebraska and Wyoming. And all of which I respectfully submit, and will more fully report and explain in my field notes of survey.

GEO. W. FAIRFIELD,
Deputy United States Surveyor for Nebraska.
PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Nov. 26, 1883.

Keep the Stables Clear of Flies.

Now when the season for flies is coming on, we want to protect our stock in the barn—especially horses. One of the greatest hindrances to thrift during the hot weather is the annoyance caused by flies. This is true both in field and stable; out of doors we can not by any considerable degree control them, but in the latter we can. The stable barn should be provided with screens. By this means fumigation being practiced to drive the flies out, the stock may be quite well protected. The placing of small vessels of chloride of lime about the ceiling will sometimes answer the purpose of keeping them out of the building.

Large numbers of flies may be destroyed by hanging up a small bundle of motherwort or a small willow bush suspended by a string from the ceiling. Sprinkle it with buttermilk and the flies will be attracted by it and in the bush. At night a wide-mouthed bag may be held under the bush and the string cut, when the whole will drop into the bag and the flies may be destroyed in any convenient way. If the stable is fumigated by burning dry cow dung the flies will also get out double quick, as they are utterly unable to tolerate the pungent odor of the burning dung. Don't keep your windows and doors shut.

A. H. HENDRICKS.

Wisconsin.

Height of a Standing Tree.

Any person however ill informed, might easily get at the exact height of a tree when the sun shines, or during bright moonlight, by marking two lines on the ground, three feet apart, and then placing in the ground on the line nearest to the sun a stick that shall stand exactly three feet out of the soil. When the end of the shadow of the stick exactly touches the furthest line, then also the shadow of the tree will be exactly in length the same measurement as its height. Of course, in such a case, the sun will be at an exact angle of forty-five degrees. Measurements of this character can be best effected in the summer, when the sun is powerful, has reached to a good height in the heavens, and when the trees are clothed with living green so as to cast a dense shadow. No man to whom this idea may not have occurred, it might be made annually a matter of interest thus on warm summer days to take the height of prominent trees, and so to compare growth from year to year.

On the Farm.

Mowing Bushes.—When the weather is not suitable to make hay, it is not a good plan to utilize the time by cultivating crops, which needs to be done when the ground is not wet, but the bushes in the pastures can be cut to good advantage. We know it is not the practice of many farmers to cut bushes before August, believing that if cut then they will not sprout; but this is a mistake. Many kinds of bushes may be cut annually in August for fifty years without killing them. If bushes are to be killed it is important that they should be cut early, say the last of May, then in July, and again in August. In this way by cutting close it will require but a few years to kill them all out.

The averages of milk per cow for the United States are: 1850, 167 pounds; 1860, 175; 1870, 206; 1880, 233. It should be remembered, that aside from any deficiency in the enumeration, there is a small amount of milk sold from farms for town use, in 1850 and 1880, which was not included, and for the four periods the quantity used on the farm is not reported. After a careful analysis of data bearing on this subject, I would estimate the total average yield per cow as follows: In 1850, 275 gallons per annum; 1860, 283; 1870, 312; 1880, 340 gallons, the range by States being from 125 to 475 gallons.

J. R. DODGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1883.

Northwestern sheep men have all along given more prominence to mutton than do the flockmasters of the old sheep-raising States, and now that the wool is getting so low it is not strange that they are paying increased attention to the carcass. A high class of mutton comes from that country, too, and the tendency is rather toward improvement than deterioration. It is claimed that Colorado alone will market 300,000 wethers before winter, besides 100,000 lambs.

The Texas Wool-Grower says: If Texas sheepmen find slow sale for their wool and are pinched to make both ends meet in consequence, they have the consolation of knowing that they are not alone in a tight place. During the past two months business matters have tightened all over the country, causing wealthy men to scratch close. Sheep-raisers need not be discouraged.

Many farmers in Minnesota have combined and have already raised enough money to build eleven elevators. They are trying to render themselves independent of the railroad.

The returns to the department of agriculture estimate the wheat crop at 350,000,000 bushels. The May average is 94, against 83 for the same month a year ago.

Horticultural Department.

JULY.

BY LEIGH PRESCOTT.

Right overhead, a blazing sun;
Here underneath, a torrid noon;
The very cattle pant for breath,
The brook has hushed its lively tune.

No windwave stirs a single leaf,
The meadow-grass lies parched and dry;
From lower slopes we see the heat
Rise trembling towards a cloudless sky.

The distant click of sharpening scythes
Is hushed; and underneath the trees
The wearied mowers wipe their brows,
And stretch their limbs in well-earned ease.

So still, the very cricket's jump
Is heard among the new-mown grass;
So hot, the very stones would sweat,
And drops stand on the brimming-glass.

The tired dog, with panting tongue,
The dozing cow, with half-shut eye,
The mowers' empty water-pail,
Seem silently to say—July.

A Few Hints for the Gardener.

In the Horticultural Department of THE GRANGE VISITOR, July 1, I noticed an article on the Cabbage-root fly. This root-fly or maggot which works on the roots of young cabbage, turnips and radishes is, indeed, very destructive to plant life; and when any one knows from practical experience effectual remedies in destroying this, or any other pest, I think it their duty to give their experience to others. My husband has been a market gardener for several years, and this trouble among cabbage is known among gardeners as "club-root." The milk and kerosene remedy may be good, no doubt is, but let me tell you of a simpler remedy, which Mr. Warner has already used with the best results, and that is, only salt and water, at the proportion of one quart of salt to five gallons of water; after the salt is thoroughly dissolved it is ready for use, pour about a tea-spoonful of the liquid on each plant, repeat the operation every two weeks until the plants are a month or so old; this is good to sprinkle on any kind of plants troubled with maggots or root insects besides it is an excellent fertilizer.

For the striped beetles we use the old time-tried remedy, of dusting the vines when the dew is still on them, but we are a little more favored than others in this, as we live near the East Saginaw water works; we get instead, a barrel of soot which the fireman clears off the bottom of the boiler. It is so light, it seems to cover the whole plant completely, and when the sun and winds dry the plants the soot does not dry off as easy as ashes do.

