



## Horticulture.

### Flowers.

One feature to love, in these homes of ours,  
Should be a profusion of beautiful flowers.  
There's a legend of old that where angels have  
trod,  
And their light-tripping footsteps have pressed  
the bright sod,  
There the flowers spring up as the jewels of  
God.  
There was never a gem from famed Golconda's  
mine  
That could rival their wonderful tracery, fine,  
Or, ever so brilliant, their luster outshine.  
They will give us sweet counsel for sunniest  
hours,  
Or soothe and console us if ever storm lowers—  
The beautiful, delicate, many-hued flowers.

### A New Use For Pyrethrum.

The character and use of pyrethrum, though pretty well understood by our intelligent horticulturists, is not, I believe, as well known and appreciated as its merits deserve.

The powder sold under the several names, pyrethrum, buhoch, Persian insect powder, and Dalmatian insect powder, is simply the pulverized flowers and stems of two or three plants belonging to the genus *Pyrethrum*. The powder from any of the species, *P. roseum*, *P. corneum*, or *P. cineraria-folium*, is valuable, though that from the last named has been said by some to be the best. These plants are natives of Persia in Asia, and Dalmatia in Europe, hence the names Persian and Dalmatian powder. Now they are grown extensively in California, where the name *Buhoch* has been chosen as a sort of trade mark.

This powder, which has been proved to be an excellent insecticide, is non-poisonous to vertebrate animals, even though eaten; while to many insects it is very destructive, though it paralyzes or kills them simply by contact, and not by being taken as food. The active principle seems volatile, and so, old powder, especially when not kept closely confined in air-tight vessels, is apt to be partially or wholly worthless.

Pyrethrum seems to be most effective to destroy the higher insects. Thus most hymenoptera (bees, wasps, ants, saw-flies, etc.), diptera (two-winged flies) and many coleoptera (beetles), and some hemiptera (bugs), especially the plant and parasitic lice, are very susceptible to this insecticide. I have found that some beetles and many bugs are little affected by the use of this powder.

Pyrethrum may be applied by mixing with water, or as a powder. In the latter case it still remains effective when considerably diluted with flour—a fact not neglected by unprincipled vendors. The liquid mixture—a tablespoonful to two gallons of water—may be sprayed on to plants, or in stables and poultry houses, or may be rubbed directly on to animals being pestered by lice or flies. The powder may be dusted on to animals and plants by use of a bellows. In the same way it may be used in rooms to kill flies and mosquitoes, or, if preferred, as the dust is obnoxious to the neat housewife, it may be placed on papers in parts of the room.

Of late it has been found to be a merciful provision to rid our domestic animals of flies which are often so very annoying. This use not only affords great relief to the horses, but often nearly as much to the person who has to drive them. To use this insecticide for such purpose, put a small teaspoonful into a pint bottle of warm water, keep it tightly corked, and every two or three hours, as the case requires, sponge the horses off thoroughly on the legs, under the lower jaw, about the loins, and along the sides.

The great difficulty in the use of pyrethrum comes from the fact of its frequent adulteration, and worthless character, possibly from being long kept in open boxes, or simply wrapped in paper. This objection, however, is not without easy remedy.

In the first place, if we purchase buhoch, especially if we procure direct from G. N. Milco, Stockton, California, we shall be quite likely to secure a pure and fresh article, as he grows it extensively, and can hardly afford to send out an inferior article, even though he was minded to do so. It is easy to give our druggists his address, and to tell them of the nature of this article, so that they will keep it in air-tight vessels.

Another safeguard may be practiced as follows: Purchase a little, and try it in a room with house flies. If it kills thoroughly, then we know it is good; if not, it should be rejected, and a better article secured. Prof. W. W. Tracy says he has procured invariably good powder in Detroit, though he has purchased often, and of many different persons. This would indicate that with a little care a good article could be procured.—Prof. A. J. Cook, *Agricultural College, in Michigan Horticulturist*.

### Some Failures.

I once read in a reputable agricultural paper that mixing a small quantity of sawdust in the hill with potatoes at the time of planting would help the crop. I knew there was little manurial value in sawdust, and I could not see why the application should do good, but I made a careful trial with two different varieties, giving the same care and conditions as nearly as I could to the rows with sawdust and the rows without. The result

was that the yield of the rows which were left alone was considerably larger than the yield of the doctored vines.

"Bore a hole in a stump, fill with salt-petre, pour in water, plug up the hole, and allow the inflammable substance to penetrate the pores of the wood in all parts of the stump. Then in a couple of months take out the plug, put in coal oil, touch a lighted match to it and the stump will burn completely up."

This is the way the receipt read about four years ago, and I tried it with several individual stumps of different species of trees, and when the oil was burned up the fire stopped. Only the other day I saw this same old receipt floating down the current of time on the "patent outside" of a country paper.

I applied coal oil to squash vines to keep away the borer, but he came numerous and destructively. I sprinkled lime, ashes and soot upon the vines to make them uncomfortable for the striped bug and his larger and unfragrant friend, the stink bug. But the insects mocked my remedies to scorn. And then I planted castor oil beans as a discouragement to moles, but the cathartic principle of the plant was not sufficiently active to move them from the bowels of my garden and truck patch.

Of course I have planted the new apples and grapes and strawberries that are praised so lustily and found them not so good as many of the older ones. I drew the line, however, at the remedies for swine plague and hen cholera and other animal ailments that I see repeated every week somewhere. My neighbor has more faith than I and, therefore, he has dosed his hogs with arsenic and killed them a little deader than the cholera could have done.

Now these failures are reported (1) to warn readers not to believe all they see in the papers, and (2) more particularly to suggest that agricultural papers ought to be more careful what they recommend. Many of us farmers have no great breadth of education. We are eager to learn and we believe what is told us by those who should be authorities. It destroys our reverence for science when we find that our papers can not be trusted.—*Donald, in Philadelphia Press*.

COMMON land plaster is a sure protection to melon and cucumber plants, if sprinkled on while the dew is on them, and if put on as fast as needed. We find finely sifted coal ashes mixed with plaster—half of each—just as good as pure plaster. Lime should not be used, as it kills the plants. Boxes 12 to 15 inches square, open top and bottom, and 8 to 10 inches high, are an excellent protection against insects, as well as cold spells of weather.

## Communications.

### In the Northwest.

IX.

Dayton is a beautiful village of some 2,000 people situated in the heart of the great grain region of eastern Washington. It has churches, schools, newspapers, banks, etc., and till this spring enjoyed the distinction of being the terminus of the O. R. & N. R. R. That road is now, February, '86, built on to Pomeroy. The building of this road contrasts strongly with that of others. The country through which it is passing has long been settled by the hardy pioneers, who have so developed its resources that capital sees a good investment in building a road to carry off their products and bring the productions of other climes to their doors. No land grants are needed, no subsidy required, no government aid solicited. The business of the country has reached that point that a railroad is needed to facilitate it, and the railroad comes. Already three separate movements are on foot to build roads to Lewiston, and on to the prairies of the Clearwater—a fitting rebuke to the old argument that the road must first be constructed at great expense and operated for years at a loss in order to build up the country. To be sure the first settlers have a hard time of it till the road comes; yet in a community where all are conditioned alike there is a mutual sympathy and sprightliness that dulls the pain of poverty and leads one to overlook the disadvantages under which he lives. It is only when one is educated by experience to the benefits of the good things of modern inventions that he keenly feels their absence. And really the benefits derived from the construction of railroads in the west may be considered of a doubtful nature. Thus when the freight for all this region came overland by bone and muscle, bone and muscle was paid for it. Wages were good; everyone could readily find something to do. Now iron and steel do the work, and iron and steel is paid for it, leaving bone and muscle to starve or "tramp."

The city of Ogden, Utah, is a good illustration. Before the C. P. was built to it men got good wages; everybody was busy; money was plenty; merchants got good profits, and trade was brisk. Great freight trains, hauled by flesh and blood that had to be fed, clothed and sheltered, gave employment to all. Now the screech of the locomotive takes the place of the crack of the driver's whip; prices have fallen to the eastern standard; merchants ruined because trade has left; and the mass of

humanity that was wont to earn and spend money there is gone. Where fifty men labored before the road was built, an engineer, a fireman, a conductor and two brakemen are all that are now found. But this state of affairs is not confined to this one industry. The same change is noticeable in every branch of labor. Fifty people in a New England factory take the place of five hundred shoemakers in various parts of the country. One man on a Dakota ranch produces as much grain as did fifty men in Michigan twenty years ago. What will the idle flesh and blood do when cold iron and steel operated by a few brains does all the work of the country?

But let us not digress. The solution of such problems depends upon our power to adapt ourselves to circumstances. Let us continue our journey, for we are now bound for that country famed for its scenic wonders—the valley of the Columbia. We reach Walla Walla in the night, a bright moonlight night, and stay only a short time. Here is located a military post. The town is one of the oldest in the region and has a population of 3500. It supports a daily paper and has all the exponents of a modern American city. Westward again. The bright moon enables us to note that the country is thoroughly settled, good farm houses and outbuildings, with the fields separated by board, rail and hedge fences.

Wallula is the point of junction with the Northern Pacific. Here we turn southwestward and rouse up only at Umatilla to catch a glimpse of the great, silent Columbia, here seeming over a mile wide.

