THE GRANGE VISITOR
ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY
BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Michigan State
The Grange, P. of H.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JUNE 1st, 1878.

SHALL WE SELL THE FARM?

By Harry.

We're getting old and feeble, wife, Our fruit and potatoes nearly done. For many years we've been under, From hard work and cold mist, I think I'll sell the farm, wife, I'm sick of work and care And long for rest and ease. Don't you those longings share? We'll have no hands to help, Wife, Do you know what you'll do? To sell the farm, you were born in And all of our children too. There's not a shrub nor root here, Least of a scattered village. I think, 'twould break my heart, to know I had sold the farm that I love.

Our children all together, Have grown up here, and gone, The memory of their child life, To every work belongs.

Hard work don't bring the heart pangs, The memory of their child life, I think, 'twould break my heart, to know I had sold the farm that I love.

Where the Fault Lies?

To the Editor of the Visitor:

I am glad to see the discussion in your valuable paper upon the why are not Farmers Represented in our State and National Legislatures by Farmers? It shows that the farmer is getting his eyes open and is beginning to see why. Brother Pray and Brother Woodward, in their articles, offer some very important and truthfull reasons; but there are other reasons. The fruit is not all with the politicians, it is our business to carry the conventions and make the nomination for ourselves, and they are entitled to credit for their efforts and successes. The farmer with the whole of the farm, not so much for his failing to attend primary meetings, but for being hooked and flattered by the politician at the County seat or principal town where politicians concentrate. If the County clique of either party want a ticket nominated at the Convention, the first name to see is the two or three farmers in each township, convince them of their importance, and power and ability, and counsel by suggesting what the politicians want and doing it in such a manner that the fast thoughts he has made the suggestion himself, and unwittingly falls into the scheme. This is the reason why the County Convention and those votes the slate made up for him by the clique—here is where the fault is. Now there is not a township in Michigan where the farmers could not, if they would, send a delegation of farmers to their County Convention, and make a nomination of farmers for the several County offices, and the same may be said of the Congressional and State Conventions of either political party, let the politicalwi workers and cliques alone, don't be fooled nor flattered by them, and don't mix up with any of their schemes, and then the farmer will be Representative of Farmers, and not till then. So long as we to the wire to the workers of our several parties, so long we are simple tools in their hands. Be independent; be men; and keep aloof from the courthouse cliques and not pledge yourself to any scheme, and there will be no trouble in getting a fair proportion of farmers in our State and National Legislatures. It is well enough to hold on to our party allegiance, if we can do it and act independently, but when we can't do that let the party then go to the dogs, and not for our own interests.

BATAVIA.

Protecting Cornfields from Birds.

The crow, the black-bird and the blue-jay, are the only birds that molest our corn fields, and this for a period of about two weeks, starting from the time the corn is up. To protect the fields from their depredations many devices have been resorted to, two of which at least are affectual, the rest doing little or nothing to averting the mischief. One is the running of a swine around the field, elevated six to eight feet from the ground. This is a bad scheme and time is also of importance. The other is to sow corn over the field to feed the hungry birds. It is not necessary to extend this sowing over more than a small portion of the ground at two or three different places, at the headlands. The depredators will soon discover the charitable donation and be perfectly satisfied with the arrangement, leaving the young plants unharmed. In providing this remedy the most spent would be trifling, and the whole cost from a half to a bushel of corn. But it should be remembered, that the crow never eats hard corn. If found hard it is carried off, six to eight times at a time, and buried until it becomes soft. Therefore the corn, before being scattered, a portion at a time, should first be well soaked. With this precaution we think we can promise any cornfield to be free from these depredations so much complained of in certain seasons—Germantown Telegraph.

Curing Strawberries.

Laura E. Sweeting of Ypsilanti, Mich., sends the following of curing strawberries to the Fruit Recorder, which is as follows: I would say to those housewives not to keep them, that their cured strawberries will not keep, that I have never lost a single can since trying a way of my own; besides, they are pronounced by those who see and taste them, the handsomest and best strawberries I ever tasted. This is my way: Pick the fruit at night; to each quart put one teaspoon of white sugar; mix, let stand in cool place over night. In the morning pour all the juice out into a porcelain kettle. The pips then strain through thin muslin; put on again and let come to boil. Add the berries. When they have sat ten minutes skim into cans full as you like; add the boiling juice till full; fill and proceed in the same manner. Use your cans in a dark cool place. For raspberries make syrup first; let boil, add fruit, and can in the same way, and please tell your readers some time if your fruit will not keep well. I forgot to say your cans the same way, that they may be light and air tight, and after sealing, turn them upside down until cool.

