THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY

SCHOOLCRAFT, JULY 15th, 1878.

BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, P. O. H.

DO IT DOWN.

Whatever you have to say, my friend,
Whether wise, or vain, or gay.
Composed as much as ever you can,
And say in the resolute way:
And whether you write of rural affairs,
Or particular doings in town,
Just take a word of friendly advice—
Do it down.

For if you go spluttering over a page,
When a couple of lines would do,
Your color will be special to each one;
That the breath looks plainly through.
So use your pen in such a way that
And would like a little reason,
To make quite sure of your wish, my friend,
Do it down.

When writing an article for the press,
Whether prose or verse, just try
To order your thoughts in the honest sort,
And let them be crisp and dry.
And when it is finished, and you suppose
It doth well, 
Just look out and—

Do it down.

For editors do not like to print
An article by long.
And your statement does not care
For a couple of pages of song.
So use your words in the smallest space,
If you’d win the author’s grace,
And every time you write, my friend,
Do it down.

An Illinois Farmer’s Views on Republ-
cation.

We find the following sensible talk
From an Illinois farmer in the State
Grange News, and we present it now
As seasonable.

Farmers of Illinois:—It is nearly
the quality of the press
F. M. HOLLOWAY, Chairman, Illinois...
J. W. WEBSTER, Secretary, Illinois.
We must now circulate this paper,
And let the members know
That it is one of the permanent
things in the political arena.

I am not aware that any one else has ever
dARED to offer himself as a candidate.

Farmers of Illinois:—It is nearly
the quality of the press
F. M. HOLLOWAY, Chairman, Illinois...
J. W. WEBSTER, Secretary, Illinois.
We must now circulate this paper,
And let the members know
That it is one of the permanent
things in the political arena.

I am not aware that any one else has ever
dARED to offer himself as a candidate.

Patron’s Meetings.

We clip the following good article
From the Master’s Department of the Illinois State Grange News, and
Commend it to the notice of Michigan Farmers.

Public meetings. They will
Do you good as individuals and do the Order good.

‘Let me urge upon the Patron
The time, or as many as can, attend
Annual picnic or harvest feast.
The Grangers should set apart a day during
the summer months to get together
Annual union. We must not let
This custom die out.
These meetings always do good. They bring together
The Patrons from different parts of the county, and the tendency is to
Stimulate and encourage. These gatherings, when properly conducted,
Strengthen the faith of the members
And do not demand that they be attended
With great expense. Easily
The farmers can be done and real enjoyment
Had with an expenditure of but little time.
And speakers, of course,
Are necessary, and speakers will have
To be procured. If it is not convenient
To secure the services of some one
From a distance, draw upon the
Home talent. There can be found
Among the Grangers of every county
Good speakers. Cultivate home talent.

The Grange is one of the best schools
Of citizenship. The Worthy Lecturer of the State
Grange will attend all meetings with
In his reforming spirit.
And the traveling expenses and per diem
All that will have to be met.

The Office of Lecturer is
Not necessary to the Order,
And the farmers should
Do not spend your time in electing
Presidents, governors, and other
Small officers, or talk of hard times,
Or spend your time in whittling
Store boxes.

Take your time and make calculations,
And do not do things in a hurry, but do them at the proper
Time and keep your mind as well as
Your body employed.

Be attentive to the aged.
The other called "Arc de Triomphe" (Triumphal Arch), is situated on a commanding eminence, in a large open space; and twelve principal Avenues and Boulevards centre there, running, as it were, in straight lines, for a great distance. This most wonderful Arch is of solid stone, and is more than 300 feet in height, in width, and 72 in depth. The dome of the Arch is 86 feet in height, in width, with a transverse arch of 59 feet in height by 19 in width. It is entirely covered with sculpture and represents the glory of Napoleon and his armies, with names of battles and events. The Arch was

PAUL PARIS.

**Discipline Districts of the Great City.—Points of Interest.**—The Exposition.

Paris, June 21st, 1878.

Paris is claimed to be the most interesting city of the globe. I find that an exception to this is made by many English speaking people, in favor of London, which by them is seen and understood to better advantage.

In Paris a different language is spoken, making it more difficult to learn and understand the history of objects and walks, whichbows the attention at every turn.