Daylight finds us at The Dalles. What a peculiar place it is! Above here the river is a mile wide and twenty feet deep; here it seems to be twenty feet wide and a mile deep, literally turning on its side to cut its way through the Cascade range of mountains. Great masses of lava rock are strewn about in every conceivable shape, leading one's mind back to the time when Nature was sporting with mountains and rivers and seas, leaving this narrow canyon between giant hills through which the great river rushes madly on its way to the sea. As we start again down the river we are fully alive to the grandeur of the scene. The track is on solid rock, the vertical walls of the mountain side extending high above us. Anon a gulch is crossed through which flows a mountain brook. There! what is that? A white oak, *quercus alba*, I declare; the first one seen since leaving the Great Lakes! But not that giant trunk and beautiful symmetry of outline attained by your Michigan trees. The sight of it carries me back to the beautiful woods on the home farm, and I am led to picture the grand old black and white oaks and the stately hickories of my boyhood days, and through their trembling leaves I catch the silvery sheen of the placid little lake beyond. The memories awakened by this insignificant apple-tree-like oak drown the noise of the rushing train and cast miles of this mountain scenery into oblivion. We are roused by an announcement of "Mt. Adams in sight!" Where? Away off there to the right, across the river, over the tops of the lesser tree-covered mountains we see the hoary head of the giant glistening in the genial September sun, its form seeming to indicate that it is stooping under the weight of years and the snow and ice they have placed upon it.

We pass the Cascades—the falls of the Columbia—where the river rushes pell mell down the mountain side over, around and among the huge boulders, defying the strongest boat and the most adventurous captain. These two places—The Dalles and Cascades—are the only obstructions to navigation from the sea to the very heart of the "Inland empire." The Government has begun work on locks at the Cascades, but if no more speed is made in the future than in the past, generations will pass away before anything practical will be accomplished. It should seem that such a great river as this, with the depending population numbering a quarter of a million might receive the Congressional attention bestowed on some Big Sandy creek down in little West Virginia. As it is, the people of a country as large as a half dozen West Virginias are left to the mercy of a heartless railroad corporation for ingress and egress to the sea, alongside a waterway second only to the Mississippi.

Clouds arise and we fail to see Mt. Hood on the south; but a stop of fifteen minutes at Multnomah Falls amply repays us. A brook comes babbling among the fir trees on its way to the Columbia and just before reaching its destination leaps a distance of 800 feet. There are two falls in fact, the first falling nearly to the bottom, then flowing a few feet and plunging down the remaining distance. The first fall is so great the whole body of water becomes spray; it reaches the rocks below. A rustic bridge spans the chasm directly over the lower fall. Near here every winter snow slides and land slides barricade the track for weeks at a time.

On again and we soon arrive at the metropolis of the northwest—Portland.

### From My Diary.

THE DESPISED ADJECTIVE.  
The Creator undoubtedly might have

made this world without beautifying it with flowers; but undoubtedly it would have been a much less happy and enjoyable world than it is. That He who made this world was no despiser of ornament and beauty, His works attest. But as regards man's work beauty and ornament have their use and abuse, like many other things that he has to do with.

The editor says, "We've no space for ornament; write your article, then condense it to one-half the space, then go over it again, till you have reduced it to the mere pith of your subject." "Write your article," says the literary critic, "then in going over it for correction draw your pen through all the adjectives. It is a good rule on the whole; if the question lay between adjectives and no adjectives, unquestionably we should vote for none." Yes, and we would add, would not this retrenchment improve the style of many of our writers, and would not the average school-girl be just as well off without the adjective? Did not Homer write the grandest poetry of any age without adjectives? Did not Cæsar put his Gallic wars into imperishable history without them, and has not Grant, who in more than this regard is like Cæsar, put his personal memoirs into the best of history without adjectives? Indeed, says the despiser of all ornament in writing, the best bits of description in these days rarely depend on a mere adjective. Would any modern poet be satisfied by simply saying of a place, as Homer did, that "around grew poplars?" No; the modern poet would spend hours in finding appropriate adjectives to describe the poplars. He, like the modern writer, says our critic, does not study his subject so much, as how to present and describe it, trying, like the man in Aristophanes, to think of something ingenious to say about smoke. Now this line of criticism, so far as it relates to redundancy of words and all that in writing, is useful and may do much good. But it is usually the "prentice hand" with the pen, that clouds the meaning of the sentence with adjectives. When we have such a master of English as Corbett the adjective finds its right place. A brush and a pot of paint do not make a painter. One must know how to lay it on. Neither does a dictionary with pen, ink and paper make a writer; one must know how to write English correctly. Cobett's verbal repertory was rich in adjectives. "Never was there such a wealth of invective at the command of man as was owned by him. Out of the innermost recesses of the English language he drew epithets and utterances that had slept for centuries." And his epithets, unerring as Teucro's arrows, went straight to the mark. Then what transcendent nonsense is the advice of the literary critic to draw your pen through all the adjectives. Why, Cobett made it the most effectual word in the English language. It was a "javelin of rhetoric in his hands, a most fearful weapon turned against the Prince Regent and the ministers and all the opposition leaders in Parliament." We instance Cobett because as a writer of pure English he stands almost unrivalled. Strike out his adjectives and you destroy hundreds of passages in his writings that might be quoted as masterpieces of diction. It is true that a love of the adjective is a kind of literary will-o-the-wisp that leads the young writer, and sometimes the older one, into extravagant displays of their descriptive powers. But are we to put the adjective under ban because the use of it is abused by some writers? They are a necessary part of things. There are adjectives that stick to things and seem like qualities. They are to the writer what color is to a Rubens. If one's object in writing is merely for display—"to drive a substantive and six"—that trick of rhetoric will soon expose itself. It is the ambitious rhetorician that is usually governed by a desire for fine writing. But when a Macaulay makes rhetoric subservient to truth we have words fitly chosen which are like apples of gold in pictures of silver. We have compared words to color. A writer is a painter with words. Hence a Macaulay, like a literary Claude Lorraine or Rubens, knows how to lay on the verbal coloring. A man who has the greatest command of words may not be the best writer, but he who best understands words and how to fitly arrange them into sentences, is he who succeeds best with the pen. Dickens was so charmed with one of his literary staff that he asked him one day how he had acquired so admirable a manner. "The fact is, Mr. Dickens," the contributor replied, "there are a great many words I do not understand, a great many I can not spell, so that I am forced to use a simple set of words." This was the secret of his success—simple words fitly arranged into sentences.

But in reading some of our popular writers, one feels like drawing his pen not only through the adjectives, but through whole phrases and passages of their productions. In a leading sentence of one of our well-known magazine writers I lately counted one hundred and sixteen words. I tried several times to read through this interminable sentence, but lost its meaning every time before I got halfway through. The noun not only lost its verb, but adverbial phrases seemed strayed or lost from any verbal connection, thus clouding the writer's meaning, till you felt as if you were groping your way through a mental fog.

V. B.

### Banner Mountain.

This morning I started out to visit old Banner Mountain about five miles east of this city—came winding through woods and over mountain rivulets and up on the mountain side road till I reached the foot of Old Banner where it seemed to assume a desperate identity. Here I crossed quite a stream that was dashing its way down among the rocks, and I at once commenced the steeper ascent for the top far out of sight by reason of small trees on its side. Did not find it very fatiguing; and now here I am at the top of Old Banner.

My writing table is an old rock—the highest peak—shaded by an old scraggy oak. 'Tis here I scribble this to you. Old Banner Mountain top is up about four thousand feet above the ocean. My view reaches out in various directions from twenty to forty miles over mountain tops and into valleys, deep and rugged; white far off to the east a more lofty range of the Sierra lifts its snowy peaks far up amid the clouds.

This is truly a mountainous section; mountain succeeds mountain just a little lower than where I stand reaching away for twenty miles or more to the more elevated ranges.

It must have been a rather exciting time when old Nature fired up her chemical laboratory and lifted up this Sierra range of mountains. I wish you were here beside me to gaze on this scene, for it is useless to attempt to describe its beauty and grandeur as now spread out before me, while arched overhead is the brightest of clear blue skies. The melting snow of these mountains furnishes soft, pure water for many a sparkling stream that goes dancing down the rocky glens. In many places where they had tunneled the mountain side for mineral came forth a cool streamlet very refreshing to imbibe and linger by, as the thermometer stands 88° in the shade.

Many places are in view where mining is carried on, and where millions of gold have been taken out and yet more millions still remain. One mine and mill just below on the side of this mountain has done extensive work in extracting the precious metal.

Water is a necessity in all mining operations here. I can but imperfectly describe to you the manner by which this is obtained. The mountain streams are taken out far up and conveyed by ditches on the side of the mountains, and by flumes from one mountain side to another, over deep gullies—in this manner for miles, sometimes fifty or more. The water is taken out by side ditches or iron pipes as needed on the way for irrigating or mining purposes.

But I must take one more look from this old granite rock and then hasten my steps to the city below, for friends are awaiting my return who had not the pluck and muscle to bear me company here. And now while I take a last look far over eastward I fancy I see a cyclone marshalling its fury on the fair plains of Iowa.

But here I go to the realms far below, and as I linger by the rollicking stream gather flowers of beauty rare.

EMMONS BUELL.

Nevada City, Cal., June 9, '86.

