

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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Agricultural Department.

A. C. GLIDDEN, - PAW PAW.

GOIN' HOME TO-DAY.

My business on the jury's done—the quibblin' is all
through—
I've watched the lawyers right and left, and given
my verdict true;
I stuck so long unto my chair, I thought I would
grow in;
And if I do not know myself, they'll get me there
ag'in;
But now the court's adjourned, for good, and I have
got my pay;
I'm loose at last, and, thank the Lord, I'm goin'
home to-day.

I've somehow felt uneasy like, since the first day I
came down;
It is an awkward game to play the gentleman in
town;
And this 'ere Sunday suit of mine on Sunday rightly
sets,
But when I wear the stuff a week, it somehow galls
and frets.

I'd rather wear my homespun rig of pepper, salt and
gray
I'll have it on in half a jiff when I get home to-day.
I have no doubt my wife looked out, as well as any
one—
As well as any woman could—to see that things were
done;
For though Melinda, when I'm there, won't set her
foot outdoors,
She's very careful, when I'm gone, to tend to all the
chores,
But nothing prospers half so well when I go off to
stay,
And I will put things into shape, when I get home
to-day.

The mornin' that I came away, we had a little bout;
I coolly took my hat and coat, before the show was
out,
For what I said was nought wherast she ought to
take offense;
And she was always quick at words and ready to
commence;
But then she's first one to give up when she has had
her say,
And she will meet me with a kiss when I go home
to-day.

My little boy—I'll give 'em leave to match him, if
they can;
It's fun to see him strut about, and try to be a man;
The gamest, cheeriest little chap you'll ever want to
see!
And then they laugh, because I think the child re-
sembles me,
The little rogue! He goes for me, like robbers for
their prey;
He'll turn my pockets inside out, when I get home
to-day.

My little girl—I can't contrive how it should happen
thus—
That God should pick that sweet bouquet and fling it
down to us!
My wife, she says that handsome face will some day
make a stir;
And then I laugh, because she thinks the child re-
sembles her.
She'll meet me half way down the hill, and kiss me
any way,
And light my heart up with her smiles, when I go
home to-day.

If there's a heaven upon the earth, a fellow knows it
when
He's been away from home a week, and then gets
home again;
If there's a heaven above the earth, there often, I'll
be bound,
Some homesick fellow meets his folks, and hugs 'em
all around.
But let my creed be right or wrong, or be it as it
may,
My heaven's just ahead of me—I'm going home
to-day.

—Will Carleton, in "Farm Ballads."

Wheat.

The estimates for the present wheat crop,
based upon the statistics at hand, and the
opinions of the commercial and agricultural
papers are before the public. These esti-
mates and opinions vary considerably, and
are doubtless shaded somewhat by influ-
ences that go to make up the reports. The
estimate coming from the Secretary of
State is probably more nearly correct than
any other figures published, 16,000,000 bush-
els. That is but a little more than one-
third of last year's crop, but the quality
will rank higher, and the price be some-
what advanced. The crop is secured in ex-
cellent condition, and the grain will soon
be on the market, and its value tested.

A larger area of wheat will, no doubt, be
sown this fall than usual. On account of
the failure of clover seed, and the small
crop produced, a large amount of stubble
ground will again be sown to wheat—not a
favorable augury for an exceptionally large
harvest next year.

The increase in wheat production in the
United States in the last decade has been
at the extraordinary rate of 73 per cent.
The opening up of the great Northwest to
its cultivation, with the unusual crops pro-
duced within the last few years, have made
the aggregate amount produced reach fabu-
lous figures. The last census report shows
that in 1879 456,000,000 bushels of wheat
were produced, and almost four times that

amount of corn. It would seem that the
extreme limit of wheat production was
about reached. The failures in the older
settled States balancing the development of
frontier wheat-producing lands will proba-
bly keep the mean annual crop at about
the figures shown in the last report. The
absorption of such a vast amount, so as to
leave no great surplus on hand at this
harvest, is proof that there is no imminent
danger of over-production, and that the
needs of the country will keep the price of
wheat from falling below the cost of pro-
duction.

Wool—Grades and Qualities.

There is no product of the farm of which
so little is generally known as the qualities
of wool, and the values of the different
sorts. Farmers have learned to measure the
values of stock and grain from their or its
general appearance. The market value has
depended upon the appearance, along with
the contingency of supply and demand.
But with wool it has been entirely different.
The street buyer knows as little of the real
value of the sample as the producer, and the
measure of his success is governed by his
capacity for belittling the value of the clip,
and shrinking the largest number of fleeces.
The farmer has submitted to extortion and
downright cheating from want of sufficient
knowledge of his product to demand its
value. So long as the producer of wool can
be kept in ignorance of values, so long the
system of purchasing all wools at one price
will remain. This knowledge of qualities
becomes a necessity, when the farmer de-
sires to so improve his flock by judicious
selections as to retain only those animals
producing the wool most valuable, and
most sought after. This assorting of the
flock has had very little attention from the
very fact that no discrimination is made
between inferior and superior qualities by
the ordinary buyers on the street, and there
has been no incentive to the production of
wool of a superior quality.

The qualities in the central wool markets
are gauged as No. 2 and common, X wool,
No. 1, and Fine Delaines. There are
variations of these, as XX wool, which is a
higher quality than X, and below Fine
Delaine.

FINE DELAINE.

This quality comes from the merino
blood, or from crosses very nearly up to the
standard. It must be fine and long, at
least 2½ inches as it comes in the fleece,
without stretching. It must be light and
bright, and needs to be washed to at-
tract the attention of buyers. It is
most eagerly sought after, and the delaine
mills are gathering it in as fast as it is
exposed for sale. Many farmers grow long
fine wool that would pass for delaine except
that it is not fine enough. Many others
grow wool that is fine enough but not long
enough. The two qualities combined in the
right proportion make delaine wool. The
price is quoted in the last report at 44 to 46
cents.

NO. ONE.

This is a half-blood cross between the
merino and coarse woolled sheep. Its value
rests in the fact that it is long and fine,
and especially that it gives a larger percentage
of scoured wool of good quality than any
other. The quotations in the last report for
this grade is 46 to 48c. per lb. To show that
this is not a desirable grade of sheep to keep
we refer to a tabulated report of the results
of scoured fleeces of the different grades. A
South Down and merino ram (a grade from
which No. 1 wool comes) showed the great-
est average value for the unwashed pound
of any in the lot, but the least value in the
aggregate. While the average of the merino
fleeces brought \$4.45, this cross-bred
sheep's fleece brought but \$2.14, less than
half the value of the merino. So while the
quotations might lead one to think this a
desirable grade of wool to produce, the
money values of a clip would show a
balance on the wrong side.

X WOOL.

This is the ordinary fine merino wool.
The length is two inches and under. Most
of the Michigan fine wool grades X, much of
it only needs length to make fine delaine.
It goes under the general appellation of

clothing wool. This class of wool can be
made to grade XX by carefully handling
and assorting the sheep. To grade XX the
wool should be bright and strong, and free
from cotted and dingy fleeces.

MEDIUM OR NO. TWO.

This class of wool comes from a mixed
blood sheep, and is coarser than No. 1. The
sheep are large, bare-legged, and shear from
three to six pounds of wool. The latest quo-
tations for this class of wool are 35 to 38. A
mixture of merino blood with this class of
sheep would bring some of the wool up to
No. 1, but the process would be too lengthy.
There is always a good demand for these
sheep for feeding purposes, and an exchange
can more easily be effected by sale and pur-
chase of more desirable stock. Upon the
judicious selection of individual animals of
the flock depends the value of the wool
clip. A few undesirable fleeces in the lot
will often reduce the price of the whole, so
that the clip will bring no more in the
aggregate than it would if the poorer fleeces
had been left out. Michigan wool is fast
approaching the front in value, and every
wool grower should feel a personal respon-
sibility in aiding to raise the quality of
our wool where it belongs—in the front
rank in the general markets.

Shrinkage of Unwashed Wool.

In another article we have referred to a
tabulated statement of the results of several
fleeces which were sent to a professional
scourer. We find the table in *Coleman's
Rural World*, reported to it by the Sec-
retary of the Missouri Wool Growers' Asso-
ciation. It is interesting as showing the per-
centage of loss in the unwashed pound.
The fleeces sent were from several classes of
sheep. Two Cotswold ewes' fleeces were
among the number. One of them sheared
sixteen pounds of unwashed wool, and
eleven pounds and three ounces of scoured
wool was obtained, a shrinkage of only 30
per cent, while the next one sheared twelve
pounds, with 6½ pounds of scoured wool, a
shrinkage of 42 per cent. The fleece of the
first brought \$4.83, and the other \$2.97, an
average of \$3.90. Twelve pure bred merino
fleeces are reported, six rams and six ewes.
The heaviest when shorn was 28½ pounds,
and the lightest (a ewe's fleece) 12½ pounds.
The clean wool obtained from the first was
7 lb. and 15½ oz., and from the last was 4 lb.
11½ oz. The money value of the first was
\$5.75 and the last \$3.45. The average
shrinkage for the lot of merino fleeces was
67 per cent. The average cash value per
fleece was \$4.45. The average weight of the
twelve fleeces was 19½ lbs, and the average
weight of scoured wool was six pounds and
five ounces.

The value of an article is in the money it
will bring, and the readiness with which it
can be turned into money. This table
shows in which breed of sheep the value
lies, as each breed were types of the class.
Some grades of each were reported, which
we have omitted as not a fair showing for
either breed. Fashions at present are
changing in favor of the merino type of
wool. Soft woolen fabrics are now the
style, and the lustre of the long wools is
laid aside. Fashion is a fickle jade, and we
would not advise breeding with the expecta-
tion of meeting any of the demands of
style, for in that case we might be called
upon to raise goats or camels, or possibly
rabbits. Manufacturers themselves cannot
tell what the demand may be six months
hence, and are compelled to practice the
"hand to mouth" plan, to avoid having
unseasonable and unsalable goods left on
their hands.

The Wheat Crop of Michigan.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
LANSING, July 13, 1881.

The following table shows the acreage,
the total yield, and the average yield per
acre of wheat in Michigan in 1880 and the
number of acres in wheat at the time the
supervisors took the assessments last spring.
The statistics of 1036 townships are in-
cluded in this table, or 96 per cent. of all in the
State. Of 1,004 of these townships the sta-
tistics have been obtained from the returns
made to this department the present year by
the Supervisors. It is assumed that of the
32 townships that have made no returns,
the acreage harvested in 1880, and the num-
ber of acres in wheat in May, 1881, were
each equal to the number of acres in May,
1880, as returned last year, and the yield in
each township has been calculated upon this
acreage, and the average yield per acre in

the townships of the same county from
which reports have been received.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	WHEAT.			Acres in May, 1881.
	RAISED IN 1880.	Acres.	Yield per acre in bushels.	
State	1,765,645	30,526,567	17.29	1,781,865
Alcona	372	5,498	14.70	276
Alcona	54,726	986,544	18.21	57,321
Alcona	531	6,682	12.58	369
Antrim	2,888	32,120	11.13	2,919
Baraga	13	110	8.46	4
Barry	53,331	777,802	14.58	54,941
Bay	3,904	102,863	17.26	5,207
Benzie	1,552	14,920	9.61	1,142
Berrien	46,793	926,885	19.81	51,206
Branch	30,224	877,292	17.47	48,964
Calhoun	81,174	1,616,555	19.91	81,362
Cass	55,221	1,074,287	19.45	58,987
Charlevoix	2,163	24,036	11.11	2,064
Cheboygan	798	8,795	11.09	422
Chippewa	11	120	10.91	9
Clare	968	12,838	13.26	1,009
Clinton	63,747	912,912	13.89	68,566
Crawford	67	610	9.10	96
Delta	335	3,836	11.45	102
Eaton	51,838	794,770	14.60	51,057
Emmet	3,379	20,015	14.51	1,735
Genesee	56,848	938,069	16.45	45,738
Gladwin	381	5,577	14.11	311
Grand Traverse	5,706	77,407	13.41	5,897
Gratiot	30,136	343,660	11.40	25,422
Hillsdale	56,332	1,019,408	18.09	58,243
Houghton	18,656	237,317	12.73	21,609
Huron	45,908	738,868	16.33	44,732
Ingham	68,997	1,011,744	14.60	67,383
Ionia	30,136	343,660	11.40	25,422
Iosco	13,733	170,480	12.85	13,447
Isabella	13,733	170,480	12.85	13,447
Isle Royal	74,775	1,491,438	19.95	77,732
Jackson	72,546	1,400,449	19.32	74,781
Kalamazoo	1,142	15,307	13.48	1,292
Kalamazoo	63,771	1,008,904	17.41	66,094
Kenosha	1,839	18,628	9.80	1,580
Lapeer	44,301	749,060	16.91	46,361
Lecanaw	4,572	54,620	10.86	4,158
Lenawee	60,545	1,274,300	21.05	61,209
Livingston	52,479	941,290	17.94	54,788
Mackinac	32,115	499,248	15.55	32,310
Manistee	2,299	29,001	12.61	1,467
Manitowish	592	3,772	7.31	539
Marquette	18	221	12.28	5
Mason	3,169	51,188	16.50	3,001
Meconia	9,532	135,294	14.18	8,855
Menominee	115	1,115	12.74	106
Midland	2,548	31,122	12.21	2,297
Missaukee	1,003	12,945	12.91	756
Monroe	35,098	655,312	18.65	38,963
Montcalm	25,969	396,618	14.12	24,659
Muskegon	6,241	104,495	16.74	6,296
Newaygo	11,818	165,674	13.81	10,579
Oakland	71,725	1,241,760	18.71	73,588
Oceana	9,052	143,331	15.84	9,408
Ogemaw	182	2,325	12.78	184
Ononagon	5	24	22.80	5
Oscoda	6,395	80,154	12.53	6,241
Oscoda	13	69	5.31	41
Otsego	194	3,015	15.55	209
Ontonagon	30,023	565,066	17.82	30,173
Presque Isle	1,010	16,100	15.84	992
Roscommon	5	49	12.00	5
Saginaw	26,054	430,787	15.38	24,201
Sanilac	30,107	338,819	11.25	31,493
Schoolcraft	44,728	747,468	16.71	46,361
Shiawassee	34,505	410,023	11.85	32,013
St. Clair	65,739	1,176,956	17.90	68,401
St. Joseph	32,463	527,201	16.27	33,193
Tuscola	42,552	782,496	18.62	45,557
Van Buren	73,947	1,244,913	23.60	75,307
Washtenaw	20,576	389,707	18.43	21,384
Wayne	2,969	35,162	11.84	2,188
Wexford	2,969	35,162	11.84	2,188

The following townships are not re-
presented in the table, as returns having been
received from any of them, and there being
no data in the office from which estimates
could be made: Torch Lake in Antrim
County; Baraga in Baraga; Detour and
Sault Ste. Marie in Chippewa; Baldwin, Ec-
canaba, Ford River, Masonville, Sack Bay,
and Winona in Delta; Calumet, Franklin,
Hancock, and Portage in Houghton; Osco-
da in Iosco; Allouez and Eagle Harbor in
Keeweenaw; Hendricks, Holmes, Moran,
Newton, and St. Ignace in Mackinac;
Stronack in Manistee; Chandler in Mani-
towish; Tilden in Marquette; Menominee,
Norway, and Stephenson in Menominee;
Fine in Montcalm; Carp Lake in
Ontonagon; Denton, Higgins, and Nestor
in Roscommon; Hiawatha, Manistique,
Munising, and Onota in Schoolcraft; and
Concord in Wexford County.

In addition to the above the department
has received returns dated July 2, from 772
supervisors, giving estimates of the average
yield of wheat per acre in their respective
townships. The estimate in each case is
expressed in per cent. of the average yield
per acre in 1880. Of these returns 431 are
from the southern four tiers of counties, thus
representing 85 per cent. of all the town-
ships in that section of the State where
nearly nine-tenths of the entire wheat crop
is grown.

The following is a summary of estimates:
The estimated average yield of wheat per
acre in 1881, expressed in per cent. of the
average yield per acre in 1880, is—

For 35 townships, 25 per cent. or less.	For 35 townships, 25 per cent. or less.
" 15 "	" 30 "
" 30 "	" 35 "
" 35 "	" 40 "
" 40 "	" 45 "
" 45 "	" 50 "
" 50 "	" 55 "
" 55 "	" 60 "
" 60 "	" 65 "
" 65 "	" 70 "
" 70 "	" 75 "
" 75 "	" 80 "
" 80 "	" 85 "
" 85 "	" 90 "
" 90 "	" 95 "
" 95 "	" 100 "

And for 53 townships over 100 per cent.
According to these estimates the average
yield per acre for the whole State will be
but a trifle more than nine bushels, and the
aggregate product 16,200,000 bushels.