To gain a fine idea of what Paris is to-day, one must commence with the Bois de Boulogne, which are a group of magnificent gardens, with two or more rows of trees separating the driveway from the sidewalk; and extending in every direction through the whole city. Along these great avenues and the magnificent display of fancy goods, in the rich plate glass windows, rendered charming by skill in the science of "window-dressing," make them beautiful by day, and when brilliantly illuminated with gas light in the evening, they assume a radiant beauty, equal to anything in a "window-shop" in New York.

The great Avenues are very similar to the Boulevards, though much wider, some of them being 40 rods or more in width, and divided into streets of beautiful trees,interspersed with lawns, flower-beds, groves, fountains, statuary, and monuments. These Avenues and Boulevards, running through various parts of the city, which converge to a center, like spokes on a wheel, and give to the city, in a general view, its greatest beauty. These great avenues are intersected by cross-streets running in every conceivable direction.

All the streets and walks are smoothly paved, or cemented, and kept clean by sweeping and washing.

The Seine, a most beautiful river, some 40 rods in width, with sloping walled banks, and spanned by numerous arched bridges, of solid stone mason work, runs through the very heart of the city, and swift running steamers are constantly passing and repassing, with their decks and cabin filled with people. To mention all the general objects of interest in Paris would be impossible. I will only refer to a few of the most interesting—which I have visited.

**Napoleon's Triumphant Archways, Carrousels, and Palaces.**

The first was erected by Napoleon I in 1806, as a monument of his victories. It is 47 feet high, 52 wide, and 26 thick, with three archways in the length and one transverse. On the sides are marble statuary and engravings, representing Austerlitz and other battles; and the successors of the French arms.

The other called "Arch de Triomphe" (Triumphal Arch), is situated on a commanding eminence, in a large open space; and twelve principal Avenues and Boulevards centre there, running, as it were, in straight lines, for a great distance. This most wonderful Arch is of solid stone, and is more than 300 feet in height, in width, and 72 in depth. The dome of the Arch is 86 feet in height, in width, with a transverse arch of 59 feet in height by 19 in width. It is entirely covered with sculpture and represents the glory of Napoleon and his armies, with names of battles and events. The Arch was

**THE LOUVRE.**

This is an immense palace, covering a space of 42 acres, including the Carrousel (Park and Garden) in the center, called Palace Napoleon.

It was built in the 16th century, and used as a royal residence; and in it Charles the I gave the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Napoleon 3rd, added largely to it, and the new part now contains the government offices and library. The places which are simply wide thoroughfares, and within its walls the choicest gems of art in the possession of France are seen and understood to better advantage than in any other public buildings, and seriously injured some portion of it, which have been fully repaired.

**PLACED VENDOME.**

Another beautiful royal residence, erected more than a hundred years ago, and belonged to the Orleans family until 1773. In 1806 Napoleon assembled the Tribunate in 1805. The Commmunes set it on fire and the building was burned. It has been rebuilt and is now used by the Council of State.

**THE GRANGE VISITOR.**

This institution was built by Louis the XVI in 1760, for an asylum for disabled soldiers, and is now used for that purpose. The great building stands near the Seine, and can be seen from a great distance, having a commanding appearance, added to by the height and beauty of the great gilded dome, which appears to crown the main structure, but really covers the church only. The church is beautiful, and with the great building, sweeps of the dome, the altar flooded with light, and the interesting mosaics, adorned with pictures, serious of most sorrowful action, and most impressive to the mind, is the tomb of the Great Emperors of France.

The Exhibition.

Champs de Mars, the great public exhibition grounds, is 1600 yards in length by 5400 in width, lying on the east side of the Seine, and to which was added the "Iédechard," a space 270 yards in diameter on the west side of the river, the latter being the spot selected by Napoleon I, for a palace for his son the young King of Rome. The grounds are connected by a line of tall iron fences, 4 feet long and 100 wide.

The main buildings, including the machinery, art gallery, etc., occupy the center of Champs de Mars. No building was erected or space occupied for the French people, for the exhibition machinery, art gallery, etc., machinery of other nations, and for purposes of the great International Fair,

In the exhibition of machinery, agriculture, fine mechanics, etc., our Centennial Exhibition exceeded this, but in all other depart-

**FUNERAL DETAILS.**

Since my arrival here, the funerals of two distinguished persons have taken place. The first was the noble and illustrious man of some note, and George the king of Hanover. Both processions were led by several thousand troops. It was a noble sight to one accustomed to the processions in London. The first was to the President, his Cabinet, and all the officials of the French Republic, followed by the large army in stately carriages, accompanied by body guards of cavalry with drawn swords and cocked revolvers. These customs, or perhaps necessities are the relics of a Monarchical government, with which the nobility of France are in full sympathy, and are now plotting to overthrow the young Republic. The second was to the President, and his Cabinet, and the body guard was formed by the army in stately carriages, and besides the streets of Paris without armed protection, ready to march at a moment's notice. Since the death of the body guard is justifiable; but if these guards are brought out for ostentations display, the practice is an absurdity and should be discontinued. In either case the scepter is impressed with the idea that the French Republic is to-day on a mourning day in the history of the world, the day of the execution of the monarch, and as ambassadors were raised, the garments of Royalty hung heavily.