### Impatience.

The American people are characterized by nothing more striking than a spirit of impatience. Every thing is sought to be accomplished with a rush of enthusiasm. No horse is fast enough and no price scarcely too great for the fastest. We want fast steamboats and fast trains and the lightning is almost too slow to bring us the news. And what is true in this respect is true in every department of life. No delay is scarcely tolerable and were it not for their ingenuity and skill, this spirit would be disastrous in the extreme. But a kind Providence seems to have tempered one with the other, so that when the mountain is reached if it cannot be scaled a path is sought around it, and if this is not practicable, skill bores through it and every obstruction gives way until the end is reached. But unhappily for this spirit there are conditions in the events of life where long perseverance and enduring patience are requisite to success. And right here thousands of good workers otherwise, in a good cause break down and utterly fail. They become petulant and gall and chafe, and then comes faultfinding, crimination and re-crimination, and not unfrequently a finally going over completely to the enemy. There is hardly any reformatory measure before the people to-day but would long ago have been carried, had those who enthusiastically embraced it been steadfast from the beginning. It was this spirit of patience and indomitable perseverance in our illustrious hero that brought us safely through our conflict. Others flashed up with greater brilliancy for a time, but soon went out in comparative obscurity.

We have reached a point in our social and political condition that requires the greatest care and patience, and if these are not exercised a state of anarchy is upon us that is hardly paralleled in history.

The grievances of the working class are great and demand redress and to this end organization is an imperative necessity; but so far the work of a peaceful solution is only begun. The source of our grievances should be clearly defined and diligently placed before the people and the necessity of



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### The Grange and K. of L.

Resolved, By the Bruce and Armada Grange, No. 657, that we condemn the action of the State Grange in appointing a committee to confer with a committee of the Knights of Labor for the purpose of forming a union with the K. of L. and sympathize with them in the object of their organization, and that we, as a Grange, have no sympathy with the K. of L., and emphatically condemn the late strike and the acts of violence and outrage ensuing from it; and we are opposed to any union with labor organizations.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send the above resolution to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

The above resolutions were undoubtedly adopted in good faith and presumably for the good of the Order. Before we endorse this first resolution, however, let us be quite sure the Grange was clear-headed on the subject about which it has expressed its opinion and placed that opinion on record. We think if before the adoption of this resolution some member had read from the VISITOR of April 1st the resolution adopted by the State Grange, and the subject had been coolly discussed, some one would have moved to lay the above resolution on the table, and when once there it would have remained in undisturbed peace.

For a dozen years we have been as proud of the "Declaration of Purposes" of the Patrons of Husbandry as we have of the Declaration of Independence so much beloved by the good people of the United States. The objects expressed in the resolution of the State Grange, which has been condemned by our Brothers and Sisters of No. 657, are almost word for word from that unexcelled document, honored by every true Patron.

As we have said before, so say we again, the action of the State Grange was in no way harmful if accepted for just what there was in it and of it, and no more. No harm can come of it without the misrepresentations of the news-mongers of the State, accepted as true by Patrons who have ample opportunity to know the facts. Now we don't propose to stand by and have the action of the State Grange misrepresented without a protest, and the best argument we can present is the resolution itself, with its objects fully expressed. Here is the wicked work and all there was of it except the appointment of a committee:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Master of the State Grange, to confer with a like committee from other labor organizations having in view the following objects:

- To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among the laboring classes.
- To foster mutual understanding and co-operation.
- To maintain, inviolate, our laws; to hasten the good time coming when every working man may sit under his own vine and fig-tree and enjoy the just reward of his labor.
- To adjust, as far as possible, any differences that may occur between capital and labor by the peaceful means of arbitration.
- To oppose communism and agrarianism as these terms are generally understood and accepted.
- To oppose peaceably with our united power the tyranny of monopolies.
- To see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will stand unflinchingly by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principle which should characterize every citizen; that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, reserving the right of all to unite with any party that will best carry out their principles.

Now what is there so very bad in this to alarm our Brothers and Sisters of No. 657. This don't say anything about "forming a union with the Knights of Labor," and we think there will be time enough to "kick" when the State Grange has invited Patrons to do something that the said Patrons do not approve.

Our friends of Bruce and Armada

Grange "condemn the late strike and the acts of violence and outrage ensuing from it," which simply shows that they are in accord with all other Patrons everywhere, or at least as far so heard from.

Now the State Grange of Michigan has always been a very conservative body. We have never heard of its trying to do so foolish a thing as to try to marry or give in marriage, and we have been quite intimately acquainted with her history for some time—more than a dozen years. In all this time we have never known of her coquetting with any other organization, and from the sober tone of this quoted resolution we can hardly pardon any one for bringing such an accusation against her.

The State Grange as a representative body reaffirmed its approval of the noble principles enunciated in its Declaration of Purposes by the adoption of the resolution which we have quoted, and if the Patrons of Michigan don't go any faster than the State Grange they will have no occasion to fear "entangling alliances."

### Charities.

From Hon. J. J. Wheeler, of East Saginaw, Michigan's Corresponding Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, we have a circular with program for the 13th session of this National organization. As its name indicates the gentlemen and ladies composing this assembly are engaged in a work of genuine philanthropy, vastly important to the whole people.

In the progress of our civilization and the concentration of population we find the percentage of the dependent and criminal class is all the while on the increase. In every village of any importance we find benevolent organizations of some sort or kind—small, feeble, often receiving their inspiration from only one or two noble, large-hearted women, with usually temporary relief the sole object attempted. Little is thought of attempting to reach the source and eradicate or check the causes of the dependence which commands our sympathy and attention.

This national organization represents helpful sympathy on a higher plane, with a broader field of observation, and brings to the general subject the statistical facts of history with the observation and experience of men and women who have devoted time and thought to this department of our civilization.

The following mention of some of the subjects to be discussed indicates the scope of the work which is to occupy the time and attention of this body of thinkers, many of whom have been long identified in one way or another with the general objects of this Conference which meets in the city of St. Paul on the evening of the 15th of July and continues until the evening of the 21st of July. The subjects named are not all that we find in the program, but are sufficient to give the reader a good idea of the objects of this conference of educated people. Papers read and subjects discussed:

- Administration of Poor Houses and Jails.
- The System of Charities of the Catholic Church.
- The Kindergarten and the Home.
- The Reform School of To-day—Its Objects and Possibilities.
- The Pardoning Power—or the Power to Pardon.
- Progress of Prison Reform.
- Preventive Measures for Children too Old for the Kindergarten.
- The Children of the State.
- Trampery—Its Causes, Present Aspects, and some suggested remedies.
- Individual Charity.
- Education and Care of the Physically Defective.
- Relations of Education and Industry to Crime and Pauperism.
- Immigration and Migration.
- Communities on Pauperism, Crime and Insanity.
- Are the Present Emigration Laws Beneficial?

There is no one thing more obviously true to every person who has given any attention to the subjects embraced in this program than the fact that we have almost everything yet to learn in the social and municipal regulation of society, to provide against pauperism and crime on the one hand, and for it on the other. To make real progress in this line of work involves the best acquaintance with human nature in its elementary conditions, such as few men attain to, and the power to impress conclusions with reasons therefor upon one's fellow men.

To the practical business man there often seems more sentiment than sense in much of the fine writing of the scientific philanthropist.

For our part we welcome these organized efforts to ameliorate the condition of humanity, and we believe the more the work is examined, discussed and criticised by those who are not of them the better.

WE HAVE lived in Michigan 55 years and at Schoolcraft nearly all this time. Do not think we ever before saw wheat cut and in the shock on the 25th of June. With machines, when there is really less occasion for haste, wheat is cut earlier than when it was cut with cradles 25 years ago. There is a very wide range in the crop in south-western Michigan, running all the way from good for nothing to a heavy crop, averaging altogether little more than half a crop.

### Forestry Congress.

A circular from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, gives notice of the fifth annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress in the city of Denver in September next. This is the first meeting called away from the wooded states of the East to the treeless plains of the great West. The subject of Forestry is second to few others that affect civilization and we are glad to know there is a national organization. It has commenced its work none too soon.

Go through Northern Michigan and witness the wholesale destruction of her splendid forests—the growth of centuries—and we are led to enquire whether the American Congress by the imposition of a tax of two dollars per thousand feet on foreign lumber is not aiding and abetting in this work of destruction. There may be wisdom deep and profound in establishing emigration agencies and inviting foreigners to come to this country and occupy our lands and offer them inducements to do so. It may be statesmanship to invite Canadians to come to Michigan every winter and aid in the destruction of our forests. But it looks to us as though the whole thing was in the interest of a few dozen pine land owners, who have made haste to get rich at the sacrifice of the best interests of this generation and the next of our own people. We hope the action of this National Forestry Congress will be such as to attract the attention for a brief hour of our national lawmakers to the importance of this matter of Forestry in its climatic, sanitary and financial effect upon the present and future generations of the American people.

A general invitation is extended to all who feel an interest in this subject, and with reduced railroad fares, this will present a fine opportunity for persons to take a run to Denver.

The papers to be presented and discussed are the following:

1. Relation of forests to water supply.
  2. Methods of management for a natural renewal of Rocky Mountain forests.
  3. Methods of tree planting in arid regions and the plains.
  4. Profits of forest culture.
  5. Possibilities and aims of Forest Experiment Stations.
  6. State and National Forest Legislation.
- For further information address Bernhard E. Fernow, Washington, D. C.