Very respectfully,
WM. JENNEY,
Secretary of State.

DO THE MEER INHERIT THE EARTH?

The eagle plucks the raven,
And the raven plucks the jay,
To whose voracious craving
The cricket falls a prey.

The big fish dines at leisure
Upon the smaller fry,
And the minnow eads with pleasure
The poor, unconscious fly.

The miser skins his neighbor,
And the neighbor skins the poor;
And the poor man, doomed to labor,
Spurns the beggar from his door.

And thus the world is preying,
The strong upon the weak,
Despite the precious saying:
The earth is for the meek.

Communications.

IN THE MOUNTAINS OF UTAH.

BY F. HODGMAN.

Mr. Editor:—When a few months since I had the great pleasure of enjoying the hospitality of the good people of Schoolcraft and assisting at the exercises of the Farmers' Institute it was without the least thought or expectation that in a very short time I should be thousands of miles away in the very heart of the least known part of the United States. It has, however, so happened. Saturday evening after the Institute a telegram came from New York asking me to take a position as engineer on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, and in two weeks more I was on the road westward.

As I stepped upon the cars at Climax one afternoon in February the air was cold, the ground covered by snow, and all the evidences of severe winter weather to be seen on every side. A ten hour's ride brought me into Chicago, where the snow lay piled up in heaps about the streets, blockading the way, making traveling uncomfortable and even dangerous. Here I met other members of my party and got orders to report in Salt Lake City. One day was spent in making purchases of an outfit, of clothing, medicine, arms, and ammunition, for we were destined for a new and unexplored country where the Ute and the Grizzly were supposed to have full sway.

The Union Pacific Railway had stretched across the country, and with its completion had opened up a belt of country from Omaha to San Francisco; the Northern Pacific had stretched its lines from Duluth westward, and the Missouri river, the Yellowstone, and the Columbia had been thoroughly explored; the Achison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads had opened up the belt through New Mexico and Arizona to the western ocean; but between these roads in eastern Utah and western Colorado was a tract of country as large as the State of Michigan, which was as terra incognita to the outside world. High mountain ranges, sandy deserts, and warlike Indians had kept the world at bay so far, but a new railroad system was stretching out its arms in all directions to "gather in the spoils of trade," and looking for another path to the ocean. This wild land had to be pierced and pay its tribute on the way, and our party was one of those sent out to open up the way.

We left Chicago at noon, the 20th of February, by way of the Chicago & Rock Island road. It was clear and cold outside, and warm and pleasant within, as we drew out of the city and passed through the handsome suburban villages. Soon we left them behind and struck out into the open, rolling prairie. Here is a field of corn standing in shocks unhusked, yonder is one with stalks standing where they grew, and herds of cattle wading through the snow and munching the stalks. We passed a homestead that looked as if it might have come from Prairie Ronde. The house is large and old, and needs a coat of paint, and the boards are loose upon the barn. The cribs are stuffed with corn, and so are the hogs which lie in herds around. The fences are old and rotten, and the holes in the hedges stopped with sticks and boards. The cattle are sleek and fat. Some well-to-do, slovenly old farmer lives there, as we can see at a glance as we fly past. He is independent and does not care how things look. We passed plenty of more farmsteads just like it, and except that, as a rule, the buildings are not as good and there are fewer barns, one might almost fancy himself passing through the Southern part of Michigan.

Night found us crossing the Mississippi at Rock Island of which we hardly caught a glimpse in the gathering darkness. The great bridge rattles and cracks as the wheels roll slowly over. The washing of the waters is heard below, and the lights peep out one by one from amid the gathering gloom. Daylight breaks upon us in western Iowa, and at 9 o'clock the train pulls up at Council Bluffs, the end of the road. We have had the best of accommodations. The cars have been most comfortable, the meals in the dining room car all that the most fastidious could wish, and the employees courteous and obliging. We are now to have a change.

There is little to be seen at the station at Council Bluffs; a little town a mile and half away under the bare bluffs; a stretch of level bottom land with railway tracks

stretching across it, rails shining like spider threads in the sun. The snow has disappeared and the weather is warm. We go through the great depot building, get a lunch at one place and our checks changed at another. Our baggage, which had come thus far checked without a question, is overhauled and weighed, and every extra pound must be paid for, for we are now entering the domain of the Union Pacific. Our train backs down to the depot and we step aboard with our guns in our hands, as we have brought them from Chicago. An employe meets us at the car door and tells us we will not be permitted to take them in the car with us but must hand them over to the baggage smasher and pay him a dollar to take care of them for us. We are obliged to put up with the imposition and try to get even by damning a monopoly, which is an imposition to the whole American people, and giving everybody we can reach, who expect to travel on the Union Pacific railroad, this advice: Don't take a pound of baggage you can do without, and keep your guns out of sight, and don't forget to tell your neighbors.

Just before noon the train pulls out, running slowly over the great iron bridge which here spans the Missouri. Fifteen minutes brings us into Omaha, a city set upon a hill, along whose sides the dirty water trickles down the muddy streets, for the snow has gone off or lies in patches along the hillsides. We climb slowly out of town and go winding among the wooded hills which are covered with a growth of small timber about the size of our second growth trees at home. Pretty soon we descend into a valley, treeless and snow-covered, and all the day long we travel over what seems to us an endless desert, the valley of Platte river. True we sometimes see a lone house, a great cornfield, a little village, or a few lonesome little cottonwoods, but they only intensify the dreary monotony. Night shuts out the view, but when morning comes to us miles and miles away, it is just the same again. They tell me that the land is rich, and I can easily believe it, but I would not make a permanent home on the great plains if they would give me the whole country. The man who leaves Michigan to live in such a country as this leaves half of what life is worth living for. We stop along the road for meals. The railroad company owns and runs the eating houses. They furnish a good meal, plenty of time to eat it, and charge a dollar.

We are gradually climbing the great divide of the continent, but so gradually that we do not notice it from the cars. The scenery begins to change, the ground is a little more rolling, and we see here and there some scattered, stunted cedars and pines.

At Lodge Pole station two small boys apparently only ten and twelve years of age, are standing on the platform dressed in buckskin, well worn, with slouched home-made fur caps on their heads. They are armed with rifles, pistols, and knives, and their belts are stuck full of cartridges. A little further on a coyote scampers off across the plain as the train flies by him. We have long since passed all signs of human habitations except at the railroad stations and here and there a little hut made of mud, or dry, rough stone covered up with earth, but now we see occasionally a herd of horses, or a great flock of sheep. Great numbers of dead cattle have lined the road all the way from Omaha.

The snow which covered the valleys below disappears as we come nearer the summit of the Rocky Mountains. We have not seen any mountains yet, but just before noon of Tuesday we catch a glimpse of a few peaks, apparently hundreds of miles to the south. They are the great peaks in Colorado. We dine at Cheyenne, the smartest and most substantial appearing town we have seen since leaving Omaha. An hour after we are at Sherman, the summit of the Rocky Mountain divide. If not told we should not have known it, for the only mountains we have seen were those in Colorado miles and miles away. Now we glide down the western slope. Each curve in the road brings a new view of hills and valleys, the hills growing into mountains, and the valleys deepening as we descend. By nightfall we have got down to the snow line. It seems like a strange anomaly: the mountain tops are warm and dry, and the flocks are out grazing upon them; in the valleys are cold and snow. A big drift catches us and we wait an hour in the silence of the night till another train comes along and helps us out.

Morning again finds us; we are thundering down the western slope, threading a narrow valley with high hills on either side which grow into mountains as we descend. The stream becomes a torrent and the valley becomes a canyon, with the one thousand-mile tree, the pulpit rock, the devil's slide, the devil's gate and various other devilish attributes for ornaments. To those of us to whom such scenery as this was new, it seemed sublime and awe-inspiring. We stood out on the platforms and peeped through the windows from side to side, calling each other here and there, that nothing should escape us. Since then I have been through wild mountain passes, canyons, and valleys, that make the Echo and Weber canyons seem tame and insipid by comparison.

At dusk, Wednesday, we reached Ogden

and changed cars for Salt Lake City, which we reached after a couple of hours ride in the dark.
July 10, 1881.

The Army Worm.

Editor Grange Visitor:—As I have received many inquiries about the army worm which has invaded St. Joseph county, in the region of White Pigeon and Constantine in force, and also Kalamazoo county, and as I expect to hear from other parts of the State, I deem it best to send you a few notes concerning this pest. The moth is found here every year, but usually it is so limited, probably because held in check by parasitic enemies, that the larvae or worms feed on the grass all unobserved. Occasionally, near I think for two successive years, it comes in multitudes, so that nearly every green thing in its course is devoured.

Its food is principally the cereals, grass, oats, corn, and wheat, though the latter is usually too advanced to suffer much damage. When it comes in such numbers, it eats the grass clean from the meadows and pastures, and then marches to the oat fields and corn fields, where it continues its devastating work.

Usually the larvae or worms feed for about two or three weeks after they are first noticed, when they dig into the earth and change to the pupa state, preparatory to the final change into the moth.

Three remedies are suggested to destroy these pests. First digging a ditch in the line of their march, or plowing a deep furrow; as this is filled over with straw and burn. Turning kerosene on them will also kill them. If not too numerous the ditch itself will check their march. If we dig under on the side towards the field to be protected, the worms are less likely to crawl from the ditch. Second, a close board fence one or two feet high will stop their march. In this case, if they are very numerous they can be killed by the use of kerosene. Third, by dusting or sprinkling Paris green or London purple on the edge of the field where the insects are about to enter, for a few feet, we may hope to poison the insects and save the remainder of the crop.

The insects which I have received are covered with the eggs of parasites, which indicates the reason that we are not troubled with this pest two seasons in succession.

Hoping that this hastily prepared sketch may be in time to do good,

I am yours truly,

A. J. Cook.

Michigan Agric'l College,
LANSING, July 14, 1881.

[This article was received too late for the Visitor of July 15, for which it was intended; but though too late to be of any practical benefit in the way of protection this year, we give it place for the information it conveys about these lively little fellows that have done so much oat harvesting in this part of the State.—Ed.]

Future of the Grange.

The past glorious record of the Grange is established. It is fixed in your hearts who have served faithfully through these years; you have heard it proclaimed from the rostrum time and time again; and every time it was repeated it filled your hearts with pride, for you performed a part of the work.

From the time when the Grange was first founded, Dec. 4th, 1867, to the present day, speeches applauding the work of the Grange have been made. You have heard how you accomplished the reduction in the price of machinery, how through your combined work the price of plaster was reduced nearly one-half; how through your honest labor middlemen were compelled to seek in some other field for employment; and above all, how the great social reform among farmers came about. You, yourselves, have seen the various stages of this social development and become sometimes a fluent speaker and an influential man. All this you have seen and heard in the past; but what will the future of the Grange be? What should it be?

The Granges took in strong, middle-aged men and women, the most of whom are alive to-day. These vigorous well-to-do brothers and sisters were filled with enthusiasm which with many has not died out yet. But when these pass away, where will the Grange be? If the Grange is to go on, the great question we must ask is: where are the young men? In the Granges you visit you find some young men present; but are they enthusiastic? Do they do any of the active work? Is the Grange doing its best to educate them into the work? I think I can safely answer no. Does a nation wish to perpetuate itself, it educates its young men into its secrets, imbues them with patriotism, and brings them to feel that the country will be their own to maintain. In orders and societies it is the same. In the societies of a college the great strife is to get the best young men the entering freshman class affords, and the society that accomplishes this safely, predicts for itself a glorious future.

Throughout all nature we see the same ingenious contrivances for the perpetuation of the different species; and I firmly believe that all moral, good, useful societies which have a right to be founded and to exist, will instinctively do the same. If you would

perpetuate the Grange I believe the only way is to secure the brightest young men the country affords.

But perhaps there is no need of a future for the Grange—perhaps the Grange has accomplished its work and should die a natural death. If this be true, then we need exert ourselves no further. But if you stop to think, you will see that there will be need of a Grange in the future. If I understand the principles on which the Grange was founded, there will be a grand work for the Grange to do so long as man exists.

Laying aside the great questions of railroads, telegraphing, shipping, selling produce and purchasing goods, patents, agents, interest, taxation and representation, laws, and other like questions that must arise in the future, and with which I am unable at present to contend—I say laying aside all these questions, the future of the agricultural class demands a Grange. Its educational influence will be needed. The population of our country is every day increasing by thousands; the soils of the majority of farms are decreasing in fertility; hence the necessity of bringing more trained and educated labor into play. We find this to be the case in the old world, where, for want of an educator like the Grange, the people can not produce a living and must seek a home in America. But should they live here in ignorance, their children must in future years move on to where they can also find more room and a more fertile soil. I am certain that no earnest, working Granger will ever say that he learns nothing in the Grange. On the contrary he will tell you that, as far as his calling is concerned, the education he gets in the Grange is better than any schooling he received when a boy. It may be claimed that we have better educational advantages now than then, that we have our agricultural colleges—and so we have. But I believe that there is no neutral ground in the mind; if we have no influence to carry it forward, it goes back, and this stimulating influence for the farmer must be found in the Grange. His newspapers he can read, but if he belongs to no Grange he has no desire or energy to try the experimental knowledge thus gained, that he may be gratified by telling the results to his brother Grangers; therefore the educational influence of the Grange will be needed in the future, no matter how good the school advantages may be.

Again, the social influence of the Grange will be needed more in the future than today, simply because of the better educational advantages. But few educated young men court solitude. There is an enlightening influence in an education that makes a young man dread to take up the sober solitude of a farm life, unless there is some place where he can show his smartness. Men who have passed through the active, social age of their lives are ready for the solitude and quiet of a farm, and seem to wish it. But the farmer's calling needs the active young men to work in its behalf, and not those who have retired from active life. There will be more educated farmers' boys in the future than there have been in the past, and the Grange must supply them a social home. Every true farmer has patriotism for his calling and wishes his sons to follow that calling—educate them and give them a Grange that will continue their education, and that will give them a social place; sacrifice about four-fifths of your business discussions that are dreaded by your wives, your sons and daughters, and give the young people a chance; work to the best of your ability to get them to improve the chance thus offered, and in your old age you will spend many happy hours in the Order, listening to your sons and daughters as they carry on the glorious work of the Grange—far happier than you would be did you see them nearly starving in some other calling.

A YOUNG GRANGER OF MONTCALM
GRANGE.

How Long we are to Live.

It is not every one who asks himself that question, because strangely enough, it is the belief of many persons that their lives will be exceptionally lengthy. However, life insurance companies are aware of the credulous weakness of those whose lives they assure, and have therefore compiled numerous tables of expectancy of life for their own guidance, which are carefully referred to before a policy is granted. The following is one of those well authenticated tables in use among London assurance companies, showing the length of life at various ages. In the first place we have the present age of persons of average health, and the second column we are enabled to peek, as it were, behind the scenes of an assurance office, and gather from their table the number of years they will give us to live. This table has been the result of careful calculation, and seldom proves misleading. Of course, sudden and premature deaths, as well as lives unusually extended, occasionally occur, but this is a table of average expectancy of life of an ordinary man or woman: A person 1 year old may expect to live 39 years longer; of ten years, 51; of 20 years, 41; 30 years, 34; 40 years, 28; 50 years, 21; of 60 years, 14; of 70 years, 9; of 80 years, 4. Our readers will easily gather from the above tabulated statement the number of years to which their lives, according to the law of averages, may reasonably be expected to extend.—Harper's Bazar.

FASHIONABLE belle wants to know what shade will be the most preferred this coming Summer. Well, the shade of a big elm tree in the country, but at these-a-side the shade of a big umbrella.

The Wheat Crops of 1880 and 1881.