How To Raise Sunflowers.

The French mode of raising tomatoes is as follows: As soon as a cluser of blossoms are fully expanded, tie them down to the cluster, which soon push strongly, and produce another cluster of blossoms in place of the first; this branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level, and this tends to make a large and heavy flower stem. By this means the plants become stout dwarfs bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep them erect. In addition to this, all lateral whatever are nipped off. In this way, the ripes and best ones are kept in the fruit, which acquire a beauty, size and excellence, unattainable by other means. —Southern Hithabandian.

The common council of Pemawo have passed an ordinance taxing liquor sellers from $100 to $500 according to grade.

Under existing regulations we are required to send a copy of the Visitor free to every member of the Grange. We shall also send a copy free to any member who send us five or more names of subscribers for one year, with pay for the same.
By-Laws of the Michigan State Grange.

(Continued.)

ARTICLE IX.

COUNCILS.

Sec. 1. General Deputies.—The General Deputies shall be elected by the General and Special Granges and install officers of such Granges when desired. He shall be vigilant that no disorder shall exist in any State Grange or in any Subordinate Grange, and if any such disorder is discovered, he shall report it to the Secretary of the State Grange.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the State Grange shall report promptly any such disorder, and such report shall be laid before the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

Sec. 3. No member of the General Deputies shall enter into litigation with another member of the General Deputies, or under such circumstances as the General Deputy is situated he shall be immediately notified of such suspension.

Sec. 4. Subordinate Granges shall not be required to pay dues, except upon application, to organize the same, and all applications made to the General Deputy shall be promptly acted upon.

Sec. 5. Subordinate Granges may appeal to the Grand Lodge of Masons of Michigan, when suspended members are re-instated, and the General Deputy shall be entitled to the same treatment as those first applying for reinstatement.

ARTICLE X.

NEW YORK, May 22d, 1878.

Bro. Cobb: I reached this city yesterday, on my way to France. I have purchased "my outfit," consisting of a Camp Bed, Umbrella, and a "Bill of Exchange on Paris." The steamer, "Algeria," of the Cunard line, on which I sail, is a large, fine vessel, well furnished; and has the reputation of being a steady and a safe vessel. I sail in two hours. My room mate is Hon. Samuel Dusky of Illinois. He is one of the foremost leaders in agricultural propaganda, and if I am not misinformed, he is a Mason.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of the United States have, at their last session, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the manufacture of cigarmaking ligatures as a beverage by Masons, is a Masonic offense, and if a brother persists therein as a Mason, he is a member, to suspend or expel him in his discretion.

The Ladies Christian Temperance Union, which is so vigorously advocated by our President, has been so successful, and is in sympathy with the Red Ribbon Movement, that this is carried out with a large accession to the temperance ranks from policy, if nothing more.

Brother farmers, now do as Bro. Woodman asks you. Look into these
Tohono, its Nature and Inferior Effects on the Human System.

Noticing that the tobacco question has been somewhat extended in the experiment, that two drops of the oil of tobacco, or the oil of nicotine, or the oil of tobacco, placed on the tongue of a dog, has been found to act in ten seconds, proving fatal to a human being, but it is seldom used strong enough to take life. Ye of the most person who uses the weed, can well recollect the first chew they took, or the first way, its effects on extreme anxiety and, a great tendency to faint, obscured vision, the palate dry, and the teeth painful, the surface cold and clammy, or bathed in a cold sweat, such are the effects that is generally produced on those just commencing the use of tobacco, when taken in large doses.

New, any substances that man is used to in new wisdom intended that man should smoke as food and drink to sustain life, repair health, cultivate strength and health, produces no such effects. And it seems almost impossible to regulate such a commodious form might be given, but as they are the same as already stated, it is not necessary good reasons for believing that but a few drops of the "nicotine" and, the oil of tobacco, injected into the jugular vein of a dog, in ten seconds, proving fatal in two and a half minutes.

Conclusions of various other scientists and physicians in regard to the deadly and fatal effects of tobacco, especially when a concentrated form might be given, but as they are the same as already stated, it is not necessarily good reasons for believing that but a few drops of the "nicotine" and the oil of tobacco, injected into the jugular vein of a dog, in ten seconds, proving fatal in two and a half minutes.