**THE SABBATH.**

In France there is no Sabbath, shops are open, drays, carts and market waggons through the streets, carpenters and masons working, and the ringing of the navil, and noise of machinery is heard. Sunday is specially devoted to walking, horse and horseless carriages, and long rows of vacant carriages for the absent members of Royalty, I suppose; and the streets are crowded with people, and as umbrellas were raised, the garments of Royalty hung heavily.

**THE EXHIBITION.**

Champs de Mars, the great public exhibition grounds, is 1600 yards in length by 5400 in width, lying on the east side of the Seine, and to which was added the "Iédechard," a space 270 yards in diameter on the west side of the river, the latter being the spot selected by Napoleon I, for a palace for his son the young King of Rome. The grounds are connected by a line of tall iron fences, 4 feet long and 100 wide.

The main buildings, including the machinery, art gallery, etc., occupy the center of Champs de Mars. No building was erected or space occupied for the French people, for the exhibition machinery, art gallery, etc., machinery of other nations, and for purposes of the great International Fair,

In the exhibition of machinery, agriculture, fine mechanics, etc., our Centennial Exhibition exceeded this, but in all other depart-

**FUNERAL DETAILS.**

Since my arrival here, the funerals of two distinguished persons have taken place. The first was the noble and illustrious man of some note, and George the king of Hanover. Both processions were led by several thousand troops. It was a noble sight to one accustomed to the processions in London. The first was to the President, his Cabinet, and all the officials of the French Republic, followed by the large army in stately carriages, accompanied by body guards of cavalry with drawn swords and cocked revolvers. These customs, or perhaps necessities are the relics of a Monarchical government, with which the nobility of France are in full sympathy, and are now plotting to overthrow the young Republic. The second was to the President, and his Cabinet, and the body guard was formed by the army in stately carriages, and besides the streets of Paris without armed protection, ready to march at a moment's notice. Since the death of the body guard is justifiable; but if these guards are brought out for ostentations display, the practice is an absurdity and should be discontinued. In either case the scepter is impressed with the idea that the French Republic is to-day on a mourning day in the history of the world, the day of the execution of the monarch, and as ambassadors were raised, the garments of Royalty hung heavily.

**THE SABBATH.**

In France there is no Sabbath, shops are open, drays, carts and market waggons through the streets, carpenters and masons working, and the ringing of the navil, and noise of machinery is heard. Sunday is specially devoted to walking, horse and horseless carriages, and long rows of vacant carriages for the absent members of Royalty, I suppose; and the streets are crowded with people, and as umbrellas were raised, the garments of Royalty hung heavily.
Communications.

Hold your Temper.

A heathen in a heathen land is said to have once stood and listened to a dispute, great part of which was made up of words which he could not understand; two sons who spoke a different language from himself. He understands not a word they say, but after observing them for a while, he turns away remarking:—"I know which of the two is wrong. It is he who has lost his temper." So also, as we will of this conclusion, we must admit that it is neither the position nor the subject of the words, especially to let our little misunderstandings call up the words and actions peculiar to that state of things.

"He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding, but he that is hasty spirit.

Perhaps there are very few so sweet tempered, that their past personal experience does not afford any of the sad phrases of the "hasty spirit." This temperament is so hard to control that the man who possesses it, and you a mixture that will no harm. We at least need to watch ourselves and blacken eyes, until a climax is made up our minds, God helping us, to make paying crops, expending time, money, muscle and brains to succeed in his calling, and knowing that there are so many organized combinations working to the detriment of the farmer, that he will not move his horse's teeth, but rarely ever a bone of any kind; these, however compact, dissolve in a small town or village, he invites experiment whatever.

as Grangers, to always keep ourselves and by co-operating together will eventually solve that problem that, working to the detriment of the man,--take hold of it with resolution just as we would any other bad habit, that has once become our masters, which we have not