We had hoped that the present number of the *Farmers' Review* would be able to furnish data in regard to the wheat crop that would enable those most directly interested to form at least approximate estimates as to its extent. That we are unable to do so, is not due to a lack of expenditure of labor and money, for both have been lavishly bestowed in order to accomplish the desired result, and the failure, if such it may be termed, is due to the present imperfect means of collecting reliable crop statistics. These remarks apply with equal force to sections where the grain is already secured, as to those where it is just now approaching maturity. So far, however, as can be judged from sifting reports received through various sources, we see little reason for materially changing the estimates made by the *Review* some weeks since. In some sections the condition of the crop has improved, while in others the outlook is less favorable than a month since. The chintz bug and Hessian fly have materially reduced the yield where the prospect was considered excellent at the close of May. In order to give a more comprehensive idea as to estimates of the different sections, we have classified the States in groups, and given the total probable yield of each division, as compared with reports of the crops of 1880, as returned by the government Department of Agriculture. The comparative figures are as follows:—

NEW ENGLAND GROUP.		Crop of 1880.	Crop of 1881.
STATES.		Govt. Report.	Estimated.
Maine.....		383,145	417,628
Massachusetts.....		15,606	15,606
New Hampshire.....		204,528	204,434
Vermont.....		520,035	530,497
Connecticut.....		43,720	43,720
Total bushels.....		1,167,035	1,211,885
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.			
New York.....		12,931,237	10,474,301
New Jersey.....		2,473,974	2,276,056
Pennsylvania.....		22,299,090	20,718,153
Virginia.....		9,322,350	9,041,440
Delaware.....		1,362,040	1,371,904
Maryland.....		7,485,800	6,587,504
Total bushels.....		55,881,491	48,235,358
COTTON STATES GROUP.			
North Carolina.....		3,478,080	3,234,598
South Carolina.....		690,720	649,276
Mississippi.....		374,000	366,000
Georgia.....		2,882,370	2,582,370
Alabama.....		946,620	849,288
Tennessee.....		9,309,600	8,285,534
Arkansas.....		1,167,000	1,239,364
Texas.....		3,901,500	5,018,545
Total bushels.....		22,440,400	22,226,976
CENTRAL STATES GROUP.			
West Virginia.....		4,651,140	4,234,437
Kentucky.....		5,347,120	4,491,580
Ohio.....		37,792,800	40,000,000
Michigan.....		30,700,000	16,045,450
Indiana.....		38,341,990	25,687,133
Total bushels.....		116,838,050	90,458,700
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI VALLEY GROUP.			
Illinois.....		53,767,200	55,382,224
Missouri.....		40,753,000	24,243,520
Iowa.....		30,688,000	23,102,976
Wisconsin.....		16,464,000	11,524,800
Minnesota.....		40,752,000	38,306,880
Nebraska.....		10,208,000	8,472,640
Kansas.....		19,850,000	19,761,500
Dakota.....		not reported.	12,000,000
Total bushels.....		212,482,200	163,004,540
FAR WEST AND PACIFIC GROUP.			
California.....		45,760,000	38,608,000
Oregon.....		12,920,000	16,000,000
Colorado, Nevada, Wash. Ter. and Mont Ter.....		18,005,000	6,000,000
Total bushels.....		76,685,000	60,608,000
Grand totals.....		486,494,276	383,865,165
Decrease.....		102,599,111	

In the government report last year, Dakota was classed with Colorado, Nevada and the Territories. We have this year given it separate, but have estimated the same yield as last year, without allowing anything for an increased acreage, which if our reports are anywhere near correct, may safely be stated at 25 per cent., although many well informed authorities estimate it at 30 to 50 per cent. It is also proper to state that no estimates are given above are in any case predicted on an increased acreage, but are wholly based on the reported condition of the grain as received through various sources. That there was a large increase in the acreage sown in many of the new States, and throughout all the Territories is beyond question. Some of the older States in the Mississippi valley group also reported an increase in the area sown, but it is claimed that the amount winter-killed and plowed up was fully equal to the amount of the excess seeded. In basing calculations as to the supply for the next twelve months we may safely add 50,000,000 bushels for old wheat on hand in excess of this time in 1880. Of this amount, 24,000,000 bushels are in California, Oregon, Washington Territory. Hence it will be seen that calculating the current year's crop at 383,865,165 bushels, and allowing 50,000,000 for an excess of old wheat carried over from the crop of 1880, there will still be a deficiency of say 52,000,000 bushels as compared with the yield of 1880. At this early date it is difficult to form anything like a correct estimate of the deficiency in the breadstuff importing countries of Europe; but a careful analysis of the crop statements of the United Kingdom and Continental Europe, justifies the conclusion that they will require nearly as much as for the crop year now drawing to a close. But we are likely to have increased competition from Russia, which, owing to a succession of poor crops during the previous three seasons, has scarcely put a figure as a wheat exporting country.

In conclusion we will say that, while the above figures, when taken in connection with the prospective demand from abroad, do not justify the opinions that the next twelve months are likely to witness very low prices for bread, they do not justify the extravagantly high rates predicted by some of the self-styled commercial journals and would-be-statisticians in this and other cities.—Farmers' Review.

TO KEEP MACHINERY FROM RUSTING.—Take one-half ounce of camphor, dissolve in one pound of melted lard; take off the scum and mix in as much fine black-lead as will give it an iron color. Clean the machinery and smear with this mixture. After 24 hours rub clean with a soft linen cloth. It will keep clean for months under ordinary circumstances.—Mechanical News.

REPORTS of big wheat fields are now in order.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

BY HOMER H. STUART.

[The following able review of Mr. Edward Atkinson's article published in a late issue of the Journal of the American Agricultural Association, by Homer H. Stuart, Esq., an old and highly respected member of the New York bar, will be found one of the most valuable contributions to the literature now being circulated on the railroad question that has yet been published. It should be carefully read and widely circulated, for it contains many points that are of vital interest to the people.]

In the first number of "The Journal of the American Agricultural Association," is an article by Edward Atkinson, Esq., of Boston, entitled "The Railroad and the Farmer."

The main purpose of this essay seems to be to show that the great prosperity of our country, at the present time, is due to the railroad. He claims that consolidation of these roads has promoted the public good, and declares that government supervision and control of the roads will be unjust to the stockholders and detrimental to the business of the roads. He attributes the increase in public wealth since 1869 to two causes, and terms them Free Labor and Free Railroads. The term Free Labor defines itself. He does not explain what he means by Free Railroads; it is a fair inference that he means roads free from all control, except such as they appoint for that purpose.

He analyses and tabulates the business of the roads, to present in an obvious manner, their business operations, and the changes which are taking place in quantities carried and charges for carrying.

Carriage between producer and consumer is a part of the cost of the article. A reduction in this item of cost is a gain to the producer or to the consumer, and perhaps to both. His tables show that this reduction since 1869 amounts to eleven hundred millions of dollars. He passes this sum to the credit of the roads, and says that they have contributed so much to the public wealth. He points to these figures as conclusive proof that the public have no cause for complaint, and hardly a pretext for attempting any supervision or management of the vast and complicated business of these roads.

Assuming as a fact that the roads have reduced their charges to that extent, it does not follow that this reduction of charges has added an equivalent sum to the aggregate national wealth. Reducing charges for carrying things does not produce new things, nor add to the former value of existing things. It may diminish the final cost at the market where the sale and consumption takes place. If a given quantity is carried at one time for a given sum—say \$100, and precisely the same quantity is carried the next year for \$50, it would be evident that the country had not gained \$50 by the operation.

If in 1869 it cost the farmer 75 cents to produce a bushel of wheat, and 50 cents to get it to Europe, and it sold there at \$1.50, while in 1879 it cost the farmer the same sum to produce his bushel, and only cost him 25 cents to get it to Europe, where he sold it at \$1.25, he made no gain, and the carrier made no gain. If anybody gained that difference of 25 cents it was somebody in Europe who purchased for \$1.25 what he bought before for \$1.50.

If it be admitted that this reduction of eleven hundred millions of dollars in railroad charges caused by its direct effect an increase to that amount in the manufactures and productions of the country, the roads might claim to be one of the factors, and to have assisted in causing this increase. But they could not claim to be the sole cause. Various causes have co-operated during the past decade—increased population and of the capital invested in production—employment of constantly improving labor-saving machinery—a growing interstate commerce—shorter crops in Europe. Our country has been prosperous, and the roads have contributed to this prosperity. But there have been other causes of much greater efficiency. It is as absurd to give the whole credit to the transportation companies as it would be to deny them any credit whatever.

If we should admit that the railroad reduction in charges had added eleven hundred millions of dollars to the national wealth within the last ten years, it would not establish the proposition which Mr. Atkinson seems to advocate. It would not show that the roads are the private property of the corporations, and that they have the same property rights in the track and appurtenances which the farmer has in his farm, and the manufacturer in his factory and goods.

HIGHWAYS NOT PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Highways are a public necessity—one of the first wants of society. A public highway, as its name expresses, is for public use. It is made for the people and belongs to the people. No one has any private property in it, and every one has the same property in it. Dives and Lazarus are equal there. Every nation since the days of Noah have made their highways common property. One of the first works of the Romans, after they had added a new province to their Empire, was to make a costly and indelible highway, free to all. England adopted this plan as a means of establishing law and order in the upper part of Scotland. The first common labor of the colonists in this country was road-making, and the road was common property.

Roads, like the other contrivances for the use of society, have had the benefit of various changes and improvements. The dirt road, the turnpike, the plank road, the tram road, and the steam railroad, show the progress and development of our system of highways. The purpose was the same, and the means were changed to accomplish this purpose in some better manner.

DELEGATING A PUBLIC FUNCTION.

When the public found it burdensome to build roads in certain places by common labor, charters were granted to companies, authorizing them to build the road, and have tolls for the use of it. But in all these charters the road was declared to be a public highway, and the public reserved the right of taking it and throwing it open to public use, upon certain terms named in the charters. Everyone might put his own vehicle on these roads and use them as public highways, paying certain tolls fixed by law.

The outcome or child of the turnpike was the railroad. It was the next step in the system of highways. It was originated as

the tram road or horse railroad and grew into the steam railroad. The first charters were almost literal copies of the charters for turnpike roads. They were declared to be public highways, built for public use, and the companies were authorized to collect certain tolls as their compensation for furnishing the service. In some cases it was provided in express terms that the public might use their own rolling stock on such road, paying certain tolls for such use. It was also declared in these charters that the public reserved the right of taking these roads from the corporations, upon certain terms specified in the charters. The public and the corporations, by granting and accepting these special charters, agreed that these roads were public highways, built for public use, and that the corporation held the property in trust and subject to a surrender of it, when the actual outlay and 10 per cent. interest per annum were repaid to it.

Laws were made from time to time, recognizing this trust as an existing duty, and requiring the Legislature to see that the charges by these roads were regulated and when necessary reduced, so that the annual income should not exceed 10 per cent. upon the actual money furnished by the corporation to build and operate the road. It is to be noticed that this 10 per cent. is not upon the capital stock or capitalized property, but upon the funds furnished by the stockholders, their advances or contributions, and not a contribution of the profits earned by the road.

The railroad has superseded the former kinds of highways, and is the principal highway of our country. It is indispensable. We have nearly 100,000 miles of these highways, and are adding some 10,000 miles to these lines at the present time. As the population expands and business increases, these highways will become more and more indispensable.

The railway is the modern highway. Shall it be a public highway? Who shall own it? Who shall manage it?

These are the questions which Mr. Atkinson discusses, and he claims that the public have no more rights or governmental power over this railroad property than over the private property of any farmer or other business man in the country—that the railroad owns their property as absolutely as the farmer owns his farm or the merchant his goods.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The farmer is not a corporation, and did not take his farm by force of a franchise which gave him power to compel its former owner to sell it at an appraised value. He did not take his farm under proclamation and promise that he took it for public use, and could therefore invoke the power of the public to compel the owner to yield possession. He took his farm from a voluntary seller, and paid the price required, and he took it exclusively for his own use. He had no franchise giving him a monopoly in raising his wheat, and he entered into no covenant in regard to how he should raise his wheat, or what he should do with it. He owns his farm, and can cultivate it or let it remain unused. So of the manufacturer, merchant or banker. They do not hold their property under a restriction that it is held for public use, and they are not compelled to let the public use it.

A railroad corporation is a legal person, having no natural existence, and no attributes or powers except those specified in the act of the Legislature creating it. The stockholders are not the corporation. The charter is a license to do certain things, subject to certain conditions. The stockholders are not compelled to accept a charter, and if they distrust or dislike the conditions, they need not make an investment. In several of the first charters, one of the conditions was that the public might take the road away from the corporation by paying it the money actually expended by the corporation, with interest thereon at 10 per cent. a year. In all of these charters there was the condition that the Legislature could repeal the charter. In all of them was the declaration that the corporation should take and hold its property for public use, for unless it took for public use it could not compel a transfer of the land required by the right of eminent domain. No man will pretend to say that the farmer, or other natural person, holds his property in this manner, and subject to similar conditions.

A CHARTER SIMPLY A LICENSE.

The only title of a railroad corporation to its property is the act of its incorporation, and this act makes a reservation in express terms of the right to repeal the act. It is a license to do certain things on certain conditions during the will and pleasure of the Legislature. In case the public decides to revoke this license, it will make the compensation specified in the license. If the license be called a contract, that complies with all that the contract requires the public to do.

A railroad franchise is a valuable property—often of great value—and it costs the corporation nothing. It is a gift by the public; but in making this gift, the public provides a mode of ultimately having some degree of compensation, and limits the gift in such manner as to secure this compensation. If the increase of population and business shall bring the corporation an income exceeding 10 per cent. upon its investment, the excess was to go indirectly to the public by such reduction of charges as would keep the income down to 10 per cent. The public do not grant to the railroads the exclusive ownership of an unlimited increase of business and a corresponding increase of the profits of the road, but claim, as the share of the public, that charges shall fall as business rises, and that the corporation shall be content with a 10 per cent. income upon their actual investment. The whole business of the country is not quit-claimed to the corporation. The people are to have some share of the gains.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS—DECREASE IN CHARGES.

Mr. Atkinson has prepared tables of figures to show that under the management of the railroads there has been a large increase in the number of tons carried, and a decrease in charges. He selected for his capital use the statistics of the Hudson River & New York Central Railroad, and gives the business of this road for the decade ending in 1879.

From 1869 to 1879, the tons carried increased from 589,362,849 to 2,295,827,887, or 289 per cent., and the charges decreased from \$2.38 to \$0.79, or 67 per cent. Yet, even with this decrease of charges, the net earnings were increased 30 per cent. His own tables show that this corporation, instead of de-

creasing their charges, so as to keep the income within the limits of their charter, had an income largely exceeding the amount agreed upon between the public and the corporation.

This corporation has been very restive under this restraint, and unwilling to comply with the law by reducing its charges. Commodore Vanderbilt, with his accustomed boldness, cut the knot which he could not untie. He watered the stock. It was only temporary relief, for the watered stock must be watered again. In short, under no circumstances will this corporation share its profits with the public—in other words, pay the agreed price for this great franchise. The \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 which this franchise is largely made up of profits which were gained by a use and misuse of this franchise, and which are as justly the property of the public as if they had been taken into the State Treasury.

The deluge of watered stock and the cloud of bonds forming the bloated body at which the public is so angry, and which it calls its property, and upon which it exacts more than double the income, is notoriously more than double the cost of the road.

By capitalizing its profits it has really capitalized its franchise. The franchise represents no investment, for it was a free gift to the corporation. The value of this franchise can be measured by the profits which it brings to the corporation. This value will continue to increase, and will be appropriated by the corporation, if it can issue new stock fast enough to absorb the excessive profits.

A PARTNERSHIP.

The franchise is the capital stock which the public invested in this enterprise. In making the investment the public stipulated for a certain income on its capital stock—namely, all the income over 10 per cent. upon the money actually furnished by the corporation. If A and B form a partnership, and A puts in a valuable patent right and B the cash capital, and they agree that B shall have a certain part of the profit, and A all the remainder, the courts compel B to fulfill his contract and be content with his share.

If this railroad franchise is a case of partnership between the public and this corporation, who shall enforce the agreement? If the public is not the sovereign over this corporation, then the creature is greater than its creator.

ECONOMY IN CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. Atkinson attributes the reduction of railroad charges to the consolidation of the lines, and gives very substantial reasons for this opinion. We agree with him fully in that matter; and provided a control is exercised by Government we can see no reason why, if the whole system of carriage was brought under the control and management of a single direction, the public would not be gainers. In forming some of the existing consolidations of separate railroads, lines have been formed of several thousand miles in length, and men are found as capable to manage these lines as they were to manage the short sections out of which this new line was made. This argument in favor of consolidation is Mr. Atkinson's argument, and is shortly this: better service at less expense.

The proper head of a system of national roads is the Nation, acting in that matter as it does in all governmental matters, by heads of departments. The railroads can find suitable men to manage the most extensive lines and the most complicated business relations. The nation can take its choice of men. The public has found no difficulty in managing the Postoffice Department with its forty-four thousand post-offices. In a recent report by the Postoffice Department, the number of letters, cards and packages carried during the past year is stated to be the enormous sum of 2,720,234,252. It carries and delivers the correspondence of fifty millions of people to every place in a territory larger than Europe. The public has found no difficulty in managing all the affairs of the public, including at one time the conduct of vast armies.