Another pest, and one with which I had to contend with only yesterday, was the "rose slug." I have a fine specimen of the General Washington rose. All at once the plant presented the appearance of being burned or scorched by the sun; the leaves shriveled and dried; I knew the cause at once, and picked off and destroyed all the slugs I could find, then gave the plant a thorough drenching once a day with the following liquid: 1 pound of whale oil soap to 8 gallons of water. Continue this for a week. If the plants are very young be more sparing in the use of this liquid, as it might injure the delicate growth.

Another nuisance in the flower garden is a certain kind of ant that eats peony buds. Dust the buds with insect powder, or pyrethrum, and they will disappear. Another mode of disposing of these troublesome visitors, is to lay fresh bones around the plants, and they will leave everything else and attack these. When thus accumulated they can easily be destroyed by dipping in hot water.

MRS. F. A. WARNER,
South Saginaw, Mich.

Raspberries and Blackberries.

In our state we have a most successful market grower in Evert H. Scott, of Ann Arbor. It is said of him by growers that he competes with him in the markets that he always gets a little better rates than the market reports indicate as the prevailing prices. We have drawn from him the following words concerning his practice for growing raspberries for market:

"A person starting out in the culture of raspberries should select a rather high, rolling piece of land. I prefer a stiff clay loam, moderately rich, to any other soil, for the reason, mainly, that in time of drought it holds moisture better than a lighter soil. If the piece selected is not well drained, I should before setting a plant have it well drained.

After selecting location the next thing is the varieties to plant. Of the red I would recommend Turner and Cuthbert. The Turner is a moderately early berry, very hardy, bright color, and a good flavor. The Cuthbert is a little later than the Turner, of a larger size, hardy, and sells at the highest market price. Of the new varieties Hansell and Superb are promising and very early.

Of the black caps I would recommend Souhegan and Tyler for very early, and Gregg for late. There is a variety which I have thoroughly tested that is a wonder in its way, and I refer to Shaffer's Colossal. The plants are propagated from the tips, and their fruit is red, becoming purple when very ripe. I have found it the best canning raspberry on my place.

When plants are received, if not ready to set out at once, heel them in the ground.

Mark off the rows either with a one-horse plow, or by running a line and digging holes with a spade. The rows should be at least five, not more than six feet apart, and the plants set from two and one-half to three feet in a row.

Be careful and not set the black cap varieties too deep, especially on heavy soil. The crown of the plant two or three inches below the surface is about right.

The red varieties can be set at the same depth as they were taken up, press the dirt firmly around each plant, drawing a little loose dirt around afterward. I have found spring by far the best time to set plants; if set in the fall, mulch with some coarse material and mound the dirt over each plant to keep from heaving. Now keep the soil well cultivated, the oftener the better, until about the first of August, the first year; after that do not cultivate after fruit begins to ripen. For working among the rows I use a common spading fork; it does not cut the roots, but pulverizes the ground well. Hold it in a perpendicular position and work it around; do not put under and raise the roots.

When plants get about two feet high pinch the tips off; this makes them grow branching and less liable to be twisted and broken by the wind.

As soon as possible after the fruit is all picked remove the old canes and a portion of the new ones leaving the strongest for bearing next year. For removing the canes, I use a piece of steel about the width of a pruning knife blade, curved into a hook and fastened into a handle about two or three feet long. This is the best instrument for the purpose. Very late in the fall or early in the spring cut back one quarter to one-third of the new growth. For this purpose I use a pair of steel shears the blades of which are about one foot long and about one to one and a half inches wide, fitted into light wooden handles—with this tool a man can do a large amount of work. Cut the smaller canes farther back in proportion to the larger ones.

In marketing select the man or firm, which upon careful inquiry you find most reliable. Then if you pack your fruit honestly, which you should make a point always to do, and raise choice fruit, which you can certainly do if you give it proper care, you will reap a good harvest.

Wishing also to get something for our beginners from Mr. Scott's experience in blackberry culture, he gave in response to inquiry a note as follows: "For blackberries select a high location. Heavy, well-drained soils are much preferable to light soils. Use the same care in the selection of varieties, setting of plants, thorough cultivation, and pruning as in raspberries. Rows should be from seven to eight feet apart, and plants should be set two and one-half to three feet in a row. Do not set any tender varieties. Snyder and Taylor's prolific I have found the hardiest I have tested. The Snyder is quite an early variety and enormously productive. For that reason the canes must be thinned and pruned closely. Taylor's Prolific is later and of fine quality.

The blackberry if kept in proper shape and well cared for, is very profitable—even more so than the raspberry. —From *Primer of Horticulture*.

Plum Culture.

For rot in plums I know of no certain remedy. Hundreds, yea thousands of bushels of plums have rotted in northern Michigan in the last few years. The idea that they rot only where they hang on the tree so as to touch each other is incorrect; I have known them thinned so that they did not come in contact, yet they all rotted; picking the fruit as soon as the rot appears on it, does not appear to do any good.

Last October I read an article in the New York Witness, I am sorry I have not it at hand, which stated that if the fruit was picked carefully as soon as it commenced to rot and then placed in a pail of water to prevent the spores of the decayed fruit from rising and lighting on the fruit remaining upon the tree, carried away and burned and fruit be liberally sprinkled with lime, that it would prove a certain remedy for rot. It also stated that the spores contained in the decayed fruit, if left under the tree, would cause the fruit to rot the next season. I have noticed that when the fruit rotted once on a tree it continued to rot year after year. If the above should prove to be a certain remedy for rot, then I know no reason why plum growing may not be made a success; if not, then the rot is a serious obstacle, although I have never known it to appear until after several crops were raised. —From *Sec'y Garfield's Primer of Horticulture*.

Potting Plants.

The soil to be used should be a mixture of leaf mold from the woods, sand and good loam, a little powdered charcoal being an improvement. A piece of broken pot should be laid over the drainage hole, then enough soil put in so that when the ball of earth is placed in the pot, there will be about an inch of space from the surface of the soil to the rim of the pot. Fill in the soil all around the ball and pack it moderately tight. Finally give the pot a tap on the bench to settle the soil. After all are potted, put a spray nozzle on the sprayer, and give them a good watering, shading with newspapers two or three days during sunrise until re-established. Never use a large sized pot for a small rooted plant. If you do the soil will sour, and the plant sicken and die. —[Farm, Field and Fireside.