### Children's Day in Michigan

Like the Grange itself, is an established institution. Every one who reads the reports which we have published will not only agree with us but will commend the institution as every way worthy of patronage.

Some Granges neglected to regard the proclamation of the Worthy Master and had no celebration. Well, it is a common thing for people to beat themselves, and we suppose Patrons—Granges—have the same right to do that thing that other people have. But we venture the assertion that some of these Granges who had no Children's Day this year will be prompt next year in attending to this matter. If the children of their jurisdiction hear these reports read there will be no escape.

There is one thing these Granges that had no Children's Day should learn and that is this: They have lost an opportunity for profitable enjoyment that they cannot recover. Some wise one has said "The moment lost is lost forever." More than half mankind have yet to learn that an opportunity lost is lost forever. It is true another of like kind may come, but it is not the same. Those who are practically wise seize upon every chance of reasonable enjoyment within their reach that does not involve too great sacrifice.

We predict that Children's Day will be better observed next year in Michigan than it was this.

### Sheep, Wool and Wheat.

In a recent editorial we insisted that farmers could not afford to abandon wool and mutton. That wool at 25 cents was better than wheat at current prices.

It is certainly an anomalous condition of things for the farmers of a country favorable to the production of a staple article, enough of which has never been produced to supply the demands of its people, to discontinue producing that particular article of which the country has not enough, and persist in producing another staple for which the country is no better adapted, and of which it has an excess. But this is the relation that sheep-husbandry has borne to wheat raising for the last two years.

State statistics show fewer sheep each year. We are sorry to see this as it means if persisted in that farms will deteriorate, and more noxious weeds and brush thrive in fence corners. As the price of wool for the last half of June has been better than farmers expected, and

the price of wheat for the first half of 1886 has been less than for many years, we hope that Michigan farmers will think better of this branch of farming—plow less, sow less wheat, have better and larger pastures, hire less labor at present prices, keep more stock, or if no more, keep what they have better, and we think that at the end of three or five years their lands will be improved and their pecuniary condition suffer no loss by adopting this course. Who says nay?

PERHAPS there is one feature in this bogus butter fight that has not received the attention it deserves. Assuming the claim set up by the bogus butter makers is true, that the product is absolutely pure, clean and healthy, who besides the manufacturers of the bogus goods is benefited? Not the poor man who eats it for he pays the price of common butter for the fraud, and so far as his interest goes he might just as well buy genuine butter.

It is claimed that the market for the best creamery butter is really advanced by the manufacture of the bogus article, as a certain per cent. of good creamery butter is necessarily used to give the butter flavor to the fraud.

The dairyman has to compete with the fraud with the chances all against him. Give the dairyman the market as of old and his butter sells on its merits. Now it must come to the highest standard to be used to give character to a fraudulent article, or failing in this it goes to the bottom and competes with butterine.

The merchant now has two classes of buyers—those who take the gilt-edged creamery and those who take what is left—all under the name of suspected goods.

Judge Sadler, of Cumberland County, recently called the constables before him in open court and, after reading the law to them and informing them that it was their duty to return any liquor seller of whose violation of the law they had any knowledge, notified the officials that any who were brought before him for neglect of duty in this particular need expect no mercy from him.—Tribune, Altoona, Pa.

Michigan judges don't do things that way very often or if they do we do not hear of it.

We often hear it said that the enforcement of law depends entirely on public sentiment, and there is much truth in the statement. The language used by this Pennsylvania judge would soon grow up a public sentiment if it found a practical application to a few delinquent ministerial officers.

It is unfortunately true that our constables, justices of the peace and prosecuting attorneys do not look upon it as a part of their official duty to require of the citizen obedience to law. They recognize no official duty on their part until some citizen makes complaint.

This class of officers would learn a valuable lesson if some of Judge Sadler's medicine was administered to them occasionally.

A MISTAKE somewhere by somebody credited to Mrs. J. W. S. that very excellent article in the last number of the VISITOR headed *Teaching Machines*. While Mrs. J. W. S. might well be proud of the article she insists that P. S. Fox, of Athens, Calhoun Co., is entitled to the honor and we are glad to make the correction. All school officers and patrons of schools should read that article and if it was read at Grange meetings it might set some people to thinking, and perhaps talking, who have an interest in schools but have a very poor way of showing it.

UNDER the head of "Schemes and Schemers" will be found a most excellent article from a farmer of Washtenaw County, a part of the State more thoroughly and successfully worked by organized seed and grain swindling companies than any other. Don't fail to read the article; save it to give to a neighbor whenever one of these swindling agents invades your neighborhood.

THE bogus butter bill, as it passed the House, fixed the tax on imitations of butter at five, instead of ten cents a pound, as named in the original bill; and the Senate is still wrestling with the subject. If they were dependent on a direct vote of the people for their places, we could safely count on the passage of the bill.

WE reprint in this number the report of the committee appointed by the State Grange at its last session on the wool interests of the country with the names of the committee attached. These were inadvertently omitted in the last issue by the compositor.

BEFORE another issue wheat will all be cut. We want from every part of the State a brief report of the probable yield for our Jottings page.

KEEP pushing the subscriptions to the VISITOR. Giving up work because of dry weather is poor farming.

REPORT of a special committee appointed at the annual session of the State Grange, December, 1885:

"Farmers of Michigan view with amazement the continued effort in Congress to ruin the business of wool growing among them, which it has taken years of intelligent breeding and care to build up. In three years since the last reduction of the tariff on wool, the price of wool and sheep has steadily declined, and during the last year the number of sheep in our State has lessened more than one hundred thousand, with a prospect of a still further reduction of the price year.

"The history of the laws affecting the duties on wool and its products has proved that neither the continuation of evil following a reduction, nor the prosperity resulting from an increased duty, are at once felt in the consequences sure to proceed from the change. The reduction of 1883 gave a new impulse to foreign wool production, and the effect is now felt in the vastness of the importations of both wool and manufactured goods. Every fleece of wool and every skein of yarn that arrives takes the place of a fleece and a skin that should be furnished by our farmers and factories.

"The effect of free wool will be to sustain and maintain a market in the United States wholly in the interests of the owners of vast flocks on the boundless plains of perennial pastures of a hemisphere remote, and to reduce the income of every farmer, and to lessen the value of every farm where flocks of sheep have heretofore been a source of moderate profit.

"Simple justice to the farmer demands that the tariff of 1867 be again restored with a guarantee of perpetuity instead of the antithesis of wool and its products being admitted duty free."

G. M. TROWBRIDGE,  
A. C. GLIDDEN,  
R. W. FREEMAN.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT and Henry Cabot Lodge have written two papers on "Cross-Country Riding in America," which will appear in the July Century, with numerous illustrations. An interesting illustrated feature of this number is "A Day in Surrey with William Morris," by Emma Lazarus. Mr. Morris's socialistic views regarding capital and labor are fully explained in a letter from him, and the subject is continued by a Western manufacturer, Mr. E. L. Day, and by a New York printer, Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne. Mr. De Vinne points out some of the difficulties in the way of co-operation.

MICHIGAN Railroads will sell half fare return trip tickets covering July Fourth.

## Giant Clothing Co.

### YOUR SURPRISE

will know no bounds when you see our Suits at

**\$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$9.00 and \$10.00.**

They are marvels for the money and cannot be duplicated in the State for anything like the same figures.

### Hot Weather Garments

We are showing in every grade, style

and quality at prices guaranteed to please you.

### Great Activity Prevails

—IN OUR—

### CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

owing to the Steel Cross-bow Target

Guns we are giving away with each boy's suit.

## GIANT CLOTHING CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Schemes and Schemers.

Long before Darwin and the new school of evolutions had proclaimed the doctrine of the survival of the fittest the principles of the same law had been taught the Judean peasants: "To him that hath to him shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he seemeth to have." No matter what obstacles may seem to be in the way, the skeletons of the impecunious slide as regularly and as un-

out of the capital of farmers who now hold the bonds of the several companies and no pretense is made of anything else, the fact being screened a little by the use of the seed and grain. Ward disguised his operations by claiming to pay his dividends from the profits of the business; a disguise so thin that shrewd business men readily saw through it and gave due warning even to General Grant himself, who attracted by the supposed large profits refused to believe until too late.

The question is often raised; will those farmers who come last into the ring, and whose bonds cannot be raised, be compelled to pay their notes especially if held by a third person--will they be collectable? In conversation with some of the best lawyers in the country the reply is, you know as much as any one, and the question is in some respects new and must go into the courts to be decided. But notes obtained by fraud are not collectable personally, some of the best lawyers are of the opinion that their collection will not be sanctioned by the courts.

If we have found as a means of distributing seed this method unsatisfactory and impracticable, and financially and legally the foundations baseless, we can say with added emphasis, the institution of its morals has no part in that priceless precept, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." For who believes but that this strange bubble will collapse surely suddenly? Yet we find scores of farmers cheerfully recommending their brothers to try their hand in the business, giving the assurance of their word as men of honor that they believe all to be safe as well as extraordinarily profitable. If there is a farmer open to the indictment, I conjure him to stop and give himself a private self-examination and see if the root of the evil is not in the desire to obtain more than his share of the good things of life and saddle the labor and the pains of their production on some one else.