But there are other objections to its use. It is expensive; some men have a pipe or a dig to dry their mouth nearly half their time during the day, others have a gold in their mouths cutting off eating till evening, and spitting; many men spend more money on tobacco annually than for food. Thousands of men who cannot afford the real necessities of life, are at the mercy of the tobacco manufacturers to buy tobacco. The amount of money annually collected by the Mexican government from the three or four millions of dollars. Those who will indulge in the vile habit of tobacco and drinking are compelled by law to pay a heavy per cent. of tax to the government. If the consumption continues to increase, the weight of the tax will be increased, and the amount of money therefore means to buy tobacco. The amount of money annually collected by the Mexican government from the three or four millions of dollars. Those who will indulge in the vile habit of tobacco and drinking are compelled by law to pay a heavy per cent. of tax to the government. If the consumption continues to increase, the weight of the tax will be increased, and the amount of money therefore means to buy tobacco. The amount of money annually collected by the Mexican government from the three or four millions of dollars. Those who will indulge in the vile habit of tobacco and drinking are compelled by law to pay a heavy per cent. of tax to the government. If the consumption continues to increase, the weight of the tax will be increased, and the amount of money therefore means to buy tobacco. The amount of money annually collected by the Mexican government from the three or four millions of dollars. Those who will indulge in the vile habit of tobacco and drinking are compelled by law to pay a heavy per cent. of tax to the government. If the consumption continues to increase, the weight of the tax will be increased, and the amount of money therefore means to buy tobacco. The amount of money annually collected by the Mexican government from the three or four millions of dollars. Those who will indulge in the vile habit of tobacco and drinking are compelled by law to pay a heavy per cent. of tax to the government. If the consumption continues to increase, the weight of the tax will be increased, and the amount of money therefore means to buy tobacco. The amount of money annually collected by the Mexican government from the three or four millions of dollars. Those who will indulge in the vile habit of tobacco and drinking are compelled by law to pay a heavy per cent. of tax to the government. If the consumption continues to increase, the weight of the tax will be increased, and the amount of money therefore means to buy tobacco. The amount of money annually collected by the Mexican government from the three or four millions of dollars. Those who will indulge in the vile habit of tobacco and drinking are compelled by law to pay a heavy per cent. of tax to the government. If the consumption continues to increase, the weight of the tax will be increased, and the amount of money therefore means to buy tobacco. The amount of money annually collected by the Mexican government from the three or four millions of dollars. Those who will indulge in the vile habit of tobacco and drinking are compelled by law to pay a heavy per cent. of tax to the government. If the consumption continues to increase, the weight of the tax will be increased, and the amount of money therefore means to buy tobacco. The amount of money annually collected by the Mexican government from the three or four millions of dollars. Those who will indulge in the vile habit of tobacco and drinking are compelled by law to pay a heavy per cent. of tax to the government. If the consumption continues to increase, the weight of the tax will be increased, and the amount of money therefore
BLANKS.

Blanks that are sent free from this office are

BLANKS: Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Sub-

BLANKS: Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Pe-

BLANKS: Application for organizing Pamona

BLANKS: Application for Membership in Pamona

BLANKS: Certificate of Election to Pamona

BLANKS: Certificate of Representatives elected to

BLANKS: Certificate of Organization of County

BLANKS: Certificate of Incorporation.

St. Joseph County Fair.

We took up from other duties last week and are now attending the St. Joseph County Fair. The Co. Agricultural Society has ground close by the village of St. Joseph.

For a few years past, this society has not only had a bill, but also a program of work. In this they have certainly got hold of, and successfully carried out the right form of presentation of the work. The demands are made. In these days of improved farm machinery, as every one who has watched the work in this quarter, or bought machinery well-known, the winter works wonderful changes. The machines of any make which carried off the blue ribbon at the last State or County Fair has been so improved as any agent will tell you that you can hardly recognize it, and as every farmer who buys, wants all the latest improvements, it is manifestly the right time in the year to exhibit what is new. When farmers are looking about for buy for immediate use.

New before attending a spring Fair, we were not prepared to expect such a display as we found. From reliable authorities we learned that the managers expected a large machine exhibit, and they were not disappointed. The department exceeded any other County Fair that I ever attended, and was equal to our State Fair. We shall not be able to give more than general statements of what was on the ground. O'Porte Engines for threshing, we counted ten manufacturers in several States. The Harvester with Binder, has succeeded so well that we found with this late improvement; First, the All-Union Harvester the Marsh, then the Adams & French, General Walter A. Wood, Russel, McCormick, and Behrens, all demanding examination, and the several agents guaranteeing complete work.