"An English writer," says the New York Tribune, "enjoys the songs and twitterings of birds in the garden, and their destruction of slugs, etc., until the fruits begin to ripen, when they are driven off by using some common, cheap firecrackers, the noise and smoke of which alarm and keep them away. A few must be used quite early in the day, and a freer discharge about 3 or 4 P. M., when they again desire to feed. They soon learn to prefer peace, safety and wild berries."

Now this Englishman commits a fraud on the birds. He invites them to sing for him, and destroy his slugs, and when they partake of a ripe cherry he explodes powder under their noses. Why not treat the birds with the same fairness due other friends who come to amuse and help you? Certainly if our birds serve both as musicians and policemen we should take pleasure in seeing them make a good breakfast out of the cherry trees, the only method of payment which is acceptable.

For fertilizing salt, address, Larkin and Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.

Michigan, which is usually regarded as having the most advanced college in the country, has a special instructor in horticulture, who has no other duties. Two-thirds of the day is given to class-room work; three hours field work daily in the orchard and garden is required from students during the junior year. More attention is given, however, to the botanical and technical work than to fruit growing. Almost nothing has been done in the way of experimental work or to the testing of new varieties of fruits, more attention being given to vegetable growing than any other branch of horticulture. The department is liberally supported by the college, the annual expenses in excess of receipts being about \$4,500. —*Journal of Agriculture*.

THE EFFECT OF DARKNESS UPON FLOWERS.—An English experimenter planted a hyacinth bulb in October, 1882, and as soon as it commenced to sprout, remove it to a perfectly dark but well ventilated place. In March, 1883, a stem of dark purple flowers was produced, the leaves of the plant being totally colorless. In October, 1883, the same bulb was again planted, and was grown in the light through the winter. It has flowered again this year, and the flower cluster is smaller and less deeply colored than that which came forth last year in the darkness.

If Congress would give a little thought to weights and measures, and pass a bill rendering obligatory in all the States a uniform and consistent system of weights and measures, it would do a good work and as it is now the standard, or rather lack of standard, is confusing and annoying, and in a degree promotes misunderstandings and encourages frauds. —*American Cultivator*.

We have heard considerable talk about farmers growing fruit for stock. John Jones planted apple trees for stock. He dug holes in a meadow and stuck them in. Pasturage ran short and in August he turned in forty head of cattle. The stock had all the fruit, (or trees) enjoyed it hugely and soon died to thrive on it. Scarcely a tree was left. Another farmer turned his sheep into a fine bearing orchard. The bark of the trees appeared quite nourishing to them, and they ate it with good relish. Planting fruit for stock is a success in this locality.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The shaft of the Washington monument lacks only forty feet of the point where the pyramid of the roof will begin. The work is progressing at the rate of nearly four feet a day. The wall at the upper course is now only a little over two feet thick. The foundation has thus far been compressed about an inch and a half with the addition of about 200 feet of shaft. This settling has been so nearly even that the greatest deviation from an exact level is measured at one of the corners by a thickness less than that of a horse hair.

MORE ONE AND TWO DOLLAR BILLS.

When the Treasury department ceased printing \$1 and \$2 notes, for lack of an appropriation, there were on hand several hundred thousand sheets of these notes in a partially finished condition. It is now found that enough of the present appropriation is available to pay the expense of finishing the partially printed sheets, and Secretary Folger has given orders to have the work resumed. The number of notes which will be put into circulation, will probably amount to no less than \$2,000,000.

It is not enough that a man here and there attain to wonderful power in the effective use of thought, because his force will be insufficient to move all his fellows, but when they too, have increased development, gains at once apparent, available strength greatly augmented.

Of course power may be directed to evil but the tendency in this age of enlightenment is toward good, and there is therefore great encouragement for hope that the world in the next generation will make great advances in all the material blessings for which human effort is expended.

A few pictures properly placed on the walls of a Grange room may add very much to the appearance, making the room cheerful and bright, if the pictures are properly selected. It is a serious mistake to estimate the value of a picture by its colors, and as a general rule it may be assumed that gaudy displays on canvas or paper are coarse or tawdry when judged by art standards. What is required is that the representation be true to life, or nature true to the subject. This is really the best criterion of value.

The daily life into which people are born, and into which they are absorbed before they are well aware, forms chains which only one in a hundred has moral strength enough to break when the right time comes. When an inward necessity for independent individual action arises, which is superior to all outward conventionalities.

Among the new applications of cotton is its use, in part, in the construction of houses, the material employed for the purpose being the refuse, which, when ground up with about an equal amount of straw and asbestos, is converted into a paste, and this is formed into large slabs or bricks, which acquire, it is said, the hardness of stone, and furnish a really valuable building stock.

A Connecticut lawyer has sued one of his clients for a bill of \$40 for service rendered. It appeared that the client's suit had involved a sum of \$50, and had been continued through twenty-one terms, on each of which the lawyer charged a twenty dollar term fee.

The first problem in all education is to awaken an appetite in the pupil; many teachers only succeed in awakening disgust. One man can lead a boy to school, but a whole faculty cannot make him learn.

In a libel case tried in New York last week, a witness declined to be sworn, but gave his testimony "on the honor of a gentleman."

We owe one-half of our success in this world to some circumstances, and the other half to taking the circumstances on the wing.

Correspondence.

July Fourth Celebration.

Fraternity Grange celebrated the Fourth of July in their Hall in a pleasant, and we think a profitable way. Believing it unwise to go abroad when we can have a feast at home, we arranged for a dinner which proved to be ample for the occasion.

The children of the Patrons were out in force, and when seated at the table, they looked the picture of the future Grange gatherings.

The after dinner exercises consisted of music, recitations and impromptu speeches, having a bearing upon the past, present, and future of this great Republic. At the table we discussed the position of the Republican party on the temperance question. The majority of the members favored giving it a wide berth, believing the party to be in the hands of, and controlled by the whiskey ring and the lords of lager beer. They favor the prohibition party and will vote for it at the next election, regardless of giving the public helm to the Democrats, and pensioning the rebel soldiers. Even all this would cost far less than it does to imbrute the millions by means of the grog shop, and exercise the woe and misery that follow in the wake.