It is written, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Though every one wants as much bread with as little sweat as possible, yet beware lest it be embittered by the leaven of remorse. We can not tamper with honor, integrity and justice, without reaping the bitter fruits of shame and that sense of abandonment which shadows the pathway of wrongdoing. And now may we not hope much from the good sense and prudence and that shrewd calculation, which qualities, though they may not so well excite our admiration as some of the nobler virtues, yet challenge our respect when unmasking fraud and revealing the ashes and dust beneath the golden rind of the dead sea fruit?

GEO. McDOUGAL.

The first organization which appeared here was styled the Bohemian Oat Association. Every purchaser of seed from a member, and in compliance with the rules of the Association, became himself a member and was entitled to a bond from the Association, signed by their Superintendent, containing a pledge to sell, of the crop he should raise, double the number of bushels purchased by him; the price of the grain to be ten dollars per bushel in both cases; the farmer to pay to the Superintendent 25 per cent. commission in cash for selling.

Methods of an Old Gardener--Growing Melons. John Dean was a blacksmith in western New York, who at an early day came to Michigan and took up a farm near the little town of Grand Rapids. As the city grew he turned his attention somewhat to gardening, but never having learned that trade he was dependent on his own resources and daily experience, being neither aided nor fettered by the rules of others and imported methods. He built a small shop where he made most of his own tools as he had need for them, as well as some for his neighbors.

While yet a blacksmith in New York, Mr. Dean became noted for his skill in growing melons. The soil of his village lot was a heavy clay, unsuited for melons, and he covered it a foot deep with sand. He enriched it thoroughly, but at first planted so closely that he obtained a swamp of vines and no fruit. Gradually increasing the distance to ten feet and leaving but two or three plants in a hill, he obtained excellent results. The striped bugs were managed by placing over the hills open boxes of six-inch boards, ten inches square. At first he placed muslin over the top, but soon found this unnecessary. He found that if the boxes were larger, or the sides lower, the bugs would get in. The boxes were allowed to remain until the vines were ready to run, as they not only excluded the bugs, but seemed to cause the plants to grow more rapidly.

When he came to Grand Rapids and a more congenial soil he soon found Uncle Dean's Black Spanish in good demand. Others seeing his success, began growing melons also. A neighboring gardener asked him, "How much manure do you use to grow such fine melons?" "Well," was the reply, "that depends on two things; first, how much manure I have got, and second, how big melons I want to grow." "As if any gardener need ask such a question," he said. The manure for the hills he is careful to have well rotted, but the old English method of turning a compost by hand does not do for a Yankee. He makes his compost heap in the middle of the barn yard, of stable manure and muck, and in spring for a few weeks before it is wanted for use, he rugs through it every few days with the plow, leveling it down and admitting the air until well rotted. About two shovels of this he mixes thoroughly in each hill. When the plants come up and the striped bugs appear, with all the other ills that melons are heir to, he starts the hoe and cultivator. Stirring the soil and raising the dust so demoralizes and scatters the bugs that usually nothing more is necessary. His village-lot method of plac-

ing boxes over the hills he finds too expensive in field culture. After the vines have become established and the cut worms and bugs have abated, he fills in the missing hills, for there are usually some, notwithstanding his watchfulness and the use of abundance of seed. As it is then too late to re-plant, he transplants from hills which have more than is needed. "Why, you can't transplant watermelons," said a neighbor gardener. "Come over and see," said Mr. Dean. "Oh, of course, you can do it that way." "Well, then that is the way to do it," replied Mr. Dean. He used a stout transplanting which he had made, somewhat like a flour scoop, and had another flat instrument to hold the earth in place. By using these he is able to move melon plants in a moist time almost without check. His worst enemy to contend with is the blight, which has been a serious injury some years to the crop in his locality, but he hopes by removing all blighted leaves when first seen to keep it in check should it appear this season. A. A. CROZIER.

Reports of Children's Day.

RURAL GRANGE, No. 37, observed Children's Day in a manner very gratifying to all its participants. The morning was beautiful and all were astir betimes, anxious to begin the festivities of the day.

Ten o'clock A. M. was the appointed hour to meet to arrange the tables for dinner as we were to have that important part at 12 o'clock sharp, that there should be nothing to interfere with the afternoon's program. Flowers were brought in great profusion, and everything was beautifully decorated.

Dinner being in readiness the children were marched in order to their respective places, there being about fifty, and as many more young and middle-aged people.

Dinner enjoyed, tables cleared, the exercises of the afternoon began. Recitations interspersed with music by the children made a very interesting time, and a day that we shall not soon forget. After appropriate remarks to the children by Rev. W. E. Goding and others the Master appointed a meeting one year from that day to be of the same kind, and all to try and do still more for the children than we did this year.

PAIRIE GRANGE, No. 661, will long remember the 10th day of June. We concluded to let nothing we could prevent stand in the way on this Children's Day. Two of the districts closed their schools that all the children could enjoy and take part with us. The meeting was to be held in Sister Luther's grove, and everything was in readiness, and early in the day the little ones with their parents began to come, and by eleven the gathering was nearly complete. The weather was heavy and cold, with a strong north wind, and the ground being damp with the heavy rain of the night before, it was voted to adjourn to the large barn of Bro. Honeywell; the moving was soon done and a table the entire length (80 feet) was soon in readiness, and at 12:30 140 enjoyed a bountiful dinner, the children being first cared for.

After dinner the table was cleared and a staging was erected and we were entertained with select reading, essays, singing and speaking by the members and little ones until five o'clock. Members of the Order were ably assisted by those outside the gates, both with the exercises and with well filled baskets.

Our Grange is the youngest and we believe the only one in Tuscola County that observed Children's Day. S. W. H.

OUR Children's Day was late--getting it in on the 10th, with our regular meeting in the afternoon. The day was fine and the children came with bright, happy faces, anxious to do their several parts well, and they did. We had first an address of welcome by our worthy Overseer, Sister S. Felton, delivered in her usual happy style. If the advice she gave the children is heeded it will tell on their future lives for good.

The outsiders present thought the Grangers a happy sort of people. With the lovely flowers with which our hall was trimmed, and the smiling happy little ones, the scene was one long to be remembered by our own and a few "borrowed" children.

A splendid supper was served in the lower hall, of which strawberries formed a big share. The Misses Hathaways, of Kent County, aided much in the musical part rendering some fine songs. All fell a good time, had been enjoyed.

Our Grange is in good working order, meetings well attended and quite interesting. Several have been added to us and more are expected. Yours, J. V. ORTON.

Moline, June 27, 1886.

CHILDREN'S DAY IN ALLEGAN--The morning of June 12th dawned pleasant and fair, but with prospect of a hot day, and sure enough it came. But it was the day our Grange had decided to observe as Children's Day, and as the hour of to draw nigh there began quite a swarming of human beings about the hall door. Little folks with bright and happy faces in anticipation of a good time in store for them; older ones with baskets and pails and suspicious-looking packages that made it seem ominous to the tables to be spread up-stairs. Arriving at the landing at the top of the stairs we saw the word "Welcome" formed of the sprigs of hemlock. Stepping into the doorway and looking lengthwise of the hall, the eye was greeted with a scene of beauty. The hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the stage that had been temporarily erected for the use of the little folks in speaking their pieces, was covered with a beautiful carpet of red and green, and trimmed with festoons of evergreen and stands of flowers, and everybody looked happy. When all was ready Worthy Master Ely called to order. A song of welcome was sung, followed by words of welcome by Sister Sarah Stegman. She was glad to see so many bright and happy faces in our Grange home; spoke of the good we were trying to bring about in the lessons we from month to month assembled here to learn, things we had learned wrong that we were trying to unlearn and give the right full sway. To the boys she gave some words of caution about forming bad habits; advised them in kindly words to shun the use of tobacco and to be temperate in all things, and heed not the term coward when in the cause of right. Admonished them to listen to the counsel of mothers, that while some boys might sneer, grown-up men invariably gave her due credit for efforts of good. To the girls she emulated mother's loving care for her children, and advised them ever to confide in mother and ask her to explain whatever they did not understand, and by all means learn to be good and noble and do what is right. She closed with a greeting of welcome to all.

After this came the call for dinner, and the little folks took the lead. They certainly were a happy looking little party and seemed to enjoy their dinner and lemonade very much--as did also their peanuts, popcorn, cherries, &c. Over 300 persons, great and small, took dinner in the hall that day, and yet there was quite a picnic of good things left.

In response to the program the little ones came forward promptly and did their parts nicely, and were greeted with due applause. Where all did

Steketee's Blood Bitters!

No Whiskey Here.

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

Perfectly free from Intoxicants; compounded from Roots, Herbs and Berries. It is the most perfect remedy for the cure of Malaria and Bilious Rheumatism known. Those that know of my remedies know that I sell no humbug. Read what the people say of these bitters. Too good not to publish the following letter:

MANTON, MICH., June 23, 1885. Mr. Geo. G. Steketee--Dear Sir: For years I have been troubled with constipation of costiveness, dizziness and wandering of the mind. At times it seemed as though there were thousands of needles penetrating my arms, fingers and legs, with hot and cold flashes running all over me, bad breath and coated tongue. I have taken one bottle of your Steketee's Blood Bitters as you directed when I was at your place. I can say that it has done me more good than anything that I have ever found before. In fact, I feel like a new man. No one should be without a bottle of Steketee's Blood Bitters. M. VANDERCOOK.