The purport of Mr. Atkinson's argument, that the railroads should be managed by men selected by the roads, is largely made up of assumptions that if the Government should undertake to manage the roads, it might, with equal reason, manage a bakery, or a farm, or cotton factory. The fallacy of this reasoning is, that he loses sight of the great fact that the railroads are for public use, and their real estate was taken by them under the law of eminent domain, on the assumption that it was required for public use. They are not the private and absolute property of the corporation, which it can use, or let remain unused, at its pleasure. The same argument can be made to show that the Government could not have a gun factory or an engraving bureau, or a printing office. The Government claims the right of doing for the people such business as the people see fit to have the Government do. It is a government of the people by the people, and what corporations can do for themselves the people can do for the people.

PUBLIC CONSIDERATIONS.

The question of the railroads is not a mere question of finance, or of the law of contracts; it belongs to the domain of statesmanship.

These corporations claim to own our highways, and that they can hold them in spite of anything which the people can lawfully do. If England made such claims war would ensue. Whoever owns the highways of a country is master of that country, and has it by the throat. If these corporations own the highways, there is little left in the country worth owning.

The roads have acquired many millions of acres of land, and are land-holders. They own tracts of land equal in area to some of the great empires in Europe. For a large portion of these lands the roads gave nothing, others they compelled the owners to sell at an appraised value. It is the theory of these corporations that the stockholders own the property which belongs to the corporation. In many cases the stockholders put no money into the corporation. Bonds and land grants built the roads, and the owners of the charter or franchise divided among themselves the stock as their private property, paying nothing for it. We heard something of this matter in the Credit Mobilier disclosures. This stock, costing nothing, is put up for sale, and if some person like Jay Gould buys it for one-fifth of its face, he claims to own the whole property, and to have the same rights over it

which the farmer has over his farm. He claims to own one of the national highways, built on grants of national property and national credit, and to the building of which the stockholder never contributed one cent of his own money. The English complain of the unequal distribution of their lands as a great national evil, causing pauperism and threatening revolution. But no landholder there holds such vast domains as our Government has ceded to the railroads.

It has been deemed wise in this country to prohibit non-resident foreigners from becoming land owners here. The stocks of the roads are to some extent owned by non-resident stockholders. If the corporation owns the land and the stockholders own the corporation, can any railroad lawyer explain how it is that stockholders do not own the land? He may tell us that the corporation and the stockholders are not the same persons, but cannot say that the property of the corporation does not belong to the stockholders, unless he is prepared to admit that it belongs to the public, or belongs to nobody.

These stockholders claim that they own all the land and other property of the corporation absolutely as the farmer owns his farm. Part of this property consists of highways, which were built by gifts of national property and credit, and were intended to be national highways. Can a legislative body give away the sovereignty of the people over public highways? What is the effect of our laws forbidding foreigners to be landholders if a corporation can be a landholder while its stockholders are foreigners? Is it to the interests of the stockholders to manage the roads for the public benefit or benefit of the corporation? What is the use of our laws prohibiting the endowment of lands if a corporation whose use of our laws can be owner? What is the use of our laws against primogeniture, if the owner of a railroad can keep the highway in his family without division, and thus hold on to it after his death? When the state of New York obtained the right of making its own laws it abolished those English laws. Finally, who shall govern this country? To whom does this country belong?

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The first step to be taken in order to regain the sovereignty of the public over these highways is through the ballot box. Send to the Legislature men who represent the people. Send no more railroad attorneys.

Exclude from the bench of courts men who have sold themselves to the corporation, and who are placed on the bench by the corporations to declare, as the law of this country, that if a Legislature can be made to pass a law which renders a corporation independent of all future Legislatures, there is no remedy for this wrong. What kind of "vested rights" are stronger, the vested rights of the people in their sovereignty, or the vested rights of corporations?

MONOPOLIES AND CORRUPTION.

The danger of our times is Monopoly. It is a conspiracy of the rich against the poor. Corporations and wealthy men combine their capital, or, as they term it, "pool their money," and get hold of something which is a great common want—it may be railroads, or telegraphs, or food, or coal, or petroleum—it is no matter what the thing is if it is something which must be had by the public. The combination spends its money lavishly to ruin all competitors, and then, as a monopoly, scourge the public, and levy taxes upon the wants of mankind, which no government in Europe would dare to propose.

Let the people take a lesson from these men. The secret of their success in their conspiracy against the masses is combination. They know precisely what they wish to accomplish, and they act as a unit. They concentrate their efforts to obtain control of legislative bodies and of courts.

They purchase in various ways prominent men suitable for their use. Some are sold at the low price of a free pass, others cost more. The transaction puts on the thin disguise of being "counsel fees," or money for "election purposes," or "discriminations," "rebates," etc., etc. When the man has been bought he is not required to put on the regulation dress or wear a badge, but he goes to the polls as a straight Republican or Democrat, and canvasses for votes to represent the people.

In a legislative body, or on the bench, this man belongs to his master, and goes there as his secret agent. He was purchased to protect and fortify the corporations, and make them independent of the people. He is usually a man of marked ability, for the corporations buy those who can serve them best. The Legislatures and the Courts are the citadels of our Government. If the corporations have garrisoned these forts the people can change the garrison, and if they fail to do it they are unfit for self-government.

PACKED JURIES AND PACKED LEGISLATURES.

In settling a controversy in the courts between two private persons, no jurymen is permitted to act if he has any personal interest in the matter. If he receives any reward from either party, the verdict is set aside as absolutely void, and he is sent to the Penitentiary. If it is wrong to pack a jury, and bribe a jury, is it not a greater wrong to pack a Legislature and suffer corporations to procure special privileges through the agency of their hirelings, acting as law makers? If it is a crime to corrupt the administration of our laws, what shall we say to the pollution of the source and fountain head of our laws?

If the people will combine to protect themselves, nothing is more certain than the result—no batteries are needed, no weapons, no violence: nothing but a thin slip of paper—the ballot box will do the work.

The National Anti-Monopoly League affords a means to this end, and will give body and form and triumphant effect to this combination of the people.

REV. DEWITT TALMAGE says: "I tell you the over-shadowing curse of the United States to day is monopoly. It puts its hand on every bushel of wheat, upon every sack of salt, upon every ton of coal, and every man, woman, and child in the United States feels the touch of that moneyed despotism."

THE house-fly can only see a distance of thirty-eight feet, but that never bothers him any. He always manages to keep within thirty-seven feet of everything.

Michigan Female Seminary, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Modeled after the Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts. Board and tuition, including lights, fuel and furnished room, \$175 for the school year; a reasonable charge for instruction in French, German, drawing and painting. Fall Term begins Sept. 8, 1881.

The Seminary is free from debt, with a proper number of well qualified instructors. Location healthy, grounds extensive and elevated, in full view of the village of Kalamazoo. For catalogues giving full information as to course of studies &c, address MISS CORNELIA EDDY, Principal; or E. O. HUMPHREY, Treasurer, Kalamazoo, Mich. 15jul3t

F. A. NORTH'S FEED RACKS.

My invention, patented May 10, 1881, relates to a rack of peculiar construction designed for the purpose of feeding sheep and other animals, the structure being designed with special reference to an equal distribution of the feed, to the protection of the attendant from the animals, and to the points of cheapness, durability, and facility of operation. It will be noticed that the rack constructed affords feed openings on both sides, that the two independent troughs prevent the animals on one side from obtaining the food from those on the other, and that by means of the central internal board the attendant can pass freely back and forth through the interior without stepping in the trough or having any interference with the animals outside, also the strips or slats serve as a means of separating the animals so that each may obtain proper proportion of the food. On each side of the Rack I suspend by swinging links a board in such a manner that the board may be raised or lowered across the outside of the feed openings to prevent the animals from having access thereto, or elevated above the openings so as to leave them exposed. And standing at one end you can elevate this board by one move of as many racks in a line, and divide your flocks as you wish and do away with the old practice of shifting from one yard to another. There are guards to throw the feed inward to prevent the hayseed and other impurities from entering the fleece of the animals. It is used with equal advantage for mules, feeds, grains of all kinds, and for hay. If there is hay in the rack it does not prevent your feeding grain in them. You can use the lumber in your old racks. They can be made of any length of lumber.

For further information, address:
F. A. NORTH, Inventor,
Ionia, Ionia Co., Mich.
P. O. Box 555. 1jul6m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME-TABLE—MAY 9, 1880.

WESTWARD.			
	A. M.	P. M.	
Accommodation leaves.....	4 50	9 30	
Local Passenger.....	5 30	10 10	
Evening Express.....	7 30	12 35	
Pacific Express.....	2 42	1 13	
Mail.....		2 38	
Day Express.....		2 38	

EASTWARD.			
	A. M.	P. M.	
Night Express.....	6 50	9 35	
Accommodation leaves.....	6 50	9 35	
Local Passenger.....	7 30	10 10	
Day Express.....	12 35	1 13	
New York Express.....	1 13	2 45	
Atlantic Express.....	10 10	10 25	

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses and Local Passenger daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

H. B. LEVYMAN, Gen. Manager, Detroit.

E. C. BROWN, Asst. Gen. Supt., Jackson.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

(Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.)

GOING SOUTH.

Way Fr.

Le. Grand Rapids..... 8 00 AM 4 50 PM

Ar. Allegan..... 9 17 " 6 08 "

Ar. Kalamazoo..... 10 15 " 7 05 " 11 40 "

Ar. Schoolcraft..... 10 50 " 7 43 " 1 40 PM

Ar. Three Rivers..... 11 18 " 8 12 " 2 45 "

Ar. White Pigeon..... 11 45 " 8 40 " 4 50 "

Ar. Toledo..... 12 10 " 9 05 " 5 20 "

Ar. Cleveland..... 12 35 PM 2 45 AM

Ar. Buffalo..... 10 10 " 7 05 "

Ar. Buffalo..... 3 55 AM 1 10 PM

GOING NORTH.

Way Fr.

Le. Buffalo..... 12 45 PM 12 35 AM

Ar. Cleveland..... 7 35 " 7 00 "

Ar. Toledo..... 8 00 " 7 30 "

Ar. White Pigeon..... 6 00 " 3 35 PM 8 45 AM

Ar. Three Rivers..... 6 28 " 4 00 " 10 00 "

Ar. Schoolcraft..... 6 58 " 4 28 " 12 10 PM

Ar. Kalamazoo..... 7 30 " 5 00 " 1 40 "

Ar. Allegan..... 8 40 " 6 05 " 4 20 "

Grand Rapids..... 10 00 " 7 20 " 8 10 "

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line.

A. G. AMERSON, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Corrected Time-Table—May 15, 1881.

WESTWARD.

Day Express, Saginaw, No. 2, No. 4, No. 12.

Le. Port Huron..... 7 15 AM 4 15 PM 9 30 AM

" Grand Trunk Junction..... 7 25 " 4 30 " 9 55 "

" Inlay City..... 8 25 " 5 47 " 12 55 PM

" Lapeer..... 8 55 " 6 20 " 1 25 "

" Flint..... 9 45 " 7 25 " 2 45 "

" Durand..... 10 28 " 8 05 " 3 30 "

" Lansing..... 11 45 " 9 25 " 4 45 "

" Charlotte..... 12 28 PM 1 00 PM

" Battle Creek..... 1 55 " 1 55 "

" Vicksburg..... 2 50 " 2 50 "

" Schoolcraft..... 3 05 " 3 05 "

" Cassopolis..... 4 03 " 4 03 "

" South Bend..... 5 00 " 5 00 "

" Valparaiso..... 7 05 " 7 05 "

Chicago..... 9 20 "

EASTWARD.

Day Express, Saginaw, No. 1, No. 3, No. 11.

Le. Chicago..... 8 15 AM

" Valparaiso..... 10 27 "

" South Bend..... 1 05 "

" Cassopolis..... 1 55 "

" Schoolcraft..... 2 10 "

" Vicksburg..... 3 25 "

" Battle Creek..... 4 36 " 7 30 AM

" Charlotte..... 4 36 " 10 00 "

" Lansing..... 5 15 " 1

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, . . . AUGUST 1.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

OUR WANDERINGS, NO. 2.

By reference to the VISITOR of July 15, we find that, so far as our readers are advised, we are still a mile and a quarter above our ordinary working level.

The attractions of the summit of Mt. Washington, with its Tip Top House, its printing office, its observatory, its railroad, and rocky surroundings, here, there and everywhere about us; its grand panorama of mountain peaks, dark gorges, distant valleys with hamlets faintly outlined, and the Glenn House away down among the hills; and in the long outstretched distance the mountain ranges of other States—all these were "done"—though perhaps not well done—in a brief hour, and after looking about among the rocks, where hundreds of people had vainly looked before, for some stone of rare beauty to carry away as a reminder of the place, we joined our company for the return ride down the mountain.

Before leaving the summit, we did not forget to make note of the evidence that rough weather sometimes visits this place. The Tip Top House was securely anchored on each side by several heavy iron rods, and all the other buildings on the summit had been induced to stay at that high altitude by the quiet persuasive strength of heavy cable chains that had been thrown over the ridge and secured at the ends in the "solid rock."

Our party having signified their readiness to return, the driver made ready, and with his foot on the brake and careful attention to his business, we were let down to the Glenn House in about half the time required to ascend to the summit.

The route is a rugged, devious one, and all the upper portion above the timber range presents to the tourist those objects of interest that belong to mountain scenery. Some had been apprehensive as to the safety of the trip up and down the mountain, and those apprehensions were kept alive by the accident of last year, which resulted in the death of one person from our State and the injury of some others. As to the danger, we say most unreservedly that if the ordinary conditions which secure safety are observed, then the danger is reduced to the minimum point that attends ordinary travel. A drunken driver makes it unsafe for passengers on level highways as well as on mountain roads, and we never felt more secure than when ascending and descending Mt. Washington in a stage wagon on the 5th of July.

We were reminded of a California stage ride of 26 miles to the Geysers, on the Coast range of mountains of that State, on our return trip in the spring of 1880. That was a wild ride that we shall never forget, and for real hazard to life and limb, so far as the road is concerned, it exceeded the Mt. Washington ride a thousand fold. Some of our readers will remember that we gave them some California letters when away in the spring of 1880. We had material for as many more, but soon after our return we got switched off onto another track, and had no chance to get back until after election, and then we thought it rather late.

But to return: We had a safe and pleasant trip, with favorable weather, good company, good accommodations, good teams and careful drivers.

The Glenn House is a good place for those who have plenty of money and are disposed to use it in good living, and want to pay for some style. The proprietor is also the owner of the stage line doing the business between the Glenn House, Gorham, the summit and other points, and keeps 130 horses and ample equipments for the required service. The whole business is systematically managed, and everything kept in best condition. And yet, for prompt, active management, we have seen plenty of men that, with every thing at hand all complete, could have got a half-dozen coaches loaded and started off in half the time he did. We ascribe his success to the fact that he has a clear field, without competition, and is probably so good a judge of men that he employs competent subordinates in the several departments of his business. Mr. Milliken himself is not the active, attentive, genial gentleman that makes "mine host" remembered by his guests with a real, friendly satisfaction. Only one of our party, so far as I know, determined to remain indefinitely. Rice A. Beal, of Ann Arbor, was so well pleased with the situation that he said he should rusticate among the mountains, out of the reach of all business and the wear and tear of a busy life, until he made up his mind that he had rather be at some other place than at the Glenn House.

One feature of the dining-room we must not overlook. The table waiters are all college students, who come here to replenish their purse by a few months of this service. Some of them have been here for four successive seasons, and as one of them told me,

every college in New England was represented on that floor. Neglecting to make a note of it at the time I am not sure as to the number employed, but it was somewhere between 25 and 40.

On the morning of the 6th we again took stage for Gorham, and without seeing a vestige of the patriots of the place who had amused us so cheaply two days before, after a short delay we took the regular train which was to complete our trip from "Detroit to the Sea."

Arriving at Portland about noon we repaired to the U. S. Hotel and sat down to the poorest meal that was offered us while we were gone. We do not assume that the manager, Mr. Brearley, was in any way to blame for getting on his "Hotel Circular" this hotel, for no man can look after so many things and make no mistakes. All other houses on his list that we patronized gave entire satisfaction.