Fraternity Grange sends greetings to the Order of Patrons, loaded with best wishes for its prosperity; for we see in it the education of the oppressed; the conservation of the grandest and noblest thought of the age.

S. P. BALLARD.

Ottawa Grange, No. 30, celebrated its 11th anniversary on the 7th of June by having a Children's Day; and it was a grand success. Sister Perry Mayo gave an address in the afternoon, and in regard to her lecture will say that we have had Thompson, Holbrook, Woodman, Mickle, Whitney, Luce, Woodward, Bristol, Whitehead, Moore, and Thing, but Sister Mayo gave as good satisfaction as any of them, and that is saying considerable.

CHAS. W. WILDE,
Sec.

A Scene in Real Life.

"That is a sad sight" was the expression made by a dry goods jobber, as he pointed to a man holding conversation with some of the salesmen. "I have just given him two dollars, and he is now leaving contributions among his friends. Five years ago he was one of the most prominent salesmen in one of our largest wholesale houses, and his salary and commissions on his sales brought him ten thousand a year. He saved up money until he had about fifty thousand dollars to his credit."

"He, like many others, when he had secured a modest fortune, went to speculating on Wall street. It was not long before his money was lost, and he was penniless. He took to drinking for the purpose of drowning his sorrows, and as a result he lost his situation. His brain in time became crazed by the use of alcohol, and he went to a lunatic asylum. He has been out only a few weeks, and there he stands a wreck before reaching middle age. His wife and daughter have left him and are living with their relatives some distance from New York."

It was truly a sad sight. The man had naturally a splendid physique, a broad white brow, and a pleasant face. Yet there he stood begging for alms among the salesmen he knew in other days, and very near the store where formerly he was so prominent a figure.

What a lesson for sober reflection, and what a moral does this wicked manhood convey. Speculation lured a home and separated a family, drove the husband to drunkenness, to a lunatic asylum, and finally to beggary. What the end? Too often, alas! a lonely, friendless death, and a pauper's grave.

This is but another dark chapter in the history of thousands, who, in the greed of sudden gain, risks all that life holds dear. The days of trouble and nights of pain that follow, who can picture? The storms of agony that sweep over the soul when fortune flies, are too bitter to be voiced in language. Despair alone can echo the misery of the bruised spirit.

The dew of the morning and the splendors of high noon, that seemed so full of promise, have faded in the storm, on whose darkness no bow of promise gleams.

A Tax Payer.

"Please, sir," said a man at the station who said he was a farmer, but who looked more like a tramp; "please, mister, won't you lend me a dime? I live out in the country apiece, and will give it to you when I come in again. Ye see, I hev come to town to pay my taxes, and I find myself just ten cents short. My brother owns a farm just at the edge of town, but I hain't got time to run over there 'fore my train goes. Give me a dime and I'll bring you in the biggest watermelon grown on my farm when they get ripe."

The station agent listened to the old chap's request, and finally passed over the dime. But he didn't seem satisfied. He kept watch of the farmer, who had started off briskly toward the court house. The station agent watched him. He slipped into a saloon. The agent quickly followed. The farmer was just wiping his mouth.

"Here, you," cried the indignant agent; "I thought you wanted that dime to pay your taxes." "That's what I did," replied the tramp; "just paid the last installment. Bin payin' all my taxes that way for a good many years. I wonder what the country is coming to—it keeps me poor to pay my taxes. Will you?" But the station agent had gone. —*Chicago Herald*.

Ladies Department.

BLACK IN THE BLUE OF THE SKY.

An artist one day at his easel stood
And sketched the poor seraphim dare not brook,
The gold of the meadow, the green of the
wood,
And the purple and gray of the sea.
A child looked over a little way back,
And questioned the artist, "Why
Do you mix with your colors a touch of black,
When you paint the blue in the sky?"

"Only because I see it my child;
I am painting the sky as it is."
And he softly said to himself and smiled:
"It is one of earth's mysteries:
Not the lily itself wears a perfect white;
Nor the red rose an unmixed dye;
There is light in shadows, and shadows in
light,
And black in the blue of the sky."

There are films over nature everywhere,
To soothe and refresh our sight,
For mortal eyes were not made to bear
The dazzle of shadeless light.
Our consolation and our complaint—
Awaking both smiles and sighs:
There are human faults in the holiest saint;
There is black in the blue of the sky.

What then? Are the skies indeed not blue,
Lilac white, nor the roses red?
Shall we doubt whether the crystal dew
Drops pearls on the path we tread?
We may dwell where there is no blur in the
air,
No veil over death, by-and-by.
But good is good, always and everywhere,
Though black may steal into blue sky.

We have read from the leaves of an old-fash-
ioned book.

Of one in the glory unseen,
Whose gaze the poor seraphim dare not brook,
Before whom the heavens are unclear:
And the hope of immortals is in the thought
Of a Truth and a Love so high
That possible evils sulter them not—
No black in the blue of the sky.

"MAKE HOME HAPPY."

More than building showy mansions,
More than dress and fine array;
More than domes and lofty steeples,
More than station, power, and sway;
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each pleasure there.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam,
Or if roaming, still will ever
Cherish happy thoughts of home.
Such a home makes men the better,
Sure and lasting the control,
Home with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.

Foundations of Education.

HARRIET B. JAYNES.

Speaking of the three periods of
Wendell Phillips' life, preparation,
struggle, and victory, Joseph Cook says:
"His preparation extended from his
birth, or rather, from some generations
before it, to the Boston mob in 1835."

To Mr. Cook's statement add similar
views of eminent scientists, regarding
hereditary, adding also results of the
observations of thoughtful human-
itarians, and we have a foundation
stone for practical education.

Wendell Phillips began his career
with a prepared life, an inheritance
of ancestral merit of the highest type.
To this was subjoined "his boyhood in
the historic streets of Boston, his edu-
cation in a cultured home, and Boston
schools. Harvard university, and his
study and initial practice of law." It
is plain, except to the superficial ob-
server, that the stepping stones of his
true progress in education, in fact, the
corner stone, were laid by several antec-
edent generations. His, was the rich
fruitage of ancestral seed-sowing.