Long life to Mr. Steketee and his Blood Bitters.

This writes Mr. J. C. Van Der Ven, of Grand Haven, Mich., Oct. 1, 1885: "For the past year I have scarcely been without pain in my bowels. I used remedies from the doctors, and house remedies, all without cure. Two bottles and one-half of your Steketee's Blood Bitters has entirely cured me: so I say long live Mr. Steketee and his Blood Bitters." J. C. VAN DER VEN.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S BLOOD BITTERS.

TAKE NO OTHER. GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor, Grand Rapids, Mich. PRICE, - 50c and \$1 Per Bottle.

well it would hardly be fair to particularize, although some were agreeably cute and well presented; others were just as good in the variety. The worst of it was the program could not be all carried out, the hall was so crowded and the heat so great that it was thought best to discontinue the exercises, although but two-thirds of the list of pieces had been presented. We were very sorry, as this was our first Children's Day we would have been glad to have heard from all. But save the heat everything passed off very pleasantly, and we earnestly hope that on the return of the day in the coming time we may be better favored. N. A. DIBBLE.

FOR more reports of Children's Day see page 3. These came in after the inside of the paper had been printed. Some reporters were rather tardy.

The June Crop Report Covers Also Farm wages and Fruit Yield.

Returns from 881 correspondents, representing 679 townships (597 returns from 409 townships in the southern four tiers of counties) show that rain is now greatly needed in all parts of the state. Compared with the vitality and growth of average years, wheat in the southern four tiers of counties is 84 per cent., indicating a yield of 14 1/4 bushels per acre; and in the northern counties the condition is 92 per cent, indicating a yield of 13 4-5 bushels per acre.

Damage by Hessian fly is reported in Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Genesee, Lenawee, Macomb, Oakland, St. Joseph, Van Buren and Washtenaw counties. Correspondents, almost without exception, represent wheat as "thin on ground." Fifty-eight correspondents in the southern four tiers report the condition of wheat "good," 212 "bad," and 196 "average." One correspondent in Lenawee reports "hundreds of acres that will not be worth harvesting." The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in May is 701,207. Number of bushels reported marketed in the 10 months from August to May, 13,520,434, or about 44 per cent. of the crop of 1885.

The number of bushels reported marketed in the same months of 1884 and 1885 is 8,017,784, or 32 per cent. of the crop of 1884. About 3,500,000 bushels of the 1885 wheat crop are yet in farmers' hands. The area planted to corn is two per cent. less than in 1885; the area seeded to oats is two per cent. more, and to barley five per cent. less than in 1885. In condition oats and barley are each 97 per cent.; meadows and pastures 95 per cent., and clover sown this year 96 per cent.

In the southern four tiers of counties the wages of farm hands average, with board, \$16.54, and in the northern counties \$17.08 per month. Without board the average is \$23.74 in the southern counties, and \$26.35 in northern counties. Apples promise 98 per cent. and peaches 63 per cent. of an average crop. Report for peaches is for living, healthy trees, and the aggregate yield in the state will be very small.

Butter vs. Butterine.

At the meeting of Madison Grange, June 12th, a unanimous vote was given in favor of appealing to our U. S. Senators, concerning butterine, as follows:

To the Honorable, the U. S. Senators from Michigan--Resolved, That it is our firm belief that all butter substitutes should be appropriately labeled before being placed on the market, and that any action looking to such results should receive your hearty co-operation, including the bill that is lately passed the Lower House of Congress, and is awaiting your consideration.

FOR SALE--A few choice young Bulls and Heifers, all registered and from extra milk and butter strains. Prices low. Correspondence solicited. STONE & BIGGS, Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Hastings, Mich. janyt

HOUSEKEEPERS! Save money by mending your own Tinware with SOLDER PENCILS! NO ACID, ROSIN, or SOLDERING COPPER used. Ten Cents per Dozen. Address, A. F. WIXSON, 486 Sixth Street, Agents Wanted. Detroit, Mich. 1 July 12

Notices of Meetings.

THE next session of the Clinton Co. Pomona Grange, No. 25, will be held with Bath Grange on Wednesday, July 21, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., which session will consist of the usual morning exercises. Afternoon session at 1:30 P. M. Address of welcome by Bath Grange. Reply by Pomona Grange. Music by the choir. Paper by Myron Brown. Declaration by Alfred Gunnison. Selection by Mrs. Estella Dills. Song by Oliver Bigsby and Adella Loomis. Essay by Mrs. O. G. Pennell. Autobiography by Mrs. David Scott. Selection by Mrs. Alla Bray. Speech by O. G. Pennell. Discussion--How to secure best results in the raising of wheat. Led by J. W. Ennest and Thomas Baldwin. Evening session (public) 7:30 P. M. Essay by Mrs. Abba Dills. Selection by Mrs. J. W. Ennest. Essay by Amanda Gunnison. Selection by Emery Cook. The subject for discussion at the evening session will be selected at the meeting. The members of Bath Grange are respectfully solicited to take part in the exercises of the day. All are invited to the evening meeting. J. D. RICHMOND, Sec.

THE next session of St. Joseph County Grange, No. 4, will be held at Centerville on Thursday, July 15, commencing at 10:30 A. M. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend during the afternoon session. A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

(Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.) PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1886.

PURE SUGARS. Cut Loaf per lb..... 6 1/2 C Pulverized per lb..... 7 1/2 Standard Granulated per lb..... 6 1/2 Standard A White per lb..... 6 1/2 Best White Soft A per lb..... 6 1/2 Good White Soft A per lb..... 6 1/2 Extra C White per lb..... 6 1/2 Standard B per lb..... 6 1/2 Extra C Yellow Bright per lb..... 6 1/2 C Yellow per lb..... 6 1/2 Brown per lb..... 6 1/2 New Orleans Extra Light per lb..... 6 1/2 SYRUP AND MOLASSES--In Barrels. Sugar drips pure sugar per gallon..... 23 Amber drips pure sugar per gallon..... 24 Fancy white maple drips per gallon..... 29 Extra golden pure sugar per gallon..... 32 Fancy New Orleans new crop per gallon..... 50 Good New Orleans new crop per gallon..... 50 White honey drip, vanilla flavor..... 33

IMPORTANT--The above quotations are for syrup in whole barrels only. All syrup in half barrels 4 cents per gallon extra and no charge for package. In 5 and 10 gallon packages 6 cents per gallon additional and the cost of package. COFFEES--GREEN AND ROASTED. Fancy Rio per lb..... 12 1/2 Green Rio extra choice per lb..... 11 1/2 Green Rio prime per lb..... 10 1/2 Green Rio good per lb..... 10 1/2 Green Rio common per lb..... 9 1/2 Green Maracibo choice per lb..... 12 1/2 Green Laguyra choice per lb..... 12 1/2 Green Java choice per lb..... 20 1/2 Roasted Rio best per lb..... 13 1/2 Roasted Rio No. 1 per lb..... 13 1/2 Roasted Rio No. 2 per lb..... 11 1/2 Roasted Laguyra best per lb..... 14 1/2 Roasted Java best per lb..... 23 Barnes' Golden Rio roasted in 1 lb pk..... 15

TEAS. Imperial per lb..... 25, 35, 40, 45, 50 Young Hyson per lb..... 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 Oolong per lb..... 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 Japan per lb..... 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 Gunpowder per lb..... 30, 40, 45, 50, 55

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS. Raisins, New Muscatella, per box..... 30 30 Old Muscatella, " London layers, " London layers, 3/4 boxes, " Valencia per lb..... 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2 Seedless, mats, 50 lb per mat..... 3 75 Ondara, box, 25 lb..... 1 1/2 Prunes, French boxes, per lb..... 8 1/2 @ 10 New Turkey, per lb..... 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Currants, new, per lb..... 6 1/2 @ 7

WHOLE SPICES. Black Pepper per lb..... 18 White " " " " 25 Ginger " " " " 12 Cinnamon " " " " 10 Cloves per lb..... 31 Allspice " " " " 50 Mace " " " " 50 Nutmegs " " " " 60

PURE GROUND SPICES. Pure Pepper, black, per lb..... 20 African Cayenne, per lb..... 28 Cinnamon per lb..... 24 Cloves per lb..... 24 Ginger per lb..... 16 Allspice per lb..... 15

GROCERS' SUNDRIES. Sal Soda, 112 lb boxes, per lb..... 1 1/4 Flour sulphur, per lb..... 6 Bl-carb soda, loose, 112 lb kegs..... 5 " " " " 25 lb boxes..... 6 " " " " 30 lb boxes..... 6 1/4 " " " " 1 1/2 lb packages..... 7 1/2 Corn starch, Gilbert's, per lb..... 6 Durry's, per lb..... 7 Starch, lump, Durry's, 40 lb boxes, per lb..... 4 Gilbert's " " " " 4 Corn starch, new process..... 5 1/4 Starch, new process, lump..... 3 1/2 " " " " 6 lb boxes..... 3 1/4 Grain bags, 2 bushels..... 24 Georgia bags, 2 bushels..... 20

Ladies' Department.

A New Reading of "Betsy and I Are Out."

Draw up the paper, Parson, and make it good and stout. For Betsy and I are married, and we mean to live it out. No partings, no divorces, for each this day have given.

A Young Seamstress.