It did not take us long to do Portland. Three hours on a line of steamers that make regular runs to different island points in the bay and taking a stroll over island and beach was enough, and we took a train for Old Orchard Beach, a dozen miles down the coast, on the Boston and Maine R. R. toward Boston. There at the Lawrence House we found some two dozen of our excursion party that had preceded us. Some had not gone to the White Mountains at all, and some had made no stop at Portland. All were satisfied not only with the house but with their surroundings at the Beach. Like many other hotels at Old Orchard, the front of the Lawrence is almost washed by the surf of each succeeding wave when the tide is in. And from its porch, resting in an easy chair, one could lazily watch the restless roll of waters, monotonous as it might seem, with little desire for change.

On looking over the bill of fare of our first meal at the Lawrence, we discovered clam chowder and were reminded of a promise made to a friend just before leaving home that we would try clam chowder when we reached New England, and we did and called for more.

Of the various sources of amusement that pleasure seekers find at the Beach we eschewed the fishing and boating, but not the bathing, taking our first and perhaps our last bath in the sea, the first morning of our stay at the Lawrence.

We had not since leaving home found any Patrons among all the strangers we had met, and we had a dim recollection that this was one of the places where Bro. Woodman had attended a big meeting in his New England tour last season. So we started out on a voyage of inquiry and discovery, and in half an hour were comfortably located in the sitting room of the Central Park House, Bro. S. M. Blake, proprietor. We found him an intelligent, working Patron, full of faith, zeal and determination. He represented the two Granges in the immediate vicinity as in a healthy condition and as having some very earnest members, thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Order. The work done by Bro. Woodman for them, he said, was highly appreciated and did them a great deal of good. After dinner Bro. Blake gave us a drive on the beach and something of a view of the town, and we returned to our hotel well pleased with our first personal acquaintance with a New England Patron. From Bro. Blake we learned that Old Orchard has the most extensive beach anywhere on the Atlantic coast, there being an unbroken stretch of nine miles where the clear white sand, extending outward to gradually deepening water, is washed by the ever recurring tides. No finer, safer spot for sea bathing could be desired.

Within a few years, or since the Methodists of that part of the State located a camp ground here, became an incorporated body and laid out a village of their own, the little village of Old Orchard has taken on a rapid growth. Large hotels have been built, and at no point on our travels have we seen anything like so great activity in the way of building improvements. Its reputation as a desirable summer resort is established.

We remained at Old Orchard nearly two days, and during the time made a second visit to the hospitable home of Bro. Blake. Having put his farm, which lies some six miles away, under the management of an enterprising grandson, he has joined in the general business of providing for summer sojourners at Old Orchard, and we bespeak for him the patronage of Patrons and others who may seek that delightful resort to recuperate their energies, or enjoy a few days or weeks of rest and pleasure. We hope to have so interested Bro. Blake in the VISITOR that we shall get a good list of subscribers from among the Patrons of this part of Maine.

That State has a most excellent Grange and agricultural paper, but we are not apprehensive that Patrons will read too many of the papers devoted to the interests of the agricultural class. Something new and valuable can be gathered from each and every one.

We left Old Orchard on the morning of the 8th. The farmers along the line of the railway, where there was any farming, had commenced haying, which in most instances included a large per cent of white daisies in the crop. This part of the crop seems to have become so well established that the farmers have little fear of barren meadows.

It is claimed that if the daisy is cut early, before it becomes woody, cows eat it very well. Dairy stock seemed to be about all farm stock kept, and grass and daisies appeared to be the main farm crop. At a late dinner hour we reached Boston and registered at the Parker House. After dinner we looked up the wool house of Fenno & Manning, 117 Federal street. This place and firm are of special interest to many Michigan farmers this year, as with this firm the wool committee appointed by the State Grange made arrangements to handle wool for the Patrons of the State. We found Federal street in the heart of the city, and here are centered the commission houses that handle the larger part of the wool used in the manufacturing towns of New England.

We found proprietors and employees all busy in the several departments of their apparently well-systematized business. The firm occupies four floors of a large building. Their office is in the front on the second floor, and the third is this year devoted entirely to wool consigned by Patrons. Wool is hauled directly from the cars to the rear of the building and hoisted by steam power to the floor where it belongs. In its turn each sack is weighed, and the marks and weights carefully booked. The sack is ripped open, each fleece is examined and graded by the inspector, and each kind put by itself. Each parcel is then weighed, and when the amount has been determined, each kind is piled with that of like grade. The record of the house shows name of owner, when received, number and weight of sack as shown by invoice, the gross weight as found on the scales, the loss or excess, and the weight of each of the several grades. This done, here are piles of wool of the several grades, ready for a customer.

It is easy to see that it is quite impossible to always make prompt returns of sales, as a consignor's wool may have gone into several different piles; some of it may be sold the day it is graded, and another pile of another grade may not be in demand and not meet a market for a month. But of one thing we may be sure, when sold it goes on its merits. The man who sends three-quarters fine combing and delaine wool gets a better average for his lot than the man whose wool runs but one-quarter or one-third grade. The theory of this system is correct, as it pays the producer for just the kind of wool he sends to market, and encourages improvement in quality on his part.

This firm have been working up this trade for some time and are each year bringing the business into better shape. We were there long enough to see that the farmer or consignor who ships wool has something to learn before the whole business will run like clock work; many observe all the conditions, so that there is no difficulty, all runs along smoothly, but others fail in some particular, as in giving the number or weight of the sack, or in putting two lots in one sack and giving the total weight without stating how many pounds belong to A, and how many to B, though there may be no difficulty in determining how many pounds there are in each sack. Until the business of shipping is better understood or our people comply in every particular with directions given, there will be sometimes a hitch that will cause a delay, correspondence and annoyance, and sometimes dissatisfaction. We could easily see that there is much more work for commission men to handle wool in small lots and make return to each man the amount of each grade of his lot and the price at which it was sold, than under the old method of handling large lots from one consignor. One book-keeper was giving his entire time to the accounts of the Granger trade, and from the outlook it promised to be very satisfactory in amount this year, far in excess of any previous year.

If the experience of this year proves fairly satisfactory, it will be of great value in the future; and that future stretches out so broad and vast, and affects so many producers, that we shall look with constant solicitude to the result of what to so many of our people is an experiment entered upon with some misgivings and hesitation.

But Fenno & Manning are but a small part of Boston, and having less than a day and a half at our disposal to look about the city, we turned from wool to the "Common," and after a half hour spent on these historic grounds, we crossed a street to the public gardens.

Of these it is sufficient to say that so large inclosed areas in the heart of a great city, beautified and adorned to the extent of the skill of the florist and landscape gardener, and devoted to the use of the rich and poor alike, for recreation, health and enjoyment, evinces a considerate regard on the part of the municipal government for the interests of the people, while the statuary of some of the nation's most eminent statesmen and the massive monuments in memory of her dead heroes, proclaim in silent eloquence her patriotism and love of art.

At 6 P. M. we met a friend at our hotel and started at once for a steamer to cross the bay six miles and then by rail three miles to Boston's "Coney Island"—Nantasket Beach. The steamer, loaded with a well dressed, gay and happy throng, the noble bay with its islands and national defenses, the shipping, large and small, that for busi-

ness or pleasure was plowing the smooth surface of the water in every direction, and the city in the distance—all these in the glowing sunset presented a panorama of business and beauty that we remember with lively satisfaction.

Arriving at our destination we found an immense summer hotel, with broad piazzas, inviting tables, and a band of music that we had a right to presume from his rapid gesticulating of the leader with his stick was first-class. Our opinion of music, however, is not worth much, and, in this instance, we judged of it by its surroundings. As we sat after supper in a meditative mood, a witness of the general gaiety, and knew that we were in Boston harbor—were in the land of the Pilgrims, we looked around for some relic of the Puritans, some evidence that these were their descendants, and as we saw no sign we concluded they must long ago have all gone west. Nantasket Beach has absorbed a large amount of capital to provide a place of resort and amusement to the overflow of Boston these summer evenings that extend way into the night.

On the following day we took an early morning street car ride to Cambridge. Here we wandered around for an hour among the many buildings of Harvard, old and new—how many we do not know, but we saw and learned enough to know that this, the oldest college in America, has become through the princely donations of some of the rich men of Boston not only famous as an institution of learning, but her real and personal estate must be valued up in the millions.

The buildings are mostly called halls, with the names of the generous gentlemen who furnished the money prefixed, that future generations may know of their liberality. There is Hallworthy Hall, Seaver Hall, Thayer Hall, costing \$125,000, Weld Hall, costing as much more, Mathews Hall, Gore Hall with its imposing towers, Grey Hall, a \$100,000 building, and many others that we do not mention.

Memorial Hall is a massive pile of recent make, of great architectural beauty, and we are sorry to say our notes fail to show the name of the gentleman whose half million was absorbed in its construction. Harvard is rich in classic lore, in reputation and in the accumulated preparation to extend her beneficent work down the ages of coming time, and we turned from the green of her grounds and the quiet of all her vast estate on this bright summer morning, to seek a breakfast which all at once had become a matter of more importance to us than the name or fame of each and all of the great men who have looked upon Harvard as their *alma mater* in a hundred years.

After breakfast we were about to return to Boston, when we encountered a young gentleman who kindly volunteered to go with us to that venerable elm tree, where cut in granite the visitor reads:

UNDER THIS TREE
WASHINGTON
FIRST TOOK COMMAND OF THE
AMERICAN ARMY,
JULY 3d, 1775.

We had no more time for Cambridge, and must forego extending our ride to Mount Auburn, feeling just then less interest in the beautiful city of the dead, than in the busy city of the living. Taking another route from that we came, we were soon wending our way up a narrow street leading to the monument on Bunker Hill. Here was our first disappointment. We had supposed that this hilly, mountainous New England, where the supply was so abundant, had furnished more of a hill on which to plant a monument so famous. At the head of a short street we reached a stone stairway of perhaps a score of steps, and from these a gradual ascent of perhaps a dozen rods brought us to the base of Bunker Hill monument. Admitted by a guard to the small enclosure around the entrance door, we commenced the toilsome circular ascent of 294 steps to the outlook near the top.

We had expected with No. 2 to have concluded our wanderings, but as before we stopped well well up in the world, we will now, after so hard a climb, stop and take a rest for a couple of weeks.

POEMS OF A. H. STODDARD.

The presence on our table of the little book of poems, by A. H. Stoddard, the farmer poet of Cooper, of this county, has reminded us of a duty neglected. Bro. Stoddard is an earnest, intelligent Patron, whose presence with his spicy poems at gatherings of Patrons, and of other societies, has often added very much to the general enjoyment. For one we say most unreservedly that we like his poems. The style is often humorous and the hits sharp and instructive. The book is particularly adapted to the farmer class, and we commend it to all lovers of this style of poetry.

We have not had many reports of the wheat harvest in the State. We wish our friends, when writing us on business, to make mention of the yield—estimated, or actual where threshing has been done—of the wheat in their respective neighborhoods. And we would like brief reports of this kind from our enterprising friends even if no other business is at hand. In short, we want to know about what is the average of the wheat crop of Michigan this year, and no paper is so well situated to get this information as the VISITOR. provided its subscribers who are interested in this matter will give us the facts which come within their personal knowledge. Let us have reports from all parts of the State that we may summarize for publication in the next issue of the VISITOR. We have lived here on Prairie Ronde, the largest prairie in the State, for fifty years, and we speak from personal knowledge when we say that the wheat harvest in this township is by far the poorest of all these years. We think it is safe to say the yield will not reach three bushels per acre of all the ground sown. Here our people will have occasion to remember the lessons of economy taught by the Grange, and we shall be surprised if they do not give more heed to the pecuniary advantages which are within their reach, than they have heretofore done.

Don't fail to carefully read the article of Homer H. Stuart, on "The Railroad Question," found on our third page.

Bro. Cobb:—With this, find quarterly report. Crops look well upon an average in this vicinity. Some plowed their fall wheat, but many think their wheat looks better than last year; spring wheat looks very well indeed. Corn small, but very good color. Potatoes first-rate, and a large amount of acreage. Grass, average good.

J. W. DICKERMAN.

Grand Traverse, July 2, 1881.

P. S.—The four-leaf clover is the compliments of our little three-year-old, who is anxious to write or send something.

J. W. D.

The little "three-year-old" has our thanks for the two beautiful little "four-leaf" specimens, which were received in perfect condition. They are of tiny size, but beautiful samples of their kind, as we can easily fancy the sender is, and we hope the "good luck" which these delicate four-leaved clover stalks promise the finder, will not be missed by our "little three-year-old."—Ed.

DELTA, July 9, 1881.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:—You will please change the address of my paper to Delta, Eaton county, Mich., and oblige

GEO. BIRCHARD.

That, Mr. Birchard, is a job we cannot undertake to do until we are informed where we are now sending it.—Ed.

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

MASTER'S OFFICE, July 12, 1881.

At the last annual session of the National Grange Bro. Devries for the committee on resolutions reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:—

"WHEREAS, Among the several important wants of our Order at the present, stands that of practical business information as to the best mode of co-operation, and the education of our people upon the real purposes of the organization; and

"WHEREAS, Much good has been accomplished by our Grange literature, under State auspices; and while we commend these laudable enterprises, there still remains an unmet want, viz., a closer and more direct connection between the parent body and the Subordinate Granges, as shown in part by reports of representatives of the State Granges on this floor. It is not sad to contemplate how little we learn of each other as a fraternity during the interim of our Annual Session? And how much of the inspiration here given never reaches Subordinate Granges in remote sections of our broad land? Therefore,

Resolved, That in order to restore the lost connection between the National Grange and Subordinate Granges, the Masters of Subordinate Granges shall be and are hereby required to submit to State Masters quarterly reports, as to their general condition; also as to the progress made in co-operation, transportation, legislation, and business agencies, together with the success or non-success, and the causes leading thereunto.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of State Masters, upon the receipt of such quarterly reports from Masters of Subordinate Granges, to summarize the same and forward them to the Master of the National Grange, together with the progress or decline of the Order in their States, with such suggestions as they may deem advisable for the general welfare of the Order.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Master of the National Grange, in such manner as he may deem most advantageous, to publish, or have published, quarterly, in succinct form, the condition of the Order throughout the Union, bearing upon the information sought to be obtained in the foregoing preamble and resolutions, with such other information as may contribute to the welfare of the organization.

Resolved, That it is hereby declared to be the duty of State Masters and Masters of Subordinate Granges to urge the candid consideration of the measures projected by the National Grange, together with such other questions as relate to local or general interest, to the end that we, as a fraternity, may each contribute to the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of all.

As the published proceedings of the National Grange did not reach the Masters of Subordinate Granges until the first quarter had quite or nearly expired, reports for that quarter could not have been expected.

The following is a summary of the reports received for the second quarter and up to this date:—

FLORIDA.
March 31st, Brother Wilson, Master of Florida State Grange, writes:—

"I have waited for intelligence from different Granges to assist me in making my first report. Misplaced confidence and losses in business co-operation has to some extent injured the Order in our State. An influential farmer remarked to me the other day, 'I thought the Grange would meet the wants of farmers; but my brother lost five bales of Sea Island cotton, (\$500), by the Grange: such as that will not 'take.' I replied that that was not the fault of the Grange, and that a half million dollars had been lost by the farmers in the same vicinity by the commission merchants, and in nearly the same way, yet that did not seem to injure the commission merchants. The credit system has done as much to retard the work of the Order in this State as any other one thing. With all our back-sets some of our Granges are increasing their membership, others are holding their own, and the Order is gradually molding public sentiment, bringing about wholesome changes by its influence and its teachings, and is recognized as a power in the land. Its workings are quiet, yet continued; it teaches while its enemies are asleep. We have many true Patrons in the State, and the Order will never die in Florida. Under its influence our people will grow more intelligent, practical, and punctual, and learn to appreciate more fully the advantages of intelligent organization and co-operation."

TEXAS.
April 21st, Bro. Rose, Master of Texas State Grange, reports:—

"I have mailed several hundred circulars, asking the main questions to enable me to make a satisfactory report, and what answers have been received are nearly all encouraging."

Although the winter has been unfavorable for Grange work, yet Bro. Rose has appointed twenty-nine County Deputies. He appoints only where they are recommended by the Granges of the County. As a result two new Granges have been organized, and twelve have been re-organized since the meeting of the State Grange in January.

BUSINESS RELATIONS.