Another—the St. Paul Binder will meet the wants of those who are afraid their cows will eat more wheat than they can afford for them, as wool twine with this machine is substituted for the wire which all other twine binders use as harrowroots without the binding attachment.

Next, the Reapers, with Self Rake attachment. The Leader, Champion, Anseel Wood, Walter A. Wood, Russel, McCormick, and Behrens, all demanding examination, and the several agents guaranteeing complete work.

The Hon. R. E. Trowbridge has kindly consented to have his name added to the list of special lecturers. All those who desire the services of the Hon. Trowbridge and the Live Patron will certainly get waked up if they get a lecture from Brother Trowbridge.


On our way to the train on Monday evening from the county fair, on his return from Plainview, where he had delivered a lecture that evening. He says that there are at least eight representatives from other neighboring Granges. He said that he had not been able to tell the number of the Visor, but his labors were so arduous that he found it impossible to take the time to meet his engagements from day to day. Since he commenced his labors in the State, April 26th, he has delivered 22 public lectures and 32 private lectures to Granges, and the engagements for the future are far beyond the time at his disposal.

He said, "Tell the Patrons of Granges in Michigan to keep the Order in a healthy condition, and growing stronger every day." He spoke in glowing terms of the uniform kindliness and cordially extended to him wherever he had been, and thought he might spend some time in the State next fall. Said he had been compelled to decline several invitations to speak, but that if he could have gone to the condition of his throat and voice would not warrant it, and he hoped this fact would be understood, that arrangements for him should be avoided when the opening of the season might be avoided.

Bro. Thompson is working hard, but as he is conducting the Order in the State, he is not always able to conduct it with the good care of himself, as he seems likely to hold out, and meet all his appointments.

There has been but one opinion expressed as to his lectures, "Good enough. We therefore urge all who can to hear him."

We find one of the leading Republican papers the name of Cyrus G. Luce presented and endorsed as a very desirable candidate for the office of State Treasurer. Those who know him best will most heartily commend the selection to the judgment of the whole State.

In the next number of the Visitor, we shall commence the publication of the new series of Regular Reports of the Emmet Fanners' Club as found in the Reports of the Emmet Fanners' Club as found in the Weekly New York Statesman.

KILL THE BAGS.

To destroy bugs on squashes and cucumber vines, dissolve a tablespoonful of sulphate in a pailful of water, put a pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. The more sulphate the better it is if you can afford it—It is good for vegetable but deaths to animal life. If you can afford it you must do it, and fail to rise in the morning. It is also good to kill grubs in peach trees—only use twice as much, say a quart to each tree. There was not a yellow or blistered leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing any vegetable with it—a concentrate is preferable.

The subject of top dressing with manure as against plowing under was the subject of a very interesting and protracted experience of his mind, that there are already hundreds of acres of ground at noon the third day—after its application. If praise of the arrangements and exhibits of the F. F. has been any question about their accomplishment, as the arrangements and exhibits of the F. F. have done their work, there can be no doubt about their accomplishment, as the arrangements and exhibits of the F. F. have done their work. It is well for all, and I say that arrangements for him that should be avoided when the opening of the season might be avoided.

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The GRANGE VISITOR.

Lecturer's Department.

The Fruit and the Fruit.

Hums are gone out that on the 16th inst., and although farmers were unusually busy with their planting, yet the commotion was still filled at an early hour. There were present, Bro. Master, Bro. Barland, lecturer of Berrien Co. Grange, and other grangers. This is as it should be. We are happy to find that the various societies from other counties, and we should reciprocate visits to Van Buren, Kent, and neighboring Granges, and it will do good will to the state and to the country.

Justice and Circuit Courts.

Brother Cobb.

A very timely and appropriate article appeared in your paper, under the title of the GRANGE VISITOR of May 15th, upon a subject that has been too long neglected, viz. the standing of our courts, whether from the justice, or from the court, and to see if they are in some way, your brothers under fraternal bonds, will not meet your expectations more fully than you have before had them meet. Send for circulars, cards and shipping tags.

State Agent's Department.