This thought of inheritance, with its
twin sister hygiene I wish to empha-
size as the basic principle in all broad,
upward progress in education. Mere
motion is not progress. Certainly one-
sided motion is not right progress.
When we think of the eighty millions
of dollars and upward, expended in our
country last year for education, mostly
mental—body and moral, largely left
out, we can understand that motion
may be a waste of energy, a loss of
ground.

Progress has been defined as "motion
from a fixed point, and towards a defi-
nite goal." No past is so great that it
contains all the truth, no future so
beautiful in anticipation, so rich in
promise, so grand in hopefulness, that
does not rest upon its past. And look-
ing from one toward the other, we find
no time for reverent truth seeking, for
persistent abandonment of sin, physi-
cal and spiritual, but the living
present, the vital now. As workers of
to-day it is our privilege to utilize, not
only the wisdom, but the errors of the
past; by the principal of selection to
aid not only the "survival of the fittest,"
but by a wise reading between the lines
to help in the regeneration of the un-
fittest. The progressive thinkers of the
present educational epoch, have made
the fixed point of our definition,
hereditary, with its fostering sister, hy-
giene; and the definite goal, a sound
mind in a sound body; a regenerated
soul in a pure temple.

The imagination must be held in
leash as this ideal future with all its
beautiful possibilities, its restful poises
fires the soul; for, with all the sci-
entific deductions of the last few years,
with all the demonstrated truths of the
harmony of physical and mental devel-
opment, with all the multiplied efforts
of gifted, intelligent workers to till
the human soil, and sow information
broadcast, between now and then lies
—not an unbridgeable gulf—but a
great progressive step. We catch the
prelude notes of the music of the grand
educational march coming to our ears
from the kindergartens where, "Dame
Nature" is busy with her babes culti-
vating every sense into refined exercise;

training every physical power,
quickening the perceptions in their
work of observing, comparing,
and contrasting. One of the truest
signs of progress is the recognition of
the fact that infancy, the first seven
years of child-life, is the most vital pe-
riod for the formative work of a true
education. Plato saw this and said:
"The most important part of education
is right training in the nursery." Free-
bel's work is a beautiful embodiment
of Plato's idea. One of his favorite
notions is "that education as culture,
has to do with children as human
plants, which are to be surrounded
with circumstances favorable to their
free development, to be trained by
means suitable to their nature. Its
purpose being to take the oversight of
children before they are ready for
school life; to exert an influence over
their whole being in correspondence
with its nature; to make them
thoughtfully acquainted with the
world of nature and of man, and to
guide their heart and soul in the right
direction.

Another note of cheer and progress
is that observant people are coming
to see that the education in the peo-
ple's schools is lacking in certain vital
elements. In the words of another:
"They fail to provide for a true physi-
cal culture, which, since health is
the capital of life, is the prime endow-
ment of every human being. They
fail mostly to provide any industrial
training. (We are happy to add just
here that the seed schools of reform
in this direction are planted.) Nearly
all men and a large majority of wo-
men must earn their daily bread. In
the absence of this practical training
all ranks of labor are crowded with
incompetent hands." And the house-
hold is not the least sufferer. We hope
the great things from the kitchen
gardens and training schools connected
with our National Woman's Christian
Temperance University.

Still another hopeful indication of
progress is the effort of scientific phi-
lanthropists to teach the practical Bi-
ble lesson that the sins of the fathers
are visited upon the children to the
third and fourth generations; also that
the virtues and graces of the parents
descend as a benediction upon their
posterity. This brings us back to our
fixed point.

A thoughtful physician has said:
"People are much inclined to ridicule
the press, as they term it, over the ad-
herence to hygienic laws. It is deemed
a great deal too much trouble to keep
these bodies in good order. Yet they
are expected to be always prepared for
activities. The machinist who would
thus use the most ponderous and en-
during machine would be considered a
madman." It is said that nothing less
than three generations of right living
will cure the race of its defects and de-
formities, unless we adopt the Ly-
curgan law that none but healthy,
mature persons shall become parents
of children. In that case the second
generation would be healthy but it is
to be feared the business of the census-
taker would languish. That this
patchwork of existence which we seek
to endure with more or less of resigna-
tion is not the pulsing, joyous life of
our God-given heritage most of us
know to our sorrow. "Real joy of exis-
tence has evaporated from the most of
humanity before they come into this
world," says Dr. Anna Ballard. Oliver
Wendell Holmes has quaintly said that
"Some people need to call the doctor
two hundred years before they are
born."

The terrible result of disregarded
physical laws is the inheritance which
comes to most.

Do you say "We know all this dark
side; it is the remedy we wish to hear
about?" We know of no remedy now,
but right living and a more careful
reproducing of the race. Constitu-
tions, like poets, are born, not made.
"The first consideration in child-life
says an eminent physician, is
to be well born, to come into the
world with a proper balance of
forces ready to combat the forces from
without, that are ever seeking to over-
come this equilibrium." A speaker at our
State institute of heredity and hygiene
said, "This generation, more than any
other, looks to motherhood for the sal-
vation of the race." Quickly to my
mind came the question, "Why not to
fatherhood as well?" And as quickly
followed the answer, "Because the
time is not yet come. Because the grand
uplifting of mind, soul, and purpose,
the baptism of courage and action, the
Pentecostal indowment of the Holy
Ghost, with its accompanying tongue
of fire, which came to woman in 1873-4,
as the earnest of the proclamation of
emancipation of humanity from vice
and crime, have not yet fastened with
a soul grasp sufficiently strong upon
man to break the shackles of policy,
the greed of gain, the lust of appetite.
A second time must salvation come to
man through woman." And so I saw
with clearer vision that to motherhood
is entrusted (humanly speaking) the
physical salvation of the race. Its
brooding, tender yearnings are not to
be left to grope in the twilight of in-
stinct, reaching out vaguely into the
darkness of ignorance, but in the crys-
tal light and purity of scientific, moral
and Christian knowledge are to be em-
bodied definite plan and action, looking
for specific results. It is not mere
theory but demonstrated fact, that a
large portion of inherited tendencies

may be overcome. Mothers are awak-
ing to this fact and rallying to the res-
cue.