"All the prosperous Granges are co-operating in buying and selling, while those that are in the decline do not. The Texas Co-operative Association, located at Galveston, is doing much for our people in controlling prices and saving commissions on the handling of our cotton. Not less than one dollar on each bale is saved, and the Agency will handle nearly ten thousand bales this season. "Much better prices are obtained at home where there are co-operative stores. Our State Agency makes purchases for our local stores, which, in turn, ship cotton to the Agent. Not less than \$15,000 will be saved this year by the Texas Co-operative Agency, and our local stores are all declaring dividends on trade. Goods are invariably from ten to twenty-five per cent. lower where our co-operative stores are located, thus benefiting all. Forty-one of our local stores own stock in the Texas Co-operative Agency, while others do business with the Agency. These stores all began business with very limited capital, but all are increasing their stock and prospering. The first Grange store in the State began business near the close of 1875 with \$1,000, its capital stock is now \$11,000. The average per cent. profit on the operative capital for the entire time has been 34 per cent. We confine profits to Patrons."

Bro. Rose gives a very full and interesting history of the work and progress of the Order in his State from the first, naming the principal obstacles which have been in the way of its progress, prominent among which have been unwise use of Grange funds, opposition of Patrons to financial co-operation, and politics in the Grange and among Grange officials, all of which have, no doubt, been met with in other States. He closes his report by paying a very high compliment to the Grange press. The *Texas Farmer* is his State Grange organ, and is doing a good work for the Order. He speaks also in high terms of the *Patron of Husbandry* which has quite a large circulation in Texas.

KANSAS.

Bro. Sims, Master of Kansas State Grange, reported April 15th, as follows:—

"In obedience to the requirements of a resolution adopted at the last session of National Grange, I beg leave very respectfully to report that, in my opinion, based on the best information at my command, the general condition of our Order is improving in the State."

"I have failed, to this date, to obtain from Masters of Subordinate Granges, the reports contemplated by the resolution above referred to, in sufficient number to warrant me in attempting a summary or tabulated statement; but judging from the reports at hand and information received through correspondence with active members of our Order in different sections of the State, and from our Worthy Secretary, and Treasurer, I am satisfied that our membership is quite as strong as at any time within three years, and am of the opinion that at the close of the year we will be able to show an increase."

"The principles of co-operation, taught in our Order, have been generally discussed in our Granges, and are now well comprehended and are being successfully applied in our business affairs. Purchasing and sales, agencies, local and State, have been abandoned and the Rochdale plan of co-operation resorted to with very satisfactory results. I have no information of failure or dissatisfaction, where the rules recommended by the National Grange have been observed."

"In legislation, particularly on the transportation question, but little progress has as yet been made. Our people continue, to some extent, to permit those having little or no interest in common with them to control or dictate nominations, and after they have elected, petition their 'so called' representatives for such laws as they desire, with, as a matter of course, very unsatisfactory results."

MARYLAND.

The following is from Bro. Devries' report of May 17th:—

"In compliance with the action of the National Grange, requiring State Masters to report quarterly to the Master of the National Grange the condition of the Order in their respective States, I will state that, as far as heard from, I find the questions suggested by Bro. Eshbaugh for Grange discussion for the first quarter, were quite an inspiration for the second. I consider the condition of the Order in my State hopeful; the decline which set in upon us appears checked for the present, at least. It has been the policy for the State Grange to carry dormant Granges, in the hope of reviving them. I have found it necessary to suspend the charters of all such as I have been unable to revive, in order to give those who are really true Patrons the privilege of affiliating with active Granges. Most of our working Granges seem to be in earnest, and many are increasing their membership with good material. Our business agency is still continuing to do an extensive work. But for this we could not have successfully withstood the opposition and overcome the apathy of our people. The meeting of our State Grange was one of the most interesting and business-like ever held in our State. I have recently dedicated one new hall, and I understand that several more are in course of construction, and others in contemplation."

MAINE.

Brother Thing, Master of Maine State Grange, reports under date of May 17th, that a large number of the Granges in Maine have reported their standing to him, and that these reports are almost invariably encouraging and hopeful. Some have had trouble, some have lost in numbers, generally suspensions for non-payment of dues, and some have failed to take that straight-forward aggressive course that gives

self-confidence and commands respect even from those who love us least. The large, well-established Granges are going straight along, gaining in both strength and numbers. The most striking and uniform feature of these reports is the fact that every Grange that has made a success of co-operation, in other words, that has made money in trade, is both prosperous and popular, while those that have suffered financially have also suffered as fraternal and social organizations.

The Granges of his State have excellent facilities for co-operation in trade. They have a "Patrons' Co-operative Corporation," located in Portland, where goods can be bought at wholesale as well as in any city in our country, which furnishes all goods ordered at bottom prices for cash, and which deals in goods of best quality. When Granges have once established their standing with the store, they are dealt with as honestly and fairly through the mail as though the parties were face to face. This store is located on the principal business street, and occupies a three-story block, has done business to the amount of its entire capital three times a month ever since it started. The report from almost every successful Grange is "We do our business at the State store, and we are well satisfied." Quite a number of Granges report a decided improvement in the farms, buildings, and general surroundings of Patrons. The practical matters of everyday life, which have been discussed in the Granges, have begotten a spirit of emulation which has resulted in great good to those who most needed stirring up. He is satisfied that, on the whole, the outlook of the Order in Maine is favorable. This year they have no State election, and they expect there will be increased attention given to Grange work and meetings.

WISCONSIN.

Bro. Parker, Master of Wisconsin State Grange, reports under date of June 1st, that the condition of the Order in his State is not as good as could be desired. The winter has been unfavorable for Grange meetings, yet the session of their State Grange was well attended, and the delegates were hopeful and earnest, and gave encouraging reports of their respective Granges and localities. The number of members in Wisconsin slightly increased during the last year, and quite a good increase in membership is reported from some of the Granges since, so he thinks he is safe in saying, "The Order is improving and gaining slowly and gradually in numbers; but rapidly in that knowledge of the work that is in the near future to result in emancipating the farmer from unjust and oppressive burdens of corporations and monopolies." Nothing was gained by legislation at the last session on the transportation question. During the excitement of the presidential election the friends of the railroad corporations worked quietly in each assembly district to secure men who would represent the railroad interest, and the result was the election of a vice president of a leading railroad to the United States Senate. When it was too late the people saw that there were other issues at stake than a "solid South," or "united North." Some progress has been made in legislation that will result beneficially, no doubt, to agriculture. There was an appropriation made to the Professor of Agriculture in the State Agricultural College to experiment with the amber cane and ensilage of fodder, which may in some degree benefit agriculture.

TENNESSEE.

Bro. Harwell, Master of the State Grange, under date of July 5, reports that the Order has more than held its own in his State during the present year. Some of the dormant Granges have resumed work, and the membership of the working Granges has steadily increased. Encouraging letters are almost daily received.

The co-operative stores in the State are increasing in numbers and business, and confidence in practical co-operation is strengthening among Patrons. The prosperity of the Order was seriously interrupted in Tennessee by unfortunate financing. A debt has embarrassed the State Grange for several years, but Bro. Harwell reports it "nearly paid." This surely indicates progress; and good management of State Grange officials. He recommends some changes in Grange laws, relating to our financial system, and closes his interesting report with the following sentiment relating to the attempted assassination of President Garfield, which will find a response in every Patron's and every patriot's heart. "We are recovering from the terrible shock of Saturday, and our hearts grow lighter as our hopes grow stronger, that our President will survive the assassin's bullet. He has the sympathy of every Southern man."

The above constitute all of the regular reports received. The following extracts from letters received from State Masters will be read with interest:

MASSACHUSETTS.

Brother Draper, Master of Massachusetts State Grange, says:

"We are fairly inured in our work in this State, and our State Grange meeting was far ahead of any and all held heretofore. I am in the field most of the time, and am writing and cheering up those I cannot visit. I believe the year will show progress. We conferred the 4th degree on fifteen members

in our Worcester Grange to night, and many Granges report new accessions."

IOWA.

Bro. Jones, Master of the Iowa State Grange, writes:

"Our State Grange meeting was held in the Representative hall of our State Capitol. It was the best State Grange meeting ever held in our State. Our Governor spoke to us one evening. His speech was able and listened to with marked attention. I never saw better feeling. Nearly one hundred members were present, all paying their own expenses, and went away determined to work for the Order."

ALABAMA.

The Order has suffered in Alabama the same as in Florida, Texas, and some other States, and from the same or similar causes. When the State Grange treasury became depleted through mismanagement or improvident use of its fund, the State Grange was left without power to act, and many of the Subordinate Granges, being left without the fostering care of the State Grange, very naturally sank into a dormant condition. The present officers of the State Grange have exhibited commendable zeal in the work of reorganization. Bro. B. C. Harrison, Master of the State Grange says in a recent letter:—

"Although not as strong in numbers as formerly, yet we are strong in faith and a determination to make the Order perpetual in Alabama. One great difficulty that we labor under in this State is in not having means to put good lecturers in the field, but this we expect to do next year, as we shall have some funds then to invest in that way. Every officer of the State Grange is laboring without a dime's compensation, and by this means we expect to be able to meet our liabilities and put a good lecturer in the field."

In another letter of later date, he says:— "I am just home from a grand meeting of our noble Order in Perry county. Never in my Grange career have I witnessed such enthusiasm. Several were taken into the fold and many more were asking admission. I think the good day is near at hand for Alabama. The Order all over the State is improving, and you may rest satisfied that we will never cease our efforts until every one engaged in agriculture will be with us and of us."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Brother W. H. Cheek, Master of North Carolina State Grange, in a letter soon after the meeting of his State Grange, said:

"We have just closed a most pleasant and satisfactory meeting of our State Grange. The outlook with us is encouraging. The gains of last year exceeded the losses 35 per cent. Three new Granges were organized."

The impression that our body made at the State capital was decidedly favorable, and the readiness with which the legislators listened to our suggestions was truly encouraging. A resolution has already passed the Legislature instructing our members in Congress to vote for the bill to make the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer."

CALIFORNIA.

Bro. Shipman, Master of California State Grange, in a recent letter said:

"I find many Granges taking in new members. As far as I have been able to learn, the outlook for the Order is favorable in this State."

ARKANSAS.

The Order in Arkansas met with reverses.

The funds in the State treasury were exhausted, the Master died, and the Overseer refused to assume the duties of Master. Hence the Order was left without a head, and the Subordinate Granges ceased to pay dues to the State Grange. I appointed Brother J. V. Scott, the Worthy Secretary of the Grange, a National Deputy, and took the Subordinate Granges under the jurisdiction of the National Grange. Brother Scott is hopeful that he will soon be able to reorganize the State Grange upon a sure and lasting basis. In a recent note he says:

"The good work goes on. I am in better spirits every day, for every mail brings me encouraging reports."

LOUISIANA AND NEBRASKA.

Louisiana and Nebraska State Granges have for a number of years been dormant, and in each the same financial history is repeated. Both State Granges lost heavily by the failure of business agents and business enterprises. I have exercised the authority given me by the last National Grange, to protect the welfare of the Subordinate Granges in those States, and have appointed Bro. H. W. L. Lewis a National Deputy for Louisiana, and Bro. C. P. Miller for Nebraska. Bro. Lewis was the first Master of his State Grange, and under his administration the Order prospered. He is hopeful and writes me that reports from the Subordinate Granges are coming in, and he will soon know the condition of the Order in his State. He expects to reorganize the State Grange soon. Bro. Miller, of Nebraska, is also inspiring confidence among the Subordinate Granges, and hopes to be able to reorganize the State Grange this season.

Experience is said to be a "dear school," but the lessons learned therein are often valuable. Wherever our Order has met with reverses in States, one of the principal causes has been depletion of the Grange treasury by unwise or unfortunate use of the funds. A Grange with a full treasury will live and prosper, while one laboring under financial embarrassments is very apt to suspend work and become dormant. These early errors and consequent reverses in the history of our Order, were but results of natural causes, which time and experience are correcting. As a rule, the funds of a Grange, either Subordinate, County, State or National, should not be used in business nor placed in the hands of agents or officers without ample security for every dollar.

It must not be inferred that the condition of the Order is not satisfactory in the States which have failed to report up to this time. I am satisfied that the contrary is true. This system of reports is a new departure in our work, and it is evident that Masters of Subordinate and State Granges have failed to learn, or have forgotten the requirements of the National Grange. As soon as the delinquent reports are received, I will summarize and publish them.

J. J. WOODMAN.

Lecturer's Department.

PICKINGS BY THE WAY. NO. 31.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

The 27th of June found us en route for the county of Tuscola to meet some appointments long since made there. The night was spent at Pontiac. To Rochester by the Air Line was the first trip. Waiting two or three hours at the Junction was the next thing in order, but this gave time to write and get off several letters. To Vassar and thence to Caro, which was soon passed, when the train came. Bro. Hatch, Master of Tuscola Pomona Grange, with his wife, accompanied us to the place where the meeting was to be held that evening north and east of Caro. By a late hour the attendance was fair and some interest was manifested, but not near what the farmers of such a locality ought to have in such a meeting, and in an organization that is established purely by farmers.

The night was spent at the house of Bro. Hatch, who on the following day took us to Columbia, where Bro. Greenfield entertained us at supper, and took us to Unionville for the evening's appointment.

Columbia Grange have moved their hall to a four-corner site, a more central place than its former location, and fitted up the lower story and rent it for a store. The hall proper is to be finished and ready for the Pomona Grange of the county at its meeting in August. This Grange, like most of the working Granges, is growing and adding to its numbers. We were also pleased to learn that Bro. Hatch's Grange at Ellington was also growing in numbers and interest. The same cheering news also comes from Cass City Grange.

The evening meeting at Unionville was not very largely attended, but the best of interest was manifested and close attention given to the subjects discussed. "Work, brothers, work!" is our counsel to this Grange. The night was spent with Bro. W. I. Davis at his pleasant home two miles from the village. The morning of the 29th was spent in looking over Bro. Davis's farm. The wheat here, as in most other parts of the county, was better than the average through the State, yet but little better than a half crop. Some heads of Timothy grass attracted our attention, and cutting some we found them from seven to nine and one-half inches in length.

After dinner Bro. D. brought out his colts and we were soon seated in his carriage and whirling away towards Wisner on the prairie en route to Bay City. Arriving at the Half-Way house we found a goodly number of Patrons present ready to hold a meeting of Prosperity Grange, No. 642, which, opened in due form, were duly instructed in the unwritten work of the Order, and the ways and means of increasing the interest and extending the influence of the Order in that locality. This is a new Grange, organized in December last and will, we trust, make good use of the means it has to do good. The evening brought out a full house to hear the public lecture upon the aims and purposes of the Grange. All present seemed interested, and a large number gave their names and money for three months' subscription to the GRANGE VISITOR.

The night was spent at the pleasant home of Bro. and Sister C. M. Hazen, who were formerly members of the Order in Ohio. Bro. Hazen is the Secretary of the Grange. He is largely engaged in the small fruit culture at this place. We had the pleasure of testing the quality of his strawberries which found their way in abundance to the table.

A LONG RIDE.

On the morning of the 30th Bro. Davis brought out his team at an early hour and we rode away to Caro to dinner, and thence to the south-east corner of the county to Kingston, over 40 miles. The night was spent at Bro. J. C. Annin's house. We noticed with pleasure the rapid development of this part of the country. The last five years have made great changes in the farmers here. More and more thorough organization of the farmer is needed here as elsewhere in the State; because of the want of the co-operative agency you pay tribute to every class around you. Why should farmers thus neglect the golden opportunities for the improvement of the mind, as well as the means of developing their fields and advancing their pecuniary interests, and let all pass so easily from their grasp?

AWAKE!

Unite in organization, farmers of Tuscola county, and grand possibilities await you in the near future. Organize! You must organize! is the plea of the future endorsed by the ages past.

On the morning of July 1st we rode back to Caro, and after dinner to the house of Prof. Hugh Watson, where Bro. Davis left us for home. Thanks to Bro. Davis for his services in the good of the Order. After tea at Bro. Watson's we rode over with Bro. Hatch and wife to the town hall of Almer for a public meeting, which for the busy time was fairly attended, and at its close we had the satisfaction of seeing three applications placed in Bro. Hatch's hands to be placed before Ellington Grange at its next meeting. Bro. Hatch took us to Caro to be

ready to start early the following morning for home.

At Durand, while waiting for dinner and the train we heard of the attempted assassination of President Garfield, and as we reach home, of his death, which time has proved to be untrue, and now his recovery seems to be probable, in answer to the united wishes and prayers of a great Nation.

CHANGES.

As we before have written, our interests in greenhouse and garden have been sold by us and our premises rented for a term of years. Packing has been the order of business for many days. Change your location of 13 years' standing, and see how rich you are in things that you can't sell for anything and yet are too good to throw or give away. Move once in a while to see the abundance of your unavailable wealth. As we were to be more than ever away from home we have resigned our position as Master of Strawberry Grange, No. 554, which position was filled by the election and installation of Bro. O. C. Ray. For the first time since June 7, 1873, we can say that we are not an officer of a Subordinate Grange.