Heard that goodness is the parlor house. We keep in store habits and traits that need careful handling,--they are like the bullies that wound our pride. Now add to this, our sense of dignity and honor, and perhaps you may reason that he who has kept his peace, and you have a mixture that will no harm. We at least need to watch our- selves and hold our temper,--and we would prefer a man of noble and good family pride,—and we would prefer a better life than to strike us. than have him

surely worth our while to be able to do the very best we can. It is the glory of the nation that it does offer a stimulus to a better, purer, and happier life,—that farmers find here incentives to be more careful and exact in their work, that is, we turn become examples of good our- selves; and if our brother's character is such as to make him a model for all, we should, in this case, all our knowledge, we know of, is still the same to be used in quantities, in hand to investigate the subject that it is a brine. I have known a few cases in which it has been fed with very great economy of that evil. Skimmed milk is such processing food, and it may be that there are uses for it more fully formed and beautiful character than it is ever before. We may do not know but all, become after awhile, passionately found of, and in a short time a day, keep a work horse in better condition than the average ration of four quart of

Lamb raised especially for the shambles can be forced very rapidly to increase weight sufficiently upon a ration of skimmed milk with or without the addition of a little oil or corn seed meal. I know it can be fed to most kinds of animals under one year old for the production of meat at a greater profit than to put it into cheap skim milk cheese, and I cannot see any reason why it may not be fed to older ones when some economic effect can be obtained. I offer these suggestions hoping to induce more favorably situated farmers to make experiments in the direction indicated, or any other which may occur to them. Many of those which resolve other animal remains into nutshell. Mounds in the South, East and West, which are believed to antedate sacred history for thousands of years, yield up perfect bone and tooth inclusions that this time appears to have made no impression whatever.

Crib-Biting.

Crib-biting is a propensity peculiar to the horse, which is regarded as a refined diet, because, when the habit comes on, it is often attend- ed by very disagreeable symptoms. The only "cure" for a crib-biter is to place a box or crib close to his object against which he may fix his teeth. The horse should be placed in a loose box, or where there are no fixtures but the walls. As fillers and for the causes of this habit, the animal should be fed regularly, and worked regularly. The animal should have his oats and corn in a small trough, and remove it as soon as the food is brought. The crib-biter often stops to strap around the upper part of his neck, and thus pressing on the wind- pipe, is deprived of breath. It is better to cut out the gum, as it does not gloss the paper, and can be written on.

If a lawyer is in danger of start- ing in a small town or village, he invites many and others and they both thrive.
The Grange Visitor.

Schoolcraft, July 15, 1878.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft.

Officers and members of subordinate Granges in reading this article, will thereby always give the Name of their Grange.

BLANKS.

Blanks that are sent free from this office on application:

Black Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Subordinate Granges.

Black Orders of Secretaries of Mother Granges.

Blank application for organizing Pomona Granges.

Blank application for Membership in Pomona Granges.

Black Books of Secretary and Treasurer.

Black Election Reports of Sub. Granges.

Blank Certificates of Election to County Convention.

Black Certificates of Representatives elected to the State Grange.

Blanks for Consolidation of Granges.

Postal Postage Paid.

Black Passenger Orders.

Blacks Certificates of Incorporation.

The Grange Visitor.

We ought to have a few hundred more subscribers to the Grange Visitor within the next sixty days. We incline to the opinion that if all the Masters who get a copy free would make a vigorous effort in behalf of the paper we should soon require a larger edition. We are not much inclined to blow our own horn. We dare and do not have occasion to compare our contemporaries, and insist in every third article that ours is the cheapest and best paper that is printed, and that everybody says that ever saw a copy or knows anything about it, but simply say that we are taking care of the various interests committed to us as well as we can, and think the Visitor is well worth it all and that it is doing a good work.

And it is a matter of satisfaction that no word of complaint comes to us from any quarter.

For geographical work, quality of the paper, make-up and general appearance of the sheet, we think it holds no second place with exchanges on our table.

In subscriptions, are, many of them, men and women of broad and enlightened views, and their advocacy of needed reforms is temperate, consistent, and earnest, with much evident purity of motive and honesty of purpose to commend their sallies to every good Patron. We rely on the more active and earnest members of the Order to aid us in making this sheet valuable to the Order in this State. Aid us by contributions to its columns, by increasing its circulation and extending over a wider field the influence for good which a journal must have if it is to do the work of those who receive and read it regularly.

The harvest now occupying your whole attention will soon be past, and the season of public meetings and pleasuring the finest wills again return. As Patrons get together again the opportunity should be improved by some more earnest workers in the Order, to secure some subscribers to the Visitor. We are aware that money is scarce, prices low, and times hard; but we are aware of another fact, that the Grange movement is a great educational one, and that the progress made by the farmers of this country in the last five years has been unequalled. While there is a half that our farmers are not all at once realized, every observer of human nature and human institutions, is not only well satisfied but knows the necessity of the progress now being made by the agricultural classes. Farmers of late have far more respect for themselves and their calling than ever before. They have made a long stride forward that higher plane to which the Order of P. of H. has invited them. All classes are coming to recognize that our demands are reasonable and right. And a whole people took upon the American farmer as more of a man than it did a few short years ago. But the farmer is still a long way off from the goal that his ambition simulataneously to reach, and every slip that can be made available should be used to educate and elevate our people. To this end the reading of Grange and agricultural papers should be encouraged.

We find that human nature is much the same in different places, and we know that a large majority of people do not promptly come forward and do what their own best interests demand.

We know that people have to be invited and sometimes urged to take papers that they say are good enough, and cheap enough, and that they like to read, but somehow, if left to themselves, they don't have them. Therefore force those who feel a lively interest in their profession, and tell them what they can to encourage the circulation of this class of reading matter.

We will furnish the Visitor to and inclusive of the No. of Jan. 1st, 1879, for one, for a single copy, or five copies for one dollar, and send at the postoffice desired. We continue our limited offering of an extra copy to any one sending us ten names, with remittance for the paper, either six months or a year.

Avoid sending stamps, if possible, and remit, at our risk, by registered letter, money order or draft.

Sample copies sent to any address on application.

Though our farmers are now in the midst of harvest, with the labor-saving machinery now in use, but a few days will expire, before the hour of the thrasher will be heard. The article on another page, "How to use Straw," will be found to be the best preparation you can use. Bind it up on twice the ground necessary and allowed to spoil. To such lot me say, that you cannot afford to do work that way. When in the cold of winter you have on the straw stack, with the understanding that he is to run that branch of the business, and that you want a stack of straw—not a pile. If the supplies are not abundant, and you have threshed from your own barn as soon as the reaper is moved, pitch back into the barn all the straw stack and clean all up. What can be saved any easier way in an hour is often worth more than a half-botton of hay to the farmer. After the first rain while the stack is still on the stack, rake down again and if well done, your time has been profitably spent.

A bushel of salt distributed through a stack as it is built, will perhaps enable you to ease your stack to keep your cattle from eating it up before winter, but we fancy it is a good investment.

Under existing regulations we are required to send a copy of the Visitor to each Master of each State and Mother Grange. We shall also send a copy free to all Secretaries who send us ten or more names of subscribers for one year, with pay for the same.

Care of the hands.—I noticed an inquiry in your paper for a receipt to keep the hands from getting sore during the harvest. I used camphor dissolved in alcohol last harvest, and found it to be the best preparation I have used. Rub it over your hands morning, noon, and night directly after washing them. I got this receipt from a neighbor who has used it with success for many years. Young, J. H.,

Chaffiied, Maine.—Err.

A pay-hand, if he is a poor one, all you owe him one pay; and if he is a good one pay him a little more, which will encourage him to do still better.

DECLEARATION OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

We make no apology for again presenting to our readers the Declaration of the Patrons of Husbandry. For noble utterances of important truths, this Declaration stands out with a prominence as marked to the members of our Order as does the Declaration of Independence to the people of the United States. Our Declaration says a contemporary and human truths of the nature of the Grange put forth to the the Declaration of Independence, such as are coupled in grand language and teaching lessons of fraternal good will and mutual assistance and discipline, as we will to our guidance and the breakers to avoid, in such marked and forcible terms, that we feel justified in repeating our "Magna Charta."

We cannot read and re-read this great document too often, for it is a beacon light pointing to the desired haven, if we forget not its text and maxims. The calling of the farmer will be elevated in the world, and we shall be prepared to do our portion, as a great and useful occupation among men, and we may add the most certainly profitable of all, altogether so as we learn to combine as we ought.

Greatly does this bugle-call to the yeomanry of America, that the whole philosophy of elevating the calling of the husbandman and the means of doing it, proved good morally, socially, politically and financially. In seven clauses, pearls of ideas are couched in the corner-stone, "United by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture, we may unite, to the good of our Order, our country and mankind." Then come the lessons of thrift, economy and prudent business management. The gradual unfolding of that magnificent system of cooperation which will some day be the backbone of the political faith and producer face to face—which look to opening the grand natural mercantile system of transportation—which will bring down high salaries and high profits, and yet keep the principles of industry and communism—which holds a fostering hand to general education, etc. Here too is taught, in plain terms, that no Grange, if true to its obligations, can share political questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominating candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings, yet here too the citizen is taught to do his whole duty by trying to influence elections for good, and he political party to which each Patron belongs, but to keep his politics out of the Grange, for true farmers and parties ought to become Patrons, putting assured that the Grange will not in any respect interfere with their party views.

Again, it is taught that while we cannot admit any but farmers to become members of our Order, yet we cannot and antagonism or unfriendliness to any one, but wish to cooperate with all good men to benefit the world. "Let not this work set the equal place in our midst, and practical ex- perience has proved this to be a sure and successful method of past time. Nothing has made our nation growing prosperity so pleasant the presence of ladies at our meetings. It has toned down the aspersions of debate, elevated our ideas and our
speech, and made us hopeful when at some times despairing. 

In conclusion all a careful study 

of their concerns. For we say 

unconsciously made this the 

word that could be altered for 

the better, and we cannot see a 

single one that could be added to 

perfect and complete this "jot-

of the "Grange." If it go 

two things, for the guidance of 

the Tillers of the Soil in combing 

up the future welfare of our 

country and all mankind.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES OF 

THE ORDER OF COOPERATIVE HUSBANDRY.

UNITED BY THE STRONG AND FAITHFUL TIE OF AGRICULTURE, WE MUTUALLY RESOLVE TO LABOR FOR THE GOOD OF OUR ORDER, OUR COUNTRY, AND MANKIND.

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our Country, and mankind.

2. We heartily endorse the motto, "in essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our family ties. To promote the moral and physical welfare of ourselves and our families. To elevate the standard of living and to promote the general happiness of all mankind.

3. We especially and sincerely assert and maintain the necessity of the union of farmers and laborers of all ranks. This union is based upon the principle of mutual assistance and cooperation, and is necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with the prosperity of one another.

4. In conclusion after a careful study of the present condition of the laboring classes, we shall therefore advocate the following principles of action, that "individual happiness depends upon general prosperity," we shall therefore advocate the following principles of action:

To promote the general welfare of all mankind. To maintain the principles of justice and equality for all men. To support the Constitution of the United States and to maintain the rights guaranteed to all citizens by it. To support the laws of the land and to obey the laws of the land.

To promote the general welfare of all mankind. To maintain the principles of justice and equality for all men. To support the Constitution of the United States and to maintain the rights guaranteed to all citizens by it. To support the laws of the land and to obey the laws of the land.

To promote the general welfare of all mankind. To maintain the principles of justice and equality for all men. To support the Constitution of the United States and to maintain the rights guaranteed to all citizens by it. To support the laws of the land and to obey the laws of the land.

5. In conclusion we can congratulate the Grangers of the United States.

Agriculture is now sold at wholesale at about a fifty percent profit. It has been imported into this country in a single year, two million dollars worth of free soil and twenty seven million dollars worth of marbles. A single pound contains a fifty percent profit on the wholesale price. To hasten the good time coming, To reduce our expenses, both individual and those that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble Order there is...
Correspondence.

**HOBART, June 28, 1878.**

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I am pleased to notice that the Vis-
bronze long and loud here in old Liv-
and if it does not waken new ideas in
in the most remote portions of the
is a tendency to strengthen and stimulate
the great work undertaken for the mat-
and elevation of the fillers of the
is on the third Wednesday of August, to
from the County Grange, as well as the present condition and
future prospects of this Grange, in order to
in the good of the Order of the P. of H., even in the most remote portions of the Peninsula, which information has
interested the audience for nearly two hours with an eloquent address. Bro. Thompson deals in facts and
his power of language enables him to set
the principles of our Order in a clear and decisive manner. At 8 o'clock the Order
was adjourned, and the Order is a tender, but
in the negative, but admits that it can
through experience, answers Mary J. Baked Beans.
—A rough specimen of humanity,
—A boy complained to his father
—Brazil's treasury is empty.
—An editor offers a reward of $5
—When a sneeze has business with a
—A rough specimen of humanity,
—A boy complained to his father
—Yes, and that is another thing we need in this country —more barking dogs.

**BRONSON MILLS, BARTY CO.**  
Brother J. T. Cobb:

Our Grange has a new unfinished hall, as a test for the members for its merits. If any Patrons with horse teams can
be to the effect that on a certain
make-out door-life attractive to the
—The boy stood on the burning
—What shall be done with the silver dollar? —wants a New York paper in alarm. — send 'em out here
—Tell the New York paper that we

**WOODMAN GRANGE, NO. 419, Goldville Van Buren Co.**

Brother J. T. Cobb:

The Grange is in the forest, where there are plenty of homes of all kinds.
How shall we utilize our straw to produce the best results? This is an important question in a grain growing section like ours, and may be made a profitable one for discussion, if all will report their practices and experiences. There are various ways now practiced, in different sections of the country, and by different people in the same neighborhood, doing so one of which is without doubt the best way, and our object now is to determine that way, and profit from it where possible.

It should be the aim and study of all to reach the best results in all our labors of this sort. Our main object is to produce the greatest good for the greatest number, in accordance with the principles of the golden rule, the results of which, in the end, will be to the advantage of all.

Others again go to some expense in building their barns so as to be able to store straw directly from the machine into bins, to be fed out carefully and sparingly each day, and such men put so high an estimate upon the value of their straw for feeding purposes that they always take good care to keep it under such circumstances as will prevent its mold, for it is nothing to the value of the material for littering the yard, or for manure.

The value of the straw for the stock is very great, and I think it should be used to the fullest extent possible. It is a valuable feed for all classes of stock, and should be utilized as much as possible for this purpose.
Patron’s Commission House!

THOMAS MASON,
General Commission Merchant,
183 SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Patron’s Commission House

The Governor of Pennsylvania has made a commission under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture to investigate the accuracy of the various kinds of Menon theory of determining the value of cows and cattle. The theory is receiving many years old, and to our own profit, at least as far as France and other countries are concerned. The commission will make critical tests, classifying the facts obtained, and the recorded statistics will be sent to the secretary of the board for comparison. From the work already accomplished, 70 per cent of the opinions formed by observations of the escutcheons of cows and cattle is said thus far to have proved correct.

For superior facilities, and more personal attention to business, we hope to merit, receive, and retain a liberal share of your patronage.

Order for goods in this market will be filled at lowest possible prices.

Cash Account Accompny Orders to Insure Prompt Attention.

Also, Printing and Publishing the Michigan Lake Shore Fruit Growers’ Association, 2d Edition.

REFERENCE—


Treasurer, with stub, well bound, 60

J. M. Chambers, Illinois State Society, President.


For further particulars see Circular.

We refer farmers, by permission, to

D. C. and H. C. REED & CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

J. T. COBB, Pres. of State Agric. Society.

D. C. and H. C. REED & CO.


M. W. HUMPHREY, Pres. of State Agric. Society.


O. H. LUMBER, 102 South St., N. Y.


C. L. Whitney, Muskegon, Mich.


A. A. Burgess, New York, L. S. F. A. of America.

Kalamazoo, Mich.


Address, McCall & Williams, Schoencroft, Kalamazoo, Mich.

THE GRAVE VISITOR.

PARIS GREEN

For—

Potato and Other Bugs.

Put up in 14, 28, and 180 pound packages, at 1 25 per pound, 125 per cent, and 80 per cent, per pound, respectively. Received for, on deposit for, data, at 1 25 per cent, per pound, being 25 per cent.

On all orders of 100 Pounds and over, full weight of Paris Green, at no other manufacturer’s cost, 1 175 per cent, per pound.

We do not ship the same to such Paris Green, as all other manufacturers do, but give full weight of Paris Green.

Wm. H. HARRIS, General Co-operative Grange Agent.

WESTERN BUSINESS A SPECIALTY.

424 Congress Street, New Orleans.

Orders for Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, and all Southern products filled at Wholesale cash prices. Consignments of Flour, Meal, Beans, Lard, Corn, Oats, Hay, Flour, Bran, Apples, Molasses, Cubbage, Noggin, Eggs, Feed, and Stock, solicited. - For Send for Circular.

German Horse and Cow Powder.

It should be the aim of every farmer to make his horses and cattle as handsome and well trimmed as a team of very fine horses h...