The subject of hygiene dates back to
the twilight of mythology. Its history
begins with the tower of Babel. Hy-
giene is based upon climatical, chemical,
microscopical and biological knowledge.
It brings health, long life, happiness.
The hygiene text book is not yet writ-
ten: for hygiene is something back of
bad water, back of bad air, bad food,
improper clothing, foul surroundings.
It transcends chemistry, transcends
microscopy. It is more than biology.
It is good birth. Alas! if Diogenes
with his lantern sought in vain for a
wise man, will the philosopher of the
present, with his lamp of science, be
more fortunate in his search for a well
born man? We hope so (?) It is the
boast of Americans that they not
who were a man's ancestors, but who is
the man. Science is more aristocratic,
or, if you please, more just. She asks
what were his ancestors, and what in-
heritance they bequeathed to him. Our
judgments of people would often be
greatly modified could we glance back
along the lines of thought and action
of their progenitors. The universal
exorcism of Guiteau might be at-
tempted with at least pity when we
learn that his mother in feeble health,
overtaxed with care of an eccentric, ir-
ritable husband and a number of chil-
ren, feeling herself unequal to an ad-
ditional burden, bent all her thoughts
for the first three months of Guiteau's
existence to the accomplishment of his
destruction. His father's erratic tem-
perament, with his mother's three
months' continuous thought of murder
culminated in the monster who bea-
reaved our nation.

The boy Pomeroy is another instance
of cursed by his inheritance. During
his ante-natal life his mother had an
unnatural desire to see flowing blood,
visiting abattoirs for that purpose.
Can we wonder that the result of this
ignorant craving was a son who kills
for the pleasure of seeing blood? An
English gentleman, a member of par-
liament, being in a financial strait,
committed forgery to tide himself over
his difficulty. He had no intention to
injure the man whose name he used,
nor did he. He met the paper before
it matured with a self-congratu-
latory feeling that good, not
harm was the result of his
act. Nature gave a different de-
cision. During the period of intense
anxiety incident to the planning and
executing his crime, a son came into
being, in due time was born a beautiful
boy, with an unstained name, the fond
father said to himself as he hugged to
his heart with pride the deed which
had saved his financial credit. The
boy verged to young manhood, the
center of his father's fondest love and
ambition, when a pall of more than
midnight blackness fell forever upon
this father's cherished hopes, shrouding
his soul with life-long remorse as he
learned that he had bequeathed the
fearful inheritance of an inveterate
propensity for forgery to his much
loved son. Without murmuring, he
impoverished himself to pay the forged
paper, acknowledging in the bitterness
of his sorrow that as he had planted
so he must reap. Kleptomaniacs are of-
ten without doubt, the baleful fruitage
of strong coveting on the part of the
mother. It is said the babies of Eng-
lish beer-drinking mothers are never
sober. We have had abundant evi-
dence of the transmission of appetite
for stimulants and narcotics, and thank
God, we have, also, indubitable evi-
dence of the transmission of sturdy
virtues of mind bent toward the right,
of hearts facing the sunlight of truth.

Memory has been scientifically de-
fined as retained impressions on nerve
ganglia. Then every human faculty
is a reserved ganglionic impression.
Protoplasm is the simplest combina-
tion of matter which will produce life.
We are a mass of a protoplasm; each
cell is susceptible to various influences.
An influence exerted upon a parent
cell is transmitted to its subdivisions
and progeny. Hereditary is protoplas-
mic memory. A sad thing it is to have
a child cursed by its protoplasmic in-
heritance. But it is an inspiration to
know that while the scratch on the
green rind of the sapling is seen in the
gnarled, knotted oak of after years,
so also is seen the result of the prop
and the band, and the sunlight to the
bent swaying shoot in the tall fair tree
of later growth. Inheritance is mighty
but environment is also powerful.

Hygiene is the preservation of health
in its broadest sense, physical, mental,
moral, the cleanliness of hearts as well
as of hands." It includes a knowledge
not only of the functions and proper
care of the body, of foods and their
preparation, of clothing, exercise, pre-
vention of diseases but of our daily
habits of mind as well, of everything
that will tend to make our bodies what
they were designed to be, fit temples of
the Holy Spirit, our minds healthful
and vigorous, our souls in accord with
the kingdom of God.

A knowledge of ourselves body and
mind is the foundation of true educa-
tion.

The Midsummer Century story by
Ivory Black, the author of "Rose Mad-
der," which appeared in the May Cen-
tury. This is entitled "An Effect in
Yellow," and is also a story of Bohe-
mian artistic life in New York.

Shopping.

The other day I was obliged to wait
for an hour in a store while the good
man was intent upon some adjust-
ments to a plow. I sat and quietly
watched the many who came in to
purchase or "just to look," or be look-
ed at. I could not notice the contrast;
some came because they wished to
buy, asked for what they wanted,
bought it and went about their busi-
ness, as life seemed to them to mean
business. More than half of this
class were men. Then there were
some who knew not what they want-
ed, but seemed to depend upon the
clerks and friends to decide for and
assist them in their purchases. They
had no minds of their own, and when
their purchases were made, were not
satisfied but were ready to find fault
with clerks and friends for the deci-
sions they rendered. Some came with
a regularly made out bill of particu-
lars, and bought exactly what their
bill called for, even to a yard,
some came and asked for things that
they seemed to want but nothing
suited them, even though the polite
clerk showed them piece after piece of
the object sought. "This was not just
what they wanted; that they rather
liked, but the price was too high."