Picking up and packing down, on the 12th inst. we left home for a tour of "boarding around," of which I shall write more fully in a subsequent number.

SILVER CREEK GRANGE. NO. 644.

On the afternoon of July 13th the train took us into Manton, Wexford county, where we were met by Bro. S. Steel, Worthy Chaplain of the State Grange, who took us home to tea and then to the meeting of Silver Creek Grange, No. 644. We had a very pleasant meeting and gave them such instruction as they desired. This Grange has ample territory and material for a large and successful Grange. The crops of wheat, clover and spring grains promise better in the new counties than they do in most of the older counties of the State through which we have passed. The clover and hay crop is very good indeed which, with "catching weather," the farmers were trying to gather.

Bro. and Sister Steel seem to enjoy good health, in a snug little home of their own which they are fixing up at Manton. Our next visit was at Brother and Sister J. G. Ramsdell's. We found the judge (for he has just been elected circuit judge) busy in his haying, filling his large barn with his abundant crop—better hay we never saw, and the yield is very good indeed. Here on the 15th we found strawberries quite abundant on the vines, and a fair crop of cherries. The orchard of this large farm gives abundant promise of a good yield of fruit of all the varieties usually grown.

On the 16th we made a visit to Brother and Sister R. A. Campbell, which we enjoyed very much indeed. The 20th found us at Petoskey enjoying cool, invigorating breezes and resting pleasantly. We made a descent upon Harbor Spring Point, where, as manager of the Lansing Resort Hotel, we were surprised to find our Worthy Steward of the State Grange and his wife, Brother and Sister S. A. Tooker of Lansing. This resort and all its beauty and its comforts, etc., it would take many columns to describe. To all, Patrons or not, who go to the northern resorts, we say: Go to the Lansing resort, Harbor Spring Point, opposite Petoskey: go to stay: take your family with you, as we did, and enjoy yourselves. On each side of Little Traverse bay there is a good location for a successful Grange. Some old members are there, and more will come. We had to hurry away before we could make all the inquiries we wished to, but hope that even here the farmers will take hold of the great work and prepare themselves to do their whole duty.

August and Autumn Meetings.

The time is at hand to arrange and advertise the autumn harvest festivals of our Order in Michigan. We have from time to time written and said much upon this theme. What you aim at is SUCCESS. Its elements are UNITED EFFORT, SYSTEM and PERSEVERANCE. Successful meetings mean successful work later in the season and winter. Then let every Patron take hold and help make these meetings more successful than those of any season before. Plan them well, even to the minutest particular, and let every member discharge his duty faithfully. Don't be discouraged at any seeming failure or defeat of your plans, but turn them into successes. Start early and advertise thoroughly. The best advertising is to see every man, woman and child whom you wish to attend and personally invite them. Show by your own manner and the interest you take that you are filled with the interest of the occasion, and you will impress them with your own spirit. Advertise in local papers and State papers; advertise at meetings of all kinds; put up notices everywhere; and then tell every person you meet—and go out of your way to see everyone—of the meeting, and invite all. NEVER take it for granted that any one knows of any meeting, but invite all many times over, and then write them a card and send them a paper containing a special invitation. Of course you will have speaking, singing, eating, &c., and abundance of each, but one other thing we wish to urge upon all Patrons and that is personal attention to all to get them out to the meetings, and then

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

Ladies' Department.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

BY MRS. HOMER CASE.

How oft these passes before me
A great and silent host,
With eyes reproaching me ever:
The opportunities lost.

Precious chances that God has given;
Leading me up through strife
To a grand and glorious future,
A larger and better life.

Ah, woe is me that I lost them!
Their wealth can never be told;
Each one was a stepping-stone onward;
A stair of shining gold—

Placed that the feet of my spirit
Might climb the upward way
To reach a broader range of thought,
Guided by reason's ray.

Lord, help me, each precious moment,
Some chance of good to win,
That my thoughts may never go downward
To self, and sense, and sin.

Help me to open the windows
Which look toward the skies,
By taking as thou dost give them:
These opportunities.

Bedford, Mich.

STEP BY STEP.

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

Heaven is not reached by a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count these things to be grandly true,
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common sod,
To a purer air and a nobler view.

We rise by the things that are under our feet,
By what we have mastered in greed and gain,
By the pride possessed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ill we hourly meet.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we trust,
When the morning calls to life and light,
But our hearts grow weary, and, ere the night,
Our lives are trailed in sordid dust.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men;
We must borrow the wings to find the way,
We may hope, and resolve, and aspire, and pray,
But our feet must rise or we fall again.

Only in dreams is the ladder thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire wall,
But the dreams depart and the visions fall,
And the sleeper wakes on a pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached by a single bound,
For we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

Who was Alexander the Great, and What of His Life?

For the Visitor.

The subject presented to us for consideration is the first of four great generals, whose success in every undertaking has won the admiration of the whole world, Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, and Napoleon.

Alexander the Great was the son of Philip, King of Macedonia, one of the States of Greece, and was born in the autumn B. C. 356. He made so many conquests, and was so successful that he was styled the Conqueror of the World.

His education, which was very thorough, was received from the hands of the celebrated philosopher, Aristotle. Therefore, he was well qualified to occupy the throne left vacant by the death of his father. He was very young to assume such gigantic responsibilities, being but twenty years of age when he ascended the throne. At that time the northern tribes who had been subdued by Philip made an invasion into Macedonia, but were soon reduced by the armies of Alexander. Some of the Grecian states thought this a good opportunity to shake off the Macedonian yoke, and made the attempt, but the sudden appearance of their youthful sovereign in their midst put an end to all resistance.

After having subdued and quelled his own province, he proceeded on his career of Eastern conquests. Success crowned all his efforts. Onward he proceeded, securing the submission of province after province, Tyre, Gaza, Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis, being some of the principal cities subjugated by Alexander.

In the citadel of Gordium in Asia Minor was a very ancient chariot, with a knot twisted in a very complicated manner, regarding which an oracle had declared that whoever should loosen this knot should win the empire of Asia. As he was unable to unfasten the knot, Alexander, it is said, cut it with his sword, considering that sufficient to make him lord of Asia.

At the battle of Issus, he was met by the Persian king Darius Codomanus with 700,000 men; notwithstanding the overwhelming numbers of this Persian army, it was promptly routed and put to flight. King Darius fled from the field at the beginning of the battle, leaving his wife, daughters, and infant son to fall into the hands of Alexander, who, contrary to the ancient custom (which was to sell into slavery all prisoners of war captured), treated them with the greatest kindness. The wife of Darius died soon after her capture, and she received a most magnificent burial from the hands of the Macedonian king.

He had a desire to win the respect and esteem of all his conquered people, and by kind

and generous treatment, and wise regard for established customs and institutions, he very soon secured their attachment to his cause. In Egypt he even "did as the Egyptians did," joined with them in the worship of their idols.

Alexander founded the celebrated city in Egypt which was named in his honor, Alexandria. It was the center of commerce and civilization for many years. His love of conquest did not hinder him from paying some attention to the welfare of the countries he had subjugated, and four other towns were named in honor of him. In the midst of his success he was heard to say that "the world no more admitted of two masters than of two sons."

He not only was successful in subjugating and bending to his will all the nations of the earth, but was just as successful in acquiring wealth.

Kind and considerate to his soldiers, he cheered and encouraged them by magnanimously sharing in all their privations, and unlike most of the leaders of an army, had great regard for the lives of his men. On one occasion he was preparing to add to his empire the region of country watered by the Ganges, when his soldiers, thinking there was to be no end to his conquests, refused to follow him. He at once complied with their request, and returned to Persia. He thought to return by a new route along the coast of Arabian Sea, and Persian Gulf, and procured a number of vessels to convey him down the Indus. Upon reaching the ocean, Alexander is said to have sat upon a rock near the shore, gazing at the wide expanse of water, and wept bitterly that there were no more worlds to conquer.

It seems that prophecies had been foretold that his death was to occur at Babylon, and for some time he was reluctant to enter that city, though he intended making it the capital of his vast empire. But upon learning of the death of a very intimate friend of his youth, he laid all scruples aside and determined on making a visit to the place. His mother remonstrated with him, and tried to persuade him not to go, but of no avail. Finding her entreaties vain, she asked to whom should be given his vast wealth if he should never return. He replied, "Give it to one who has never known the sorrow that you have, or lost a friend." After his death she thought there would be no trouble in finding one without sorrow or trouble, and at once sent for one of her servants of whom she asked if he had ever known a sorrow or lost a friend. "Oh, yes," said he, "My father was killed in one of Alexander's battles." Thus it was with her whole household. She then made diligent search throughout her kingdom, but it was also fruitless. She returned home feeling she was not alone in her sorrows, and strengthened by the reflection that "all around her were brave hearts struggling under the weight of some deep sorrow, all unseen from the outer world." Alexander's visit to Babylon, as was predicted, proved to be his last. He was attacked soon after a sudden illness, caused by excessive indulgence in strong drink, which carried him to his grave at the early age of 32 years, B. C. 324. When asked just before his death to whom he left his vast empire he replied, "To the most worthy." The remains of Alexander were conveyed to Alexandria in Egypt, where they were interred.

Would we might have followed the career of this great and good man to his grave without a stain upon his name, but this was not to be. It seemed he had indulged in the ruinous habit of strong drink through his life, it many times causing him to perform acts which he would deeply regret when not under its influence. Therefore, greater is he, and greater power of mind does it require, to govern one's self than to conquer and subdue the whole world.

Mrs. ALBERT DICKINSON.

FOOTE, when traveling in the far West of England, dined one day at an inn. When the cloth was removed the landlord asked him how he liked his fare. "I have dined as well as any man in England," said Foote. "Except Mr. Mayor," cried the landlord. "I do not except anybody whatever," said he. "But you must," bawled the host. "I won't." "You must!" At length the strife ended by the landlord (who was a petty magistrate) taking Foote before the mayor, who observed it had been customary in that town, for a great many years, always to except the mayor, and accordingly fined him a shilling for not conforming to this ancient custom. Upon this decision, Foote paid the shilling, at the same time observing that he thought the landlord the biggest fool in Christendom—except Mr. Mayor.

A WISE WOODPECKER.—Last summer, while walking in the woods, I found the nest of a golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) built in the hollow of a dead tree. Wishing the eggs for my collection, I got a boy to climb the tree for me, which he did with little trouble. A few days later, while walking by the same tree, I heard the woodpecker hard at work deepening the hole which had previously contained the eggs, with a view, I suppose, of protecting its eggs in future from all mankind, which I have no doubt it succeeded perfectly in doing.—A. G. Gibbs in *Young Scientist*.

"WHAT did the Puritans come to this country for?" asked a Massachusetts teacher of his class. "To worship God in their own way, and make others do the same," was the reply.

To Preserve Eggs for Good Markets.

Farmers' wives and children, who generally care for the poultry, sell the eggs and appropriate to their own use the meagre proceeds, allow the dealers too large a share of the profits. Through all the warm weather the country storekeeper and shipper get eggs for a song, and those who buy them in the large markets like Chicago, by preserving them for winter use, do a thriving business. Now it is one of the easiest things in the world to keep a large share of the profit at home, where it justly belongs. All that is necessary is to pack the eggs in some manner to protect them from the action of the atmosphere, and save them for the better markets of fall and winter. Of course, preserved eggs are not up to the standard of fresh laid ones, but those preserved at home may be precisely as good as those preserved by the country or city speculators. Here are some of the simple methods by which eggs may be kept many weeks or months:

Immerse fresh eggs for five seconds in boiling water, having dissolved in it five or six pounds of brown sugar per gallon; dry quickly and pack, small end down, in a mixture of bran and charcoal, two parts of bran to one of charcoal.

To lime eggs so that they will keep well: Add to cold water in a tight barrel, slaked lime and salt in the proportion of half a pound each to three gallons of water. Let remain for some time, remove, dry and rub them over with lard.

Eggs covered lightly with silicate of soda will keep excellently, though not conveniently obtained in most places. If paraffine can be had—country druggists can get it for you—dip eggs in it, let them dry, and pack in charcoal and bran. Four ounces of gum Arabic dissolved in a quart of water is an excellent solution for this purpose.

The thing to be accomplished in all cases is to fill the pores of the shell and keep out the air.

In packing always put the small end downwards, do not let the shells touch each other, and keep at a uniformly cool temperature.—*Farmers' Review*.

The Tendency is to Save.

In numerous ways the people of the United States are beginning to utilize, in an exceedingly profitable manner, what has heretofore been ruthlessly wasted. In this they are following the wholesome example of the inhabitants of Europe, especially those of France. They grow wealthy, not alone because they produce, but because they save and utilize every thing. Here, while we have produced cheaply and lavishly, we have thrown away sufficient to make any nation wealthy.

The *Review* has lately mentioned the fact that at the great slaughtering centers almost every former species of refuse is now put to some economic use. The attempt at Pullman to demonstrate the fact that the sewage of cities and towns may become a source of income is another example of the growing tendency of our people to save. The thousands of tons of cattle and buffalo bones transported from the plains to Eastern and foreign factories, where they are made into hundreds of useful and ornamental articles, is another. A still more important example, because of the immense money value of the hitherto wasted product, is afforded by the new cotton seed industry that has sprung up in the Southwest. There are now 56 cotton seed oil mills in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Alabama. Last year these mills cleaned from the seed, before crushing, some 5,000 bales of cotton suitable for bating. They extracted 15,000,000 gallons of oil, 10,000,000 gallons of which were exported to Europe to be mixed with a small portion of the genuine, properly (or improperly) branded and sold all over the world as olive oil. The deposit from the refined oil was taken by the manufacturers of soaps and dyes. The hulls of seed furnished the fuel to run the oil mills, and the ashes they made were used by the planters to fertilize their cotton lands. The seed cake, or meal, was shipped abroad where it rivals linseed cake for stock-feeding purposes. When the entire cotton seed crop of the South becomes utilized in these ways, it is easy to see that what but a few years ago was almost without value will become one of her principal sources of revenue.

These are but a few of the more striking examples of the progress we are making in the direction indicated. There are hundreds of others of greater or less magnitude. The result of all will be that the disposition to save and apply will rapidly extend to the individual, until this finally becomes the richest and most independent nation upon the earth. But the individual must change greatly, especially in the West. Without doubt, what is to-day allowed to go to waste upon Western farms would support an equal number of farmers' families in frugal New England.

What is needed, and what will come, is a general and popular recognition of the fact that it is just as honorable, and far easier, to save as it is to produce. To waste is a wicked and expensive habit—nothing more or less. To save does not necessitate meanness or illiberality in the least degree. On the contrary, economy that leads to the utilization of what is carelessly wasted increases wealth and the power of wealth to add to the comfort and happiness of the individual, the community and the nation.—*Farmers' Review*.

THE latest novelty recorded in the "live stock" business is leech farming, as carried on on a thirteen acre tract near New York City. The tract is devoted to small ponds having clay bottoms, and are margined with peat. The leeches form their gelatinous cocoons in these peat margins, crawl into them at the open end and deposit their eggs during the month of June. By September the warmth of the sun hatches out the young, varying in number from thirteen to twenty-seven from each cocoon. During the Summer months the water in the ponds is kept at about three feet; in Winter the depth is increased to prevent freezing the leeches. Leeches are not expensive feeders, a meal of fresh blood once in six months being their only diet. The blood is put in linen sacks and suspended in the water. The leeches attach themselves to the bag and remain until gorged with blood when they drop off into the water. The owner reports that his sales amount to about 1,000 leeches per day, the most of them going to the West and South. He makes this novel branch of farming quite profitable.

Adulteration of Food.

We continue our extracts from the paper on this subject by Geo. T. Angell, of Boston. IS THE GLUCOSE OF COMMERCE A WHOLE-SOME ARTICLE?

That is the question. The *Chicago Grocer* of Sept. 25, 1879, says: "The manufacturers deny admittance to their factories." The *Chicago Tribune* says the manufacture is carried on as much secrecy as the illicit distillation of spirits.

The *Merchant's Reporter* states that some of these factories are considered such nuisances as to greatly increase the risks of insurance. It quotes from the *Chicago Evening Journal*, in regard to its manufacture at Des Moines, Iowa, that neighboring families were made sick by the nauseous smell, which caused sore throat and severe vomiting; twigs of fruit-trees were colored and withered by the gas given off; and house-plants exposed to it withered and died. The immense amounts of sulphuric acid used eat up not only the pipes and machinery, but even the buildings, making constant repairs and re-placing necessary.