"I am learning how to sew," said an eager little maid; "I push the needle in and out, and make the stitches strong; I'm sewing blocks of patchwork for my dolly's pretty bed."

Where the Sunbeams Hide.

Long ago, a little sunbeam, On a very dismal day, Discontented with the weather, From his cloud home stole away;

Stray Links.

It is not how much but how; not tools but skill; not material but mastery. A common wood fire is Donald Mitchell's kindling for a captivating "Bachelor Reverie," read and smiled over by other bachelors and maidens all.

that startled and stirred the reading world and touched the tenderest chords of lives that knew infinitely more of tenderest care and joy than hers.

"The friend who holds the mirror to your face, And hiding none, is not afraid to trace Your faults, your smallest blemishes within;

A hard lesson is that! Con it over and over, instill its breath into your own, as you think, and yet the time will come when the same task is set you again—the lesson of distrusting the wight, flattery, and of kindly feeling toward the Damascus blades of criticism.

"Oh, I'm not cut out for that!" how often is heard from careless lips. Aren't you, thoughtless girl? Aren't you, weary mother, with burdens greater than you can bear?

A gentle woman, whose intellect and culture-stamped face spoke of college hall or lecture room instead of the five rollicking pairs of feet she earnestly sought to guide into life's narrow path, once met this trite remark with the reproachful reply: "We're cut out for whatever comes to us."

"The house-keeping of the future is to be co-operative. Women are rapidly learning to organize and work together. The country is covered with a network of women's organizations formed for every conceivable purpose.

In regard to the arrangement of cut roses a writer in the Massachusetts Ploughman says: The arrangement of cut roses is a matter of taste, in regard to which there does not exist a unanimity of sentiment, else we should be wearied with a continual sameness.

A COLD-FOOTED LADY.—Madam, allow me to prescribe for you. I have had a long experience in the management of delicate women, and believe I can give you some important advice. For the present I prescribe only for your feet: First—Procure a quantity of woolen stockings, not such as you buy at the store under the name of lamb's wool,

but the kind that your Aunt Jerusha in the country knits for you, that will keep your feet dry and warm in spite of wind and weather.

Second—If you want to be thorough, change them every morning, hanging the fresh ones by the fire during the night.

Third—Procure thick calf skin boots, double uppers and tripple soles and wear them from the first of October to the first of May. Make frequent applications of some good oil blacking.

Fourth—avoid rubbers altogether, except a pair of large rubber boots, which may be worn for a little time through snow drifts or a flood of water.

Fifth—Hold the bottoms of your feet in cold water a quarter of an inch deep just before going to bed two or three minutes, and then rub them hard with rough towels and your naked hands.

Sixth—Now, madam, go out freely in all weathers, and believe me, not only will your feet enjoy a good circulation, but, as a consequence of the good circulation in the lower extremities, your head will be relieved of all its fullness, and your heart of its palpitations.

A Few Plain Truths.

Egg shells will settle coffee as surely as eggs, but they do not impart the richness and flavor.

In warm weather, refrigerator closets should be washed with soda and cold water once or twice a week.

Pails and vessels used in chambers should be rinsed thoroughly in cold water, never in hot or lukewarm.

Stale lard can be made sweet by bringing to a boil, with slides of cold raw potatoes thrown in. The impurities will rise at the top and can be skimmed off.

If one quart of milk is set in a cool place for twenty-four hours, it will yield enough cream, well whipped with a Dover egg beater, to furnish ten cups strong coffee.

Pulverized borax, sprinkled on shelves and in corners of store-closets, is a safeguard from ants. If pulverized borax is mixed with Persian powder, the powder will be more effective.

Oilcloths should never be washed in hot soapsuds; they should first be washed clean with cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk. The same treatment applies to a stone or slate hearth.

To preserve goods from moths, do not use camphor in any form. Pieces of tar paper laid in fur boxes and in closets are a better protection. Five cents will buy enough to equip all the packing boxes and closets of a large house for a year.

Ginghams and prints will keep their color better if washed in water thickened with flour starch. Flour is very cleansing and will do the work of soap in one or two washings in the starch water. This, with the rinsing, will be sufficient, and the goods will look fresher than if washed and starched in the old fashioned way.

A fine frosting can be made of one cup granulated sugar and one-fourth cup milk, without either egg or gelatin. Method—Stir sugar into milk over a slow fire till it boils; boil five minutes without stirring; remove from fire; set saucepan in cold water, or on ice, while you stir it to a cream. Spread on cake while it will run. The advantages of this frosting are that it will keep longer than the egg or gelatin frosting, and it will cut without breaking or crumbling. Flavored to suit the taste, it is excellent.

Health and Amusement. The Lesson of the Watermill. Listen to the watermill; Through the livelong day How the clicking of its wheel Wears the hours away!

Corsets.

A mother came to me some time ago and asked thus: "What shall I do for my little girl? She is growing so fast and getting so big, and there is no shape to her. What do you think about my putting a corset on her? I think she looks just awful." I looked at the child and failed to see anything awful about her. I will tell you what I did see: A healthy, rosy, laughing girl, growing and developing as fast as it was possible for any child to do.

THE talk in Congress last week about oleomargarine being the "poor man's butter" was altogether too silly for grown men to indulge in. The instance is almost impossible to find, from one end of the land to the other, where any man is "poor" enough to eat oleomargarine if he knows it. Whenever he swallows it, it is because he supposes it to be butter. Not once in a thousand times is it sold for what it is, except to cheap restaurants and hotel keepers, who in turn palm it off on their customers as butter.

WHEN we get rich as Vanderbilt, there is one thing we will have to a dead certainty, and that is butter. If we have to buy every cow in Europe and America we will have it. Oh! it does make one so tired to buy week after week the infernal compounds of axle grease, lard, tallow, and the Lord knows what not, painted and flavored and labeled "dairy butter," "creamery butter," and then have to pitch them out of the window. Good old-fashioned "cow butter" is what we want. We haven't tasted it for years.—Atchison Patriot.

Miscellaneous.

Nothing but Money.

I tell a simple story now. Though written long ago, I trust. Of one, who, traveling o'er Life's road, Wished for nothing but money, And got his wish! Was that success? 'Twas sad to me, I must confess, To think he found in so long a road, Nothing more dear than money.

THE talk in Congress last week about oleomargarine being the "poor man's butter" was altogether too silly for grown men to indulge in. The instance is almost impossible to find, from one end of the land to the other, where any man is "poor" enough to eat oleomargarine if he knows it. Whenever he swallows it, it is because he supposes it to be butter. Not once in a thousand times is it sold for what it is, except to cheap restaurants and hotel keepers, who in turn palm it off on their customers as butter.

SALOONS are more numerous in Chicago than meat markets, says Dr. Birch of that city. There is a drinking place in Illinois for every 267 inhabitants, or every forty-eight families. In New York there are 2,449 more rum shops than food places, and in 1880 there were in the United States 180,973 saloon keepers, or as some one had aptly said, 181 regiments. In 1877 the amount of money spent throughout the Union for liquor was one-fourth of all farm productions, or \$2,457,538,658. This was \$145,000,000 more than the value of the household furniture in use. The expenditure for drink in ten years was two thirds the value of real estate in this country.

"DEAR me, that cruel, cruel man, How dare he drive that horse so fast!" She said, as glancing to the street, She saw a sportsman flying past. Alas! Alas! this very maid Looked in the glass soon after that, And eyed with sweet, complacent smile, The slaughtered bird upon her hat.

Obituaries.

STUCK— WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the decease of our friend and Sister, Mrs. Mary Stuck, and the still heavier loss to those nearer and dearer to her, therefore be it Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the departed in removing her from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect, and that we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on this dispensation of Providence, and commend them for consolation to him who orders all things for the best; also, that this heartfelt tribute of sympathy and sorrow be transmitted to the Visitor for publication, and to the bereaved family, and put upon the records of our Grange.

THE independent vote, that will not be influenced by any consideration, other than principle, is, after all, the most reliable safeguard for our free institutions. Independent voters, as a rule, are indifferent to party success, except as party moves in the line of their convictions. It will be well for this country when every state, every county, and every town have enough of this class of voters to make elections doubtful, except as party principles accord with the desires and convictions of honest men.

CHICAGO DEAD MEAT.—There marches into Chicago every day in the year—Sundays and Saturdays included—a procession of victims, two miles and a half long—ten animals abreast. The cattle and hogs are mostly transformed into provisions before leaving Chicago. The year 1881 was an exceptionally good year for pork-packers, but a bad one for the hogs. Five and three-quarter millions fell in Chicago alone—an average of nineteen thousand a day.

THE Cook County grand jury, after an exhaustive investigation, have presented indictments against seven of the Anarchist leaders of Chicago, and they all, upon arraignment, entered a plea of not guilty. The grand jury in its report states that the action of the Anarchists in precipitating that bloody collision between the police and the meeting in Haymarket Square, May 4, was not directly or indirectly connected with the Knights of Labor, the Anarchists simply taking advantage of the disturbed condition and the excitement growing out of the labor troubles to carry out their nefarious designs.

"CONFOUND these matches!" said Philip, as he attempted to light a cigar. "They are the poorest I ever saw." "I like parlor matches best," said Cordelia. "Why?" asked innocent Philip.