"One was too thick and the next too
thin, too wide or too narrow, any-
thing but just right. They would
call again," and the polite clerk
quietly bowed them out, and as
politely said "call again," though we
thought he meant "just come when I
am out, please." Then came the
woman who thought herself good on
a bargain, who asked the price of an
article and then said, "I can never buy
so much as that; I can get it for so
much less elsewhere. I will give you
so much for it," naming a price some-
what less, and then for fully 20 min-
utes she would banter and haggle
though the proprietor very gentle-
manly informed her they had but one
price and could take no less. Then
came the timid little girl that mamma
sent on an errand, she whispered so
softly for what she wanted, and then
looked shyly around for fear some one
heard her. We knew she had been
admonished not to loose her parcel or
her money for she removed every
thing from her pocket and put her
money in the very lower corner, grasp-
ing her parcel tightly in one hand,
and her little brother with the other
and went her way.

One thing impressed itself upon me.
So few counted their change; they took
what was given them and thought it
all right. Nearly every man counted
his change, but hardly a woman. I
could not think of a short lecture that
a teacher gave her pupils. She made
a practice of giving a short practical
lecture every Friday afternoon, and
one was upon shopping, and I think I
shall never forget it.

Always know what and how much
you want to purchase as nearly as you
can. If the article is for yourself use
your own judgment as to its suitabil-
ity, as you ought to know better than
any one else what you can afford. Be
cautious about giving advice to your
shopping companions in their pur-
chases, and never ask for what you
do not want, for no lady will be guilty
of such a breach of good manners, sim-
ply from idle curiosity to look at
articles. Always pay for what you
buy, and count your change.

MRS. PERRY MAYO.

"Our Girls."

I have just read in your issue of July
1st "Aunt Kate's" article, with caption
as above. Ah, yes! she knows, and by
sad experience, caused by poor health,
many of the ills that afflict not only
"Our Girls," but humanity in general.
She has told a little of the causes, the
remedies, and sounded a note of warn-
ing that all should heed, and may pro-
fit by it if they will observe, try to learn
and practice. None can know so well
as those who have had some experience.

What is applicable to our girls in re-
gard to habits that are detrimental to
health, may and does to a great extent
apply to our boys, and older people,
both men and women. All should
strive as best they may to learn how to
live in order to enjoy life at its best
and longest.

We are too apt to rely on those who
have set themselves up as teachers and
healers, thinking because they have
made it their business they know it
all.

They may know better than others,
but their efforts are often of little
avail, because people in general know
so little of how to render assistance by
helping themselves.

In order to be competent, to teach
children the right ways, parents must
know and must put their knowledge
in practice.

Young people need social amuse-
ments, but parents often allow them to
that careless and unrestrained extent
that is detrimental.

Dancing may be pleasant and
proper amusement, but is often
perverted to that extent that it be-
comes very pernicious. More often
than otherwise, it is indulged in to that
extent that the physical energies re-
ceive a shock from which they never
recover. And intemperance and vices
of the worst kind are often contracted
at our public balls.

I believe our young ladies have it in
their power to do as much, if not more
for the cause of temperance than all
our laws, if they will utterly refuse to
accompany a young man to a party if
aware that he uses intoxicants as a
beverage, and especially if he carry
a whiskey bottle in his pocket.

I tell you, girls, you have it in your
power to do a greater work for tem-
perance in this way, than all the laws
yet tried.

And to the young men I would say,
in your social amusements, avoid all
places where public devices for gam-
bling in any form are practiced, and
make the business of liquor selling
unpopular and unprofitable, by keep-
ing entirely away from them at all
times, and as for yourselves do not
learn to drink and you will not wish to.
Let all, of whatever sex, age or em-
ployment, try every day to learn and
teach something that will help make
people honest, industrious, temperate,
charitable; shun everything that has a
tendency to lead to habits that are bad;
seek to know and practice that which
will help all to do and enjoy whatever
will tend to the most and best enjoy-
ment, and make the world better by
having done that which will improve
us all.

C.

Grattan, Mich.

To "Witch Hazel."

I should have responded to your
criticism ere this, but I was not at
home when that number was received.
And then, again, you came after me
with such a "sharp stick," (your pen)
that it nearly took my breath away.
But I have recovered my wonted equi-
librium, and accept your criticism in
the same kindly spirit you sent it out,
really believing you did not mean more
than half you wrote. I imagine you
are like many others, talk on either side
of the question to suit the demand.
Your thrusts did not penetrate my coat
of mail. "Be sure you are right then
go ahead," and I took for my shield the
opinion of the majority of people whose
opinion is worth retaining. I am glad
I succeeded in stirring up a bee in
somebody's bonnet.

MYRA.

How The World is Filled with Made-Over People.

"Wanted—A girl to make over."
The above appeared in the advertis-
ing column of a city paper. It is so
indefinite that the reader is left to
imagination as to whether the girl is
wanted to make over as a wife, or a
seamstress, or merely to serve as a
model for some one whose training,
prejudices, bigotries and ambitions
are seeking for an educational outlet.
Every day some young man is look-
ing for a girl to make over. While
she is his sweetheart she is simply
perfect, but as soon as the honeymoon
is ended the making-over process be-
gins. It has its regular formulas, one
of which is like this:

"Did you make those biscuits,
Helen?"

"Yes, dear; they're not quite right,
but I am going to improve on them."
I supposed you knew how to make
bread when I married you."

"Why, Charlie! didn't I want to
wait a year on purpose to learn how
to cook, and you said you never cared
what you eat, and didn't want to
marry a cook, and all that?"

"Pshaw! never said such a word.
Give these bullets to the cat and kill
her. I'd give anything for one of my
mother's tea-rolls."

"Well, dear, I will write to her for
the recipe. I-I'll try hard to learn."
But a man who finds fault with
one thing will find fault with another.
It does not occur to the young hus-
band that his mother is 50 years old
and a farmer's daughter, and that he
married a school-girl who is as differ-
ent from the mother-stripe as he is
from the father-pattern. He is just
capable of expecting her to make au-
tumn and soap as his mother did.
Eventually he makes her over into
a nondescript that is neither a com-
panionable wife nor a comfortable
housekeeper. And his highest praise
is the mission of fault-finding.

David Copperfield tried the making-
over process on sweet, sunny little
Dora, his childwife. She tried to live
up to his kitchen and market require-
ments, but was glad to die and end a
condition so unsatisfactory.