Professor Charles R. Fletcher, chemical lecturer to Boston University, and State assayer of Massachusetts, writes me that he has recently analyzed three samples of the best solid glucose, and two samples of the sirup, grades A and B, and in every sample found free sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). In one sample of best glucose he found 30 grains of oil of vitriol to the pound of glucose. In a sample of best sirup he found nearly as much.

Mr. Kedzie, of the Michigan Board of Health, found in one sample of glucose syrup 141 grains of oil of vitriol and 724 grains of lime to the gallon, and in another, which had caused serious sickness in a whole family, 72 grains of oil of vitriol, 28 grains of copperas, and 363 grains of lime to the gallon.

In Dr. Kedzie's report, published by the National Board of Health, July 17, 1880, he states that he has almost always found in the samples of glucose examined by him copperas and sulphate of lime, and usually in considerable quantities, and that two instances have come to his knowledge where a number of persons were made alarmingly sick by eating glucose syrups which contained considerable quantities of copperas (sulphate of iron).

Dr. T. D. Williams, of Chicago, states that in the various samples of glucose syrups and sirups that he has analyzed, he has in every sample found quantities of free sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol).

Professor Mariner states that in several glucose syrups he has analyzed he has found chlorides of tin, calcium, iron, and magnesia in quantities which made them very poisonous.

The *Journal of Materia Medica* says the use of tin in glucose syrups has been proved by numerous analyses.

Dr. Kedzie says that hams cured with glucose have been found to mould, blacken by heat and become bitter.

In the recently published book on food adulteration recently referred to, I find a case in which men employed in 12 different Michigan lumber camps were poisoned by eating glucose sirup.

A New York lawyer of the highest respectability writes me that a man recently applied to him to hire a building and machinery for the manufacture of glucose; that he objected because his brother, a professor of natural sciences in a western college, had told him that the sulphuric acid used was very destructive to both building and machinery, making constant repairs and replacing necessary. This man admitted to him that immense quantities of sulphuric acid were used; that quantities of this did remain in the product, and large quantities of sulphate of lime were formed, which was very injurious to health, and, as he understood it, affected the kidneys; and that he himself would use on his table only the highest grades of granulated sugar.

I have another letter from a most respectable Saratoga gentleman, well known to me, that he has recently bought the highest priced granulated sugar, which he found to be largely mixed with another white substance, and to have only about one-half the sweetening power of pure sugar.

Dr. Williams also states, in letter of April 9, 1880, that he has found glucose products almost invariably contaminated with lead, and that Professor Mariner tells him that he has recently found lead in nearly every sample he has analyzed.

Dr. Wight, commissioner of public health of Milwaukee, writes me November 8, 1879, that an eminent chemist and college professor tells him that he has analyzed many specimens of sugar for muriate of tin, and has frequently found it in dangerous quantities.

Professor Mariner stated, October, 1879, that out of fourteen samples of sugars analyzed by him, he had found in twelve tin, in the form of a chloride, "an active poison."

The students of the school of mines of Columbia College, New York City, extracted some time since quantities of tin from sugars and hung the lumps from the necks of the bottles from which they were taken.

President Kedzie, at a meeting of the Michigan State Board of Health, January 14, 1879, said, that as a general thing, cheap sugars in Michigan were adulterated; that poisonous materials were used to color sugars, and that A coffee sugars often, and B and C coffee sugars almost always, contained tin salts.

Mr. Stearns, the great manufacturing chemist of Detroit, told me, September, 1879, said that he could not buy a pound of sugar in Detroit that he could use to coat his pills, and Mr. J. M. Chapman, as we have before seen, said that not one barrel of sugar in a hundred now sold in Chicago is pure, "the rest is doctored goods," which evidence is confirmed by other sugar merchants of that city.

In view of these facts I am inclined to believe there is some foundation, at least in some parts of our country, for what Mr. Fuller, the retired sugar dealer, said to the United States Board of Trade, in New York City, November 13, 1878, viz., that sugars, molasses, and honey were then so adulterated that though very fond of those articles, he did not dare use them, except in small quantities; and I am not surprised to know that some of our physicians believe that the great increase of kidney complaints in this country may be attributed to the great increase in the adulteration of sugars.

It may be said that since the country is becoming somewhat alarmed by the agitation of this subject, unscrupulous manufacturers are leaving out some articles that they

put in before; but that gives us no security for the future when the agitation shall have been quieted, unless permanent measures are taken to protect the public.

THE REMEDY.

What can be done to stop the adulteration of sugars?

1. Compel every manufacturer who sells articles adulterated with glucose to place in his store or factory a sign, "glucose products sold here," and on every box and package sold here, "glucose products," then set the public analysts at work and let them publish in the reading columns of newspapers in all our cities what they find in glucose, and the names of its manufacturers.

2. Compel every manufacturer of sugar or sugar products adulterated with other articles to hang out a sign, "adulterated sugars or sugar products sold here," and put on every box or package the word, "adulterated." Then keep the chemists at work and let them publish, as before, what they find, and the names of the manufacturers.

Age of Sheep.

All well bred sheep have a full mouth of teeth at three years old. Some old unimproved flocks may still be found in which the mouth is not full until nearly four years old, but fortunately these are now the exceptions, and should not be made the standard as they so constantly are. In Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns, Southdowns, Oxford Downs, Hampshire Downs, and even in the advanced Merinos, and in the grades of all these, dentation is completed from half a year to a year earlier. The milk or lamb teeth are easily distinguished from the permanent or broad teeth by their smaller size, and by the thickness of the jaw bone around the fangs where the permanent teeth are still enclosed. As the lamb approaches a year old the broad, exposed part of the tooth becomes worn away, and the narrow fangs projecting above the gums, stand apart from each other, leaving wide intervals. This is a half, even more marked after the first pair of permanent teeth have come up overlapping each other at their edges, and from this time onward the number of small milk teeth and of broad permanent teeth can usually be made out with ease. Another distinguishing feature is the yellow or dark coloration of the fangs of the milk teeth, while the exposed portions of the permanent teeth are white, clear and pearly. The successive pairs of permanent teeth make their appearance through the gums in advanced breeds at about the following dates: the first pair at one year; the second pair at one year and a half; the third pair at two years and three months; the fourth and last at three years. It will be observed that between the appearance of the first two pairs there is an interval of six months, while after this pair comes up nine months after its predecessors. For backward grades and the unimproved breeds, the eruption is about six months later for each pair of teeth, but even with them the mouth is full at three years and six months.—*James Law*.

Cattle on the Plains.

How the cattle business is conducted on the plains, very few outside of those engaged in the business there have any definite idea. The Sidney (Nebr.) *Plaindealer's* description of the methods followed will not be devoid of interest.

First, each owner selects some brand for his herd, and every head of stock is branded and then turned on their respective ranges. The stock thus turned go where they choose, sometimes remain on their range, but generally drifting here, there, and everywhere over the vast prairies of western Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, finding their own food, care, water and shelter. Each spring, beginning early in May, the cattle owners meet and appoint a certain time for the beginning of the round up, and on that day representatives from the cattle owners or the owners themselves assemble at an appointed place; a wagon is appointed for each mess, as they style it, in which the men, ranging from six to fifteen, put their baggage and blankets. The cook's mess box is on the back end of the wagon. Almost military precision and discipline are observed. From five to ten ponies are in use by each man. This number seems to be an uninitiated person more than necessary for the prosecution of the work, but when it is remembered that most of the time these horses are on the keen jump after some stray cow, calf, or bull, which from the freedom they have enjoyed for a year in roaming the plains or hills are as wild as an untamed buffalo, then it is plain enough to the unsophisticated that horses are soon run down. These riding ponies are kept in a bunch by each mess and are in charge, day and night, of men hired for the purpose of herding them. Grain is never fed to them, the nutritious grasses of the hills and plains furnishing abundant sustenance. The men ride the ground all over, searching every bluff and ravine in order to find all the stock, and as fast as an animal is found it is driven to a herd from which each owner cuts out to his brand and takes them to his own herd and on.

Every day the cattle are gathered together, all unbranded calves are branded, and this thing is kept up till the entire route previously agreed upon as the field of operations has been thoroughly scoured, and each man takes his cattle to his range.

The round-up naturally is an expensive business, extending as it does, over a territory of 300 to 400 miles square. But its efficiency in proving property, and keeping cattle on the ranges where they belong makes it necessary, as long as cattle are permitted to run at large.

A NOTED physician who has much to do with insane persons and wide experience in the treatment of deranged minds, states that centrifugal movements are characteristic of intelligence and higher development, and that centripetal are a mark of incomplete evolution. As an illustration: If you wish to test the intellect of a new cook or other suspected person, give her a plate to polish and notice in which direction she moves her hands. If she goes round it from left to right, as in winding up a watch, all is well, but if she goes from right to left, it is a sign of mental inferiority. He states that there is no better proof of an inferior mind than to see one drawing circles from right to left.

THRESHING machines will be soon heard in the land.

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Digest of Law and Rulings,	40
Address,	
J. T. COBB, Sec'y MICH STATE GRANGE, SCHOOLCRAFT MICH	

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

personal attention to them while there, to make them feel at home, and interest them in the meeting and the great Order it represents.

ONE THING YOU SHOULD DO, is to have several good canvassers for the GRANGE VISITOR at each meeting. Have each well supplied with specimen copies, "Declaration of Purposes," circulars, &c., to show every one, and take the subscriptions then and there, for a year if you can, or for six months; and failing in this, be sure to have every outsider take it three months. The taking of subscriptions to the VISITOR may be done at any meeting, even camp-meeting. We know of two brothers who together got sixty subscribers at an auction. Have a sample copy with you and show it, and ask for a subscription and you will get it for some length of time.

These meetings will be a good time to secure a renewal for a longer time from those who have had the VISITOR three months. All that is usually needed is to remind the party of the subject and he will usually be on hand to respond to your wishes.

SOW SEED in any way, and it will bring forth fruit in due time. Besides VISITORS, Worthy Masters' and Beecher's addresses, have a good supply of the "Grange Bulletin Extras" on hand for distribution, and put all these into the hands of those who are intelligent, thinking farmers, that they may at their leisure read the principles and plans of our noble Order and the work it is doing. Such literature will supplement the addresses made at each meeting and refresh the memory of the listener.

Each Pomona and Subordinate Grange about to have such meetings, should provide for canvassers and the material for them to use at these meetings.

Good preparation, followed by earnest attention and action, must be productive of good for all and to all who till soil, and should show its products.

Let all, then, labor together earnestly, with good plans well carried out, and await the good results that must follow.

Our Whereabouts.

Having broken up housekeeping for the present, our chief address will be at Marshall, Box 321, from which place or from Muskegon our mail will be duly forwarded to us.

Our appointments for August are as follows:

- Aug. 1—Wells county, Ind.
- Aug. 2—Jay county, Ind.
- Aug. 3—Red Key, Randolph county, Ind.
- Aug. 4—Boone county, Ky.—Harvest Home Picnic.
- Aug. 5—Pendleton county, Ky.—picnic.
- Aug. 6—Cincinnati, Ohio—mail addressed us there at No. 148 West Fourth street, care of "Bulletin," will reach us.
- Aug. 11—Mt. Holly, Burlington county, N. J., which will be followed by 10 or more meetings in New Jersey. After Aug. 10 letters addressed to us in the care of I. W. Nicholson, Camden, N. J., will reach us.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Bro. J. T. Cobb.—Madison Grange, No. 384, will dedicate their new hall Thursday, August 11, at 10 o'clock A. M. A general invitation is extended to all. Come out and see us, Brother Cobb, on that occasion.

EDWARD BEALS.

Adrian, July 18, 1881.

Van Buren Co. Grange holds its August meeting at Covert August 4, and its annual picnic in the grove north of Lawrence, August 18. Good program, good time. Let all come. C. B. CHARLES, Sec'y.

Bangor, July 14, 1881.

A meeting of the St. Jo. County Grange will be held at Centerville, Thursday, Aug. 4. All 4th degree members are invited.

CHAS. W. SHELTON, Sec'y.

Burr Oak, July 23, 1881.

The next quarterly meeting of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will be held at Montour Grange hall at Scotts, the 18th day of August. The time from 1 1/2 till 2 1/2 P. M. will be devoted to public discussion of the topics enumerated in the program, for which see notice of Lecturer. All farmers interested in the discussion are cordially invited.

Z. C. DURKEE, Sec'y.

Galesburg, July 26, 1881.

The next meeting of Kent Co. Grange will be held at Grand Rapids August 10, at 10 A. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all fourth degree members to attend and take part in the discussions.

E. H. STILES,

Lect. Kent Co. Grange.

Bowen, July 25, 1881.

The next meeting of Western Pomona Grange, No. 19, will be held at the hall of Trent Grange, No. 372, Muskegon County, on Thursday and Friday, August 25 and 26, 1881. All fourth degree members are invited to attend.

W. F. KELLY, Sec'y.

Berlin, Ottawa Co. July 26, 1881.

The Order of P. of H. hold their annual county picnic at Lawrence, on the 18th of August. Bro. C. E. Mickleby will give the address. T. R. HARRISON, Ch. Co. Com.

Paw Paw, July 27, '81.

The sixth annual picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry of Oceana county will be held on the old fair grounds north of Shelby, August 11, 1881. The address will be delivered by C. E. Mickleby, of Adrian. Music will be provided. The dinner will be on the Basket Plan. It is hoped that all Patrons in this vicinity will be present, and as many others as can make it convenient.

GEO. C. MYERS,

Sec'y Oceana Pomona Grange.

The following is the program of the Harvest Festival of the Branch Pomona Grange, to be held with Union Grange on the 16th of August next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

"Inter-State commerce,—our rights and duties."—J. G. Parkhurst, of Coldwater Grange.

"In what branches of Agriculture can the farmers of Michigan best compete with the farmers of the great West?"—J. H. Jones, of Quincy Grange.

"The social position of the farmer's family—what it is and what it should be."—Mrs. M. S. Palmer, of Girard Grange.

"Thinkers and tollers."—C. G. Luce, of Gilead Grange.

"The Grange,—its relations to our moral development."—George Russell, of Girard Grange.

Paper of suggestions for the good of the Order.—Albert Warner, of Quincy Grange.

By invitation, a paper of gleanings by the Lecturer of Branch Pomona Grange, of his recent European trip.

A song by the members of the Coldwater Grange.

Plenty of music will be interspersed in the exercises. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the Order in this and adjoining counties.

H. D. PESSLE, Lecturer.

Quincy, July 18, 1881.

GRANGE FAIR.

I wish to announce through the columns of the VISITOR that Acme and Northwest Granges will hold their annual local fair on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25 and 26, 1881. Anyone wishing to visit our fair will find our fair grounds in the extreme southwest corner of Hillsdale county. On the second day, the 26th, Bro. Chas. E. Mickleby, and other good speakers, will be in attendance. Our fair last year was a success, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The number of entries made in the several departments were beyond all expectations. Although our crops are not all as promising as last year, no pains will be spared in making arrangements for a good fair. Each and every one is cordially invited to attend. H. BEIGHEY, Sec'y.

South Camden, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE.

A rare chance to buy a farm of 240 acres, two miles south of the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., embracing a variety of soils; 200 acres under cultivation; well fenced and watered; two bearing orchards; large barns, stock and storage sheds, horse barn and all other suitable farm buildings, all upon stone foundations; sound and conveniently arranged; suitable for stock-breeding, dairy, milk or general farm purposes; Large, two-story frame farm-house; large cement bottomed cellar and milk-rooms; also a modern brick dwelling. Title perfect—purchase direct from Government; no encumbrances. Price, \$100 per acre—\$24,000 down, balance on time to suit purchaser. Will sell with the farm, if desired, all the stock, teams, tools, implements and machinery, including four horses, 10 cows, young cattle, steam engine, threshing machine, feed mill, etc., etc. Everything in good condition. Can be seen and examined, with crops on the ground, at any time. Reason for selling, age and declining health of the proprietor, J. C. ROGERS. For further particulars, enquire on the premises or apply to DENNIS L. ROGERS, Attorney at Law, 28 Canal St. (Twamley block), Grand Rapids, Mich.

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A large and growing trade is now being carried on at our co-operative store in Allegan, and under the management of Bro. A. Stegeman, it is rapidly gaining a reputation not excelled, if equalled, by any other store in the State; and for this success we are greatly indebted to him for his zeal and untiring energy in managing its business transactions. Therefore to offer these facilities to all Patrons wishing to purchase through our agency, the executive committee of the co-operative association have made such arrangements that our agent will fill orders for goods from all parts of the State. For further information, address A. STEGEMAN, Allegan, Mich.

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