J. B. GARRETT. - CENTREVILLE.

St Joseph County has just held a Spring Fair, at which all the leading farm machinery of the neighborhood was exhibited, equaling if not surpassing the display of agricultural implements at any State fair held in Michigan, and affording a rare opportunity for comparison. Some men say that there are greater in this county, and if in any other two Counties in the State. The arrangements for horse cars, reapers, mowers, hay tedders, hay rakes, cultivators, plows, gey, nearly everything on the farm; prices for which will be fixed to Patron on application. The agents prices would be made still lower. If you want particulars of the dozen or half dozen, I can have them sent direct to you from Chicago or Detroit.

I have an arrangement for the Constantine self dumping hay rake which I ship at a cost of $2.50 east of Grand Rapids; and I can say that it is the best hay rake in the market that I have in Michigan.

If any Grange or Brother want a good and complete set of the Cent Reville order and it will be sent you by the maker.

Many fields it is falling down. The crop

Wheat in this County is suffering


Among the various suits? Not the as-

Bro. Mason can buy for

Commission. Bro. Mason can buy for

Here is adverse to the interests of all class-

it is not advisable to publish

the fortunes wasted in contesting

How many are the cases where the

Who are the prime in-

justice to the circuit court, to a judge-

The machinery which I offer is

The machinery which I offer is

Bro. Hayden, is an active member of

Bro. Hayden, is an active member of

they have to have been done by hand and at great expense. Grapes promise

some injuries have been done, as well as

and his long experience in both buy-

and his long experience in both buy-

a good many only 40 years old, and yet

a purchnaseable commodity.

the present practice belies the propo-

two hours you may

where a bountiful supply of good

the evening session

we called at the Hendryx

Hayden home, and remained over night.

the session of his Grange, he ought

when a member ceases

The feed will not be lost if allow-

Chatham, N. J., Master Co. Grange.

the session of his Grange, he ought

in his inability, his unfitness to assume

it is not the question to show their hand.

the session of his Grange, he ought

This is composed of the best far-

the landcs of the Grange was reassembled.

After the labor of the day was com-

and double it, you have now a cable

no. 9 galvanized wire, twist it firm

a long time there very pleasantly, and

there were present, Bro. Master, Bro. Barland, lecturer of Berrien Co. Grange, and other grangers. This is as it should be. We are happy to find that the various societies from other counties, and we should reciprocate visits to Van Buren, Kent, and neighboring Granges, and it will do good will to the state and to the country.

true of everything in the fruit line to

the members had near at hand

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a very intelligent community,

and growing evil, or otherwise it is

the winter, in the warm season, run it under ground to

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beauty; and the tree will remain as after the planter is unconscious of its
Therefore plant trees, but not too near
shade, or ornament. Could it be...
worshiped upon it. 'With such
yield genes...

Pomona, by the heathen was worshiped as the Goddess of Flowers. But in the Grange represents charity, to be	

Don't let mother do it.
Our Girls.

Mother...
A Silver Quartet

A Silver Quartet

The Silver Quartet was an American literary group consisting of Mabel Loomis Todd, Helen Eustis, Mary Robinson, and Mary Hewins. They were known for their contributions to literature and their social reform efforts.

The Silver Quatrain was a term used to describe the four women who were part of the group. The term comes from the French word for quartet, which is quatuor. The quartet is often referred to as the Silver Quatrain because of the color silver they all had in common.

The Silver Quatrain was formed in 1875 when Mabel Loomis Todd, Helen Eustis, Mary Robinson, and Mary Hewins gathered at the home of Mary Robinson in Boston. They were all writers and intellectuals, and they shared a common interest in literature and social reform.

The group was known for its literary accomplishments, including the publication of several anthologies and individual works. They also worked together on various social reform projects, including the establishment of women's rights organizations and the promotion of women's education.

The Silver Quatrain was a unique and influential group of women who made significant contributions to American literature and social reform. Their legacy continues to inspire and inspire others to work towards social justice and equality.

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

PAINTS AND PARIS GREEN—REDUCTION IN PRICE.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Patrons' Paint Company in this paper. This new Company have just moved into their new Factory, where they say, the work is as large as the old one. This indicates business. The company ship their goods freight paid to every State and Territory in the Union.

STATE GRANGE OF ILLINOIS, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

BUSINESS AGENCY:
166 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
J. M. CHAMBERS, Business Manager.

Patrons' colors, under seal, filled promptly at
LOWEST WHOLESALE ATTAINABLE RATES.

Patrons in Michigan using colors filled from Chicago will receive the same attention and facilities as the Illinois Members.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

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On all Orders of 100 Pounds and Over, We will Pay the Freight.

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