The Grange Visitor

Vol. 3.—No. 18
Whole No. 38

THE GRANGE VISITOR
ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY
IN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Michigan State
Grange, P. 0. E.

SCHOOLCRAFT, SEPTEMBER 15, 1878.

To the Members of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange, P.O.E.

From the President.

The Life of the Farm.

BY ETHEL W. WALCOTT.

The life of the farm can be a delight if the proper methods are followed. With the proper care of the land, crops will flourish and the farm will be a source of pride.

The Grange is a great organization that works hard to improve the lives of farmers. We encourage all members to work together to make our farms successful.

A Lawman's Capitalism

Mr. J. H. Walker, a Worcester shoe manufacturer, who appeared before Mr. Hearst's Congressional committee on Tuesday, has had the advantage of having like many other Worcester manufacturers with fair ideas could not rise to be an ardent politician. He worked at the bench now commands a business of two million dollars a year.

The Political Influence of Farmers

It is a fact, generally conceded, that the farmer, as a whole, are the most careful, conservative, and reliable class of citizens in the country. They practice industry and economy.

With its mystical wonders of earth and air—With its seasons that come, and depart in their turn—With their chorus awaken the farmer at dawn—With the toil of his hand and the sweat of his brow—With its songsters that warble high up in the trees—With its bounty of fruits, from the trees and earth—With its zealous that whisper so softly of peace.

The forests are clad in the green of their leaves, In the summer all nature is fair to behold, In its glorious vesture of green and gold.

The ground it is broken with harrow and plow, To the earth again will spring from its earth bed and ripen for harvest again.

And the fields are aglow with the gold of the corn, The heart of the husbandman praises the Lord.

The quiet and shade of the porch and the hearth, O'er his herds as they graze in the valley and plain.

The corn and the buckwheat are harvested, With its trees and its flowers and Edenlike air.

And stabled for winter, the sheep and the cow, And whose rich notes of gladness are borne on the zephyrs that whisper so softly of peace.

They practice industry and economy. They are most careful, conservative, and reliable of fortune. They are not used to extravagantly large incomes. They are on a comparatively equal footing with the middle class on whom in a large measure the safety of the republic depends in peace as well as in war.

In these trying times for our government and for our commercial institutions, it behooves every farmer to support, as well as to its present effect, before he gives it his adherance and support. The influence of farmers should be given to the fullest degree in favor of economy in government affairs, the reduction of salaries to a point commensurate with the present reduced honoraria and the reduced income from tax-paying property: They should strive to put out of their way the ardent politician who has no faith in the public service for the stealings, for it is much safer to employ honest men to do it to try to compose honest men to do it to try to compose honest men to do it to try to compose honest men to do it.
The GRANGE VISITOR.

Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - - PAW PAW

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

Mr. J. J. WOODMAN describes his Tour through France, Switzerland, and Germany. - Notes by the way.

Cologne, Germany. July 18, 1876.

When once he has been shot up in the gay city of Paris for months consecutively surrounded by a throng of people whose dialect he does not understand, and compelled to seek information through the aid of an interpreter, it is a great relief to go out into the country among quieter scenes and more charming surroundings. Leaving Paris on the 7th of August in company with a friend, we passed through a rich and beautiful farming country for nearly three hundred miles, where we saw the farm-hills of the Alp, and up the narrow valley of the Rhone, through deep ravines and interesting scenery, passed from France into Switzerland, and reached the beautiful city of Geneva. The city is situated at the lower end of Geneva Lake, on both sides of the River Rhone whose wide and rapid waters, flowing out of the lake and into the deep ravines, present to the eye at every turn, and tour- ing the marvelously instituted steamers, which took us across the lake, a few minutes ride by rail brought us to the Lake of Bienne, reached by a line of cars leading up the mountain side, winding along the sides of the mountain, and gradually towards mountain ranges, where men, women, and children were all busy in the farm. A few minutes ride by rail brought us to Berne the capital of the Swiss Republic. The city occupies an elevated position, about 100 feet above the river Aar, which runs through the city. This river, at this point said to be 1,500 feet above the sea level. Berne is one of the most ancient cities in Europe, and at every turn the visitor is rescued from the shades. The buildings are mostly of a grey sandstone, raised on iron balconies, and so constructed as to give light and air to the rooms. The streets, along which are to be seen women washing, ironing, knitting, sawing and splitting wood, and men engaged in nearly all the occupations common to city life. Here we engaged rooms for the night, and then went out to witness the illumination of the cascades, which fall 1,200 feet from the mountain top into the lake. The perpendicularly high fall, from the mountain above which we stood, 900 feet below, was broken twice by rocks, and behind and all around the falling waters, Bengal lights burst forth at a distance of 800 feet, while the hotspotter into the darkness of the dazzling light. The mountain foliage was lighted with footsteps, and the waters resembled molten liquid. Soon the upper fall turned into liquid purple, next into a beautiful green, and then the lower, the largest of all, into a liquid ruby. The effect was most wonderful. We saw the falls the next morning, as nature made them, grand, beautiful, and lovely, and concluded that the attempt to improve the scenery of Verret from the Romish Church, and the transfer of the Roman Catholic Church to France; but was taken by the French in 1797, after a siege of fifty days, and a constant bombardment of forty days, during which the people showed all the patriotism of the common soldiers, and for a portion of the time were compelled to subsist on the least food. The ruins of these defenses are a visible proof that terrible bombardment. It is visible almost every part of the city, and the magnificent Kurschbach waterfalls are yet to be seen where they lodged in the walls.