Children are perpetually required to
make over. An original child is run
in a groove, fitted to another soul.
It is dwarfed and expanded at the ar-
bitrary will of parents, until it be-
comes an epitome of its father, mother,
uncle or cousin. These Gad-
grinds of learning incline the twig
in their way, give it their limited sky
to reach, and when it is no longer
a living branch of air and sunshine
and riotous life, point to it as the dry
stick of their grafting.

The world is full of made-over peo-
ple. A great number went early to
their graves, discouraged with the
demands made upon them.

"What shall I do to cure my young
daughter of laughing and looking in
the glass?" wrote a mother to a cele-
brated divine. And the answer came:

"Let her alone. Time and sorrow
will cure her of both, all too soon."

A popular novelist has depicted a
scene between a husband and wife,
where the wife wishes to take a
journey for her health.

"You don't want to travel," says the
considerate husband. "It will disagree
with you; traveling always disagrees
with me."

She urges a sea-voyage.
"You will be sea-sick—a sea-voyage
always makes me sea-sick." Etc. etc.
etc.

Made-over people, like made-over
clothes, are weak and unreliable. It
is no sign because John's father is a
shoemaker or a farmer that John will
be. He might do worse, but he may
do better. At any rate he has a right
to ascertain his own value and do
that best fitted for him. "Blessed,
thrice blessed, is the man who has
found his work, says Carlyle. "Let
him seek no other blessedness."

It is a responsibility the thoughtful,
capable soul will shrink from, that of
making over a human life. But the
narrow, unwise, bigoted theorist is
always willing to try his hand, on the
principle that "fools rush in where
angels fear to tread."

The Pest of Flies.

An Iowa lady writes to a journal
concerning her exemption from flies,
as follows: For three years I have
lived in town, and during that time
my sitting room has been free from
flies, three only walking about my
breakfast table, while all my neigh-
bor's rooms are crowded. I often con-
gratulate myself on my escape, but
never knew the reason of it until a
few days ago. I then had occasion to
remove my goods to another house,
while I remained on a few days longer.
Among other things removed were the
geraniums and calceolarias, which
stood in my window, being open to
its full extent top and bottom. The
boxes were not gone half an hour
when my room was as full of flies as
those of my neighbors around me.
This, to me, was a new discovery, and
perhaps it may serve to encourage
others, in that which is always a
source of pleasure, namely—window
gardening. Mignonette planted in
long, shallow boxes, placed on the
window sill, will be found excellent
for this purpose.

How to Keep Cool.

The food and drink most suitable
for summer use can be quickly named.
Use a minimum amount of fat and
heated food, but take care to use the
most nutritious, and digestible sub-
stances that can be commanded. Heat-
ed foods are best used at breakfast
time. Perfectly mature fruits used
raw, or fruit not quite ripe cooked.
Cold boiled ham, tongue or beef, good
bread and butter and good cold milk
makes suitable summer lunch. The
milk may be at times substituted by
cool lemonade. The two should, how-
ever, in no case be used together. The
clothing best adapted to hot weather
is loose garments of woolen fabrics, no-
tably flannel. This for the reason that
the material just named aids the evo-
lution from the surface of the body
before referred to. Wiping the face
hands, and arms with a cloth wet
with cold water, followed by drying
these surfaces gently, is at times very
grateful.

Simple Remedies for Common Ailments.

A pinch of common salt dissolved in
water will relieve a bee-sting.

Pains in the side are most promptly
relieved by the application of mustard.

To cure sneezing plug the nostrils
with cotton wool. The effect is instan-
taneous.

Broken limbs should be placed in a
natural position, and the patient kept
quiet until help arrives.

If an artery is severed, tie a small
cord or handkerchief tightly above it
until the physician arrives.

Seven or eight successive applica-
tions of the white of an egg will prove
most efficacious for a burn.

A good powder of snuff which will
cure catarrh is made of equal parts of
gum arabic, gum myrrh and blood
root.

Burns and scalds are immediately
relieved by an application of dry soda
covered with a wet cloth, moist enough
to dissolve it.

To cure earache, take a pinch of black
pepper, put it on a piece of cotton bat-
ting dipped in sweet oil, and place in
the ear and tie a bandage around the
head, and it will give almost instant
relief.

If your hands are badly chapped, wet
them in warm water, and rub them all
over with Indian meal; do this several
times, and then in the water used to
wash off the meal put a teaspoonful of
pure glycerine.

An excellent liniment for toothache
or neuralgia is made of half an ounce
each of oil of sassafras and oil of or-
iganum, one and a half ounces of tincture
of capsicum, and a half pint of
alcohol. Apply to the face on a flannel
cloth.

A Picture of Mrs. Gladstone.

[London Cor. Boston Herald.]

Let me in passing, speak a word of
Mrs. Gladstone. We are always cu-
rious to know something of the domestic
life of great men, and wish to know
if the wife has any part in the hus-
band's success. It is always said that
Mrs. Gladstone has been a help-mate
indeed. And one would be led to this
opinion from the sweet wife, motherly
expression of her countenance. Mrs.
Gladstone does not look older than
an American lady commonly does at
50. Her hair is almost black, and her
face is almost free of lines and
wrinkles. English women of the last
generation dress hideously, as the ma-
jority of the present generation do.
And Mrs. Gladstone, in respect of
dress belongs to both past and present.
She always looks dowdy. One can
not get over the feeling when seeing
her that she is of bourgeois origin.
If one did not know her one would as-
sume that she belonged to what is called
here the "shop-keeping class."
When she came into the chapel on
Sunday she was really a curiosity.
Her face is uncommonly sweet and
spiritual. Her smile tells the story of
a true and gentle heart. But—why
should any lady dress so barbarously?
The puffed-out hair, the big, ill-shaped
bonnet, with the old-fashioned spotted
veil; a long, rather dusty, velvet cloak
with wide fur trimmings and ungloved
hands, did not seem suitable to the
face. During the service when Mrs.
Gladstone removed her cloak, she put
on a light, creamy-knitted worsted
shawl, and then to me the picture of
odds and ends seemed complete.

A Hired Girl Wanted!

"Not by me; since using Zoa-Phora I
can do my own work. It is Woman's
Friend indeed." So say scores of wom-
en to-day. See advertisement in another
column.

Sold by all druggists.