Fairly bred cattle are better milkers than the purer bred cattle, and in too many cases high pedigrees are considered of more importance than their qualification as producers of milk, says a live stock authority in the Scottish Agricultural Gazette.

IN the July number of The Forum Bishop Spalding will discuss the question "Are we in danger of revolution?" Professor Adams "Shall we muzzle the Anarchists?" and President Seelye "Should the State teach religion?"

IT is about time that the attention of farmers and all rural people was turned in the direction of decided effort in behalf of protection to insectivorous birds. They should be encouraged in every practicable way.

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

THE Knights of Labor boycott the saloon keeper by refusing him admission into the Order. Would it not be equally as well to boycott the saloon by withholding membership from its patrons?

THose in need of HORSE NETS should send to JOSEPH SHAW, of Charlotte, and get as good a ONE DOLLAR NET as is made. Patrons please send under seal of Grange. JOSEPH SHAW, Charlotte, Mich.

FRED VARIN'S MOTTO IS, "A Nimble Sixpence is Better than a Slow Shilling." I therefore offer Hand-Made Harness CHEAPER THAN EVER, at following prices: Double Farm Harness, \$25.50 Double Carriage Harness, 25.00 Single Buggy Harness, 18.00 Sign of Big Horse, No. 73 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. 1mar12t

WOOL, BEANS, Etc. If you contemplate shipping I offer to furnish bags and storage free of charge, and if not sold in 30 days from receipt of same will, if requested, advance one-half its estimated value without interest on the same. I will sell to best advantage, and remit balance due when sold. Rate of commission not to exceed five per cent., and less in proportion to quantity of shipment. Market quotations on wool, beans, etc., furnished on application. THOS. MASON, Business Ag't Mich. State Grange.

Pedigree Blanks. Stock Fancters should send to us for a sample of our combined Pedigree Blanks and Letter Heads. HASSLOCK & AMBROSE, Printers and Publishers, Nashville, Tenn. feb1m6

IRON ROOFING Send for prices and Illustrated Catalogue of CINCINNATI (O.) CORRUGATING CO. 15mar2t

WHERE there are no competing lines western farmers are made to suffer to the extreme limit of endurance by the extortionate charges of railroads, as is plainly shown by the following: A grain commission firm in Chicago one day last week remitted to a shipper in Nebraska just five cents per bushel on a consignment of corn. The grain was sold in store at Chicago for twenty-seven cents per bushel, twenty-two of which went to pay railroad cost of transportation, the storage and commission. The Tribune cites another case where the Nebraska shipper received the sum of \$96.50, which was the whole amount coming to him from the sale of a carload of 550 bushels of corn, the railroad freight on which to Chicago was \$147.50.

THE liquor dealers in nearly every State have formed what they call protective associations. What is it that endangers their persons or property against which they combine for protection? Laws enacted by representatives of a majority of the people. Rather call them preventive associations, organized to prevent the enforcement of law by evasion, corruption and open defiance. To meet and oppose these anarchical associations, the friends of law and order should organize and act, with tongue, pen and purse, for the vigorous execution of every law upon the statute books.

THE American Cultivator, pretty good authority, expresses the following hopeful outlook for the wool clip of the present year: "We have no faith in the manufacturers' talk about wool being any cheaper than now. With a price below the average for 65 years, with a short clip and with a necessity for importing large parcels of foreign wool, we see no possible chance for a further decline. Well-posted producers in the interior look for an advance in prices, and we think they are justified in this belief."

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia Ledger, the number of saloons in that city is, in the worst ward, one to every eight voters, and throughout the city one to every twenty-nine. In New York the proportion of licensed saloons is one for every twenty-three voters. So long as the rum traffic holds such proportions no one need be surprised at its power in politics. But the more arrogant it becomes, the more it concentrates and solidifies the opposition to it.

ADULTERATIONS of food have become so common that it is next to impossible to prepare a meal without incorporating in it some deleterious substance, and when legislators are asked to make laws to prohibit adulterations, they talk of "discrimination against important industries" as though fraud should be permitted to compete with honesty and not be called to account.—Exchange.

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WEST. TIME TABLE. EAST. READ DOWN. Taking Effect Dec. 23, '85. READ UP.

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CHICAGO TO DENVER, either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junction, St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City. It connects in Union Depots with through trains from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND & CITY OF MEXICO.

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THE GUIDE. We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 304 pages, 8 1/2 inches in size, 28,576 square inches of information for the consumers.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE, JUNE 26, 1886. TRAINS WESTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.

BUSINESS AGENT MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant, 161 South Water St., Chicago.

BONDED AGENT of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Association, Chartered Feb. 13, 1878. All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

Reduction in Price of Paints. THE PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have made another reduction in the price of Paints, notwithstanding they are cheaper than any other Paints in the market.

Miscellaneous.

This and That.

A piece of zinc put on live coals in the stove will clean out the stovepipe. A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent them creaking.

A little borax put in the water in which scarlet napkins and red bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.

Every farmer should aim to raise all the possible products of the climate for his own use. Herein lies the independence of farm life.

Some varieties of raspberries throw up a great many suckers which should be cut out. Not over four canes to the hill should be allowed, so as to afford plenty of room.

The striped squash bug which has been so abundant for the past two seasons, is best kept in check by the use of plaster and Paris green.

When there is time and space, experiment on a small scale with the new varieties that promise well, but never plant exclusively of untried varieties.

Remedy for Painful Wounds.—Take a pan or shovel with burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceeds rapidly.

Judge Mallory, of Milwaukee, in a recent charge, says: "Individuals may combine for lawful purposes; but when they combine for unlawful purposes, either in the ends to be attained or in the means used, then their combination becomes, ipso facto, a conspiracy against the peace and good order of society."

Judge Newton has on his farm in Burton a 20-acre field which six years ago was covered with water, willows and wild grass. He had the willows cut off and the whole field thoroughly underdrained and seeded to timothy grass.

Bradstreet's estimates that the loss of wages through strikes at 23 industrial centres since May 1st aggregates \$3,000,000; losses to employers by diminished receipts, \$2,500,000; losses by canceled contracts for the future, and to labor agitation, \$24,800,000; \$20,000,000 of the latter referring to canceled building contracts.

Last week Commissioner Sparks telegraphed the officers in the U. S. land office at Aberdeen, Dak., not to allow any further entry of pre-emptions under timber culture or desert lands or government land entry.

Gettysburg in 1886.

"A battle is a glorious thing to look upon, if you have no friend or brother there," says Lord Byron, and how true.

Who has not, on reading some vivid description of a battle, felt his blood tingle in his veins, and silently wish that he might be there too. If this is the case, be the battle ever so small, how much greater then must be the thrill of enthusiasm, when upon the result of the conflict may hang the fate of nations.

This Panorama has been on exhibition for the past three years, attracting over a million of sightseers, of who

the great majority have often repeated their visits, seeing new beauties, new wonders and new points of interest on each occasion.

The faithfulness of its situations have been attested by thousands of soldiers who were in the fight. The figures of the men are so realistically portrayed, that a band of Indians on their way to Washington, who were taken there by their guide, to see the Panorama, grew so excited that they could scarcely be restrained from jumping over the railing and rushing into the supposed combat, and when they finally went out of the building, they rushed wildly around it, in vain search for the battle-ground.

The lectures delivered every hour by a veteran, are graphic and interesting. A CORRESPONDENT.

THE National Scientific Temperance Bill recently passed by a unanimous vote of senate and only eight votes against it in the House, having received the President's signature is now a law. The following is the full text of the bill:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effect upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, shall be included in the branches of study taught in the common or public schools and in the military and naval schools, and shall be studied and taught as thoroughly and in the same manner as other like required branches are in said schools, by the use of text books in the hands of pupils where other branches are thus studied in schools, and by all pupils in all said schools throughout the territories, in the military and naval academies of the United States and in the District of Columbia, and in all Indian and colored schools in the territories of the United States.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers in control of any school described in the foregoing section to enforce the provision of this act; and any such officer, school director, committee, superintendent or teacher who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act, or fail to make proper provisions for the instruction required and in the manner specified by the first section of this act, for all pupils in each and every school under his jurisdiction, shall be removed from office and the vacancy filled as in other cases.

SEC. 3. That no certificates shall be granted to any person to teach in the public schools of the District of Columbia or Territories, after the first day of January, A. D. 1888, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, upon the human system."

SHEEP ON THE FARM.—Most farmers think all the profits they get from sheep are represented by the dollars and cents they get for what they sell from the flock, from time to time, of wool or mutton. This falls far short of the facts.

Rightly handled, a flock of sheep, while using quantities of matter that would otherwise go to waste, like scattered grain, vegetables, and fruits, or matter that would be in the way of useful crops, like weeds and sprouts, will perform an amount of labor in the way of clearing the farm and scattering fertilizers over the surface, of which the farmer has small conception, and at which he would be astonished if he had it to pay for.

There are very few weeds that sheep refuse to eat. The farmer who takes any pride in his sheep will, of course, clear his farm of burrs for the benefit of their fleeces. He will have neat, comfortable quarters, for the good of their bodies. He will take care of the fine crops that they about half make for him and deal them out to these great economists with judgment and kindness throughout the year. They will make him the most thrifty man in his community and the most happy. The farms are rare that are as well off without sheep as with them.—Western Live Stock Journal.

PREMIUM LIST.

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

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