The greatest object of interest in this ancient city is the Cathedral, a most noble specimen of Gothic architecture, with its wonderful arched windows rising 408 feet from the ground. It was commenced in 1876, and completed in 1490. The interior of the church is magnificent, and the effect produced by the circular mirror in the front, nearly four hundred feet in circumference, is wonderful. In one part of the church there is a very ancient and dirty stained glass window, extending almost to the arch above. This window, on account of the marvelous construction, the operations connected with it, and the interest of the village, has been the subject of many stories. The village, was built and drained and the hillside, and made a most pleasant place for a portion of the time were compelled to subsist on the least food. The ruins of these defenses are a visible proof that terrible bombardment. It is visible almost every part of the city, and the magnificent Kurschbach waterfalls are yet to be seen where they lodged in the walls.

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in 1764. This cask is in a per-

Lawyers and Bankrupts.

The chief reason urged by creditors for the repeal of the Bankrupt act is, its evil system, as it has been administered, a certain class of law-

ers, or other friends of the legal

literature, get possession of these

funds of the bankrupt estates and

nothing ever came of it. Our po-

sition in law was good, but many

of its principles are unsound. It

was passed. They and the debtors

of the creditors have virtually

bankrupt estates during the last

eleven years, and we can recall but

doubtful. And their can hardly be

sands of leeches, chiefly lawyers, "

their trade under the local statutes.

Let the

majority of business men. Such a ma-

and there is no method without order

and punctuality.

It is the custom of lawyers to plun-

Fair, talk about what you saw, at

the Grand Coliseum.

They and the debtors who

are subjected to this sort of scruti-

able, have been made:

1. Amounting in the aggregate to 4187,327.51

2. Extra counsel fees, about

3. Compensation of committee, about 34,480.00

4. The officers of this Association

shall consist of a President, Secretary, and

Treasurer, with two or more members of this Association, to be elected each year by the

Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to employ

for all suits which may be brought against any member of this Association, in the discretion of the

Executive Committee.

3. Any person may become a

member of this Association, on its being

made application to the treasury and signing these

articles of association.

4. Officers of this Association

shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements from the fund, that the final decision of

the case shall be reached by the court. As soon thereafter as a full report shall be made at a meeting, which shall be

held at such time and place as the

Executive Committee may appoint.

5. The Executive Committee shall be entitled to receive

$1.00 per day, and all necessary expenses

on their account, provided such expenses are

in the discharge of their official duties.

6. The Executive Committee may, in the hands of the Treasurer, after pay-

ing all expenses, and keeping an account of all money received, or to be disposed of as the members of the Association may require, either at the meeting for the final hearing of the report of the

Executive Committee, or at such time and place as will be convenient for the convenience of the

Association, but not later than the day the

meeting is adjourned.

7. The Executive Committee shall at some time appoint a representative of

Michigan to join this Association, and shall procure the publication of such application and

the request that other papers in the

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 7th., 1878.


The man who is anxious to see

the world could get along with-

out him, can find out by sticking a

candied onion to his nose, and

then withdrawing it and looking

at the hole.

THE MOSQUITO HUNT.

Not a word was said, but a terrible

rumor as round our chamber we

bustled, in search of the mosquito.

Our delightful slumberers had worried.

We sought for it carolly at dead of

night, on the foot of our bed, in

the fire, in the cold vein and

shuddering mosquitoes' milky light,

We snatched garments on our head,

but in simple slacks and slips

on the soil of green grasses.

short and few were the words we let

fall, but short and few were the

words we let fall.

The Mosquito.—

"A soft answer turneth away

wrath," said an infuriated farmer

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for all who composed the goodly throng who were rendering their way to meet us was a mystery to those who were standing in the high vantage, whose good people had made extensive preparations to entertain their guests.

It is about eleven o'clock that some of the exercises of the day began by an impressive invocation from the venerable pioneer Rev. Milton Bradley, followed by an Address of welcome, eloquent and distinctly delivered by the Rev. Mr. Tuckey. With well chosen words he paid tribute to the brave and noble remnant—of men and women before whom those strong right arms had already been lifted toward the sun, to test the boldness of the time—no forgetting their associates of other days now gathered to the narrow house of the dead.

The president of the society, Judge R. L. Waters, responded, expressed the thanks of the pioners, thanking in earnest words the people of Augusta for their careful preparation and kindly reception.

It referred to some who since have passed away; we not only had to pass, but the old age obeyed the final summons, and pointed to their lives of earnest, honest work, as examples worthy of imitation by the young.

After a dinner of excellence and abundance from well filled baskets, speaking was resumed, and continued for some three hours, interspersed with laughable incidents, of the which we are not disposed to follow the speakers either to elucidate, or condemn, except the concluding part of the speech of our old pioneer friend N. A. Buell, Esq., where his expression of lawyers and attorneys in general, as lawyers and attorneys in general, aged old obeyed the final summons, and pointed to their lives of earnest, honest work, as examples worthy of imitation by the young.

This barbecue knows full well that no prudent business man, one who counts the cost before he engages in any enterprise, will now undertake to collect an honest debt of $50 if he is compelled to appeal to our courts if the claim is against a man disposed to resist payment. The complex machinery of the law with its delays and multiplied expenses is employed to convince the very object for which courts were instituted, and the careful will not hazard more for less. It has come to pass that the services of things that this generation of men, as legislators, keep on their books and deem our courts as they would expensive instruments of slow torture. Will any man pretend to say that the state and lawyers are chargeable to the cruel legislation of our grandfathers? Have other classes predominated in our law-making bodies? Is it not true that they have given "shape, strength, and direction to legislation" until this state of things has been brought about of which we complain? Have these conservators of the interests of other classes attempted to delegitimize the people from the onerous burdens of taxation imposed on carries for mauger, paltry sums, as compared with costs that followed—not at all, as is the case, but our halls of legislation or courts of Lrregularity.

We commend to the people as men for excellence for legislators, a clear whose business interests lies in the decrease to litigation rather than in blanketing it! Men whose profession, if resolute, labor just as earnestly to make right appear wrong, and black, white, as they do to the "we the people" in the direct line of professional work, as the work of the lawyers of the land, and no truth be told, they are trying their best to secure justice in court where right and justice are alike seen by all, as well as where there is room for a doubt, is resisted by every lawyer, and delay that human ingenuity has invented.

The gentleman himself, we dare say, has only to review his own record to determine whether he has dealt unjustly for hours, days, over a paltry score of dollars, taking advantage of every technicality, every omission, every precedent, and delay that human ingenuity has invented.

This business knows full well that no prudent business man, one who counts the cost before he engages in any enterprise, will now undertake to collect an honest debt of $50 if he is compelled to appeal to our courts if the claim is against a man disposed to resist payment. The complex machinery of the law with its delays and multiplied expenses is employed to convince the very object for which courts were instituted, and the careful will not hazard more for less. It has come to pass that the services of things that this generation of lawyers, as legislators, keep on their books and deem our courts as they would expensive instruments of slow torture. Will any man pretend to say that the state and lawyers are chargeable to the cruel legislation of our grandfathers? Have other classes predominated in our law-making bodies? Is it not true that they have given "shape, strength, and direction to legislation" until this state of things has been brought about of which we complain? Have these conservators of the interests of other classes attempted to delegitimize the people from the onerous burdens of taxation imposed on carries for mauger, paltry sums, as compared with costs that followed—not at all, as is the case, but our halls of legislation or courts of Lrregularity.

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every dollar of those Judgments the people who had no interest what- ever either direct or indirect, have or will have to pay out, in good, in- honest, hard earned money.

We think the chances of relief from the burdens of a system that furnishes no adequate return for the investment of money, must be com- militatively to a class of men who we strongly suspect have brought the condition of things of what it is quite different from what it was a few years ago. In that as in everything else, are the pion- eers of improvement—men not satis- fied with the results as they found them, but bound to push forward and know more of their business than their predecessors.

In looking over the report, how- ever, we are met with the diversity of opinions among millers with regard to different kinds of wheat for making flour of the best quality, and the great variety of opinions held by different millers in the State. The various con- cessions connected with the business of manufacturing flour. The general ignorance of these men upon the technicalities of baking, and showed why spring wheat flour was not quoted higher than Michigan winter flour, did not occupy the place to be used before "patent flour" was made.

This condition of things may not continue five or ten years. Manufacturing flour will be better understood and there is not one case, or any combination, what will then give the best results.

Of much interest Michigan farmers feel quite sure, and that is that Clevelan wheat since its introduction into this State has in most instances done better than other varieties, and will continue to do this far more generally than any other variety. After reading the journal of the proceedings of the millers Association, it is safe to say that millers are not the only class that do not wholly understand their own business. We are not sorry that millers as well as farmers associate together and discuss questions that relate to their own business.

There is much to learn in every de- partment of business, and we are im- pelled to say this truth when we think of the thousands of men who not one farmer in a hundred, per- haps in a thousand who has been rais- ing wheat, and eating bread made from it, for half a life time, has any definite idea of the number of pounds of bread they have made. Bread and flour is one in ten men do not know any more about it than the farmer. It is even probable that quite a percentage of bakers are just as much in the dark.

Brother farmers, do not suppose that you all mean best bread any better than you yourself, and you are entitled to, we suggest that you make enquiries, and ascertain whether the secretary has discharged his duty to the State Grange. If the Master of the Grange for your branch cannot procure more copies. The book is valuable for reference, and careful examination of its contents would enable Masters to avoid some mistakes they are quite liable to. We earnestly invite their committee and relieve the Master of the State Grange from considerable cor- relates.

Such a farm is essential to permanent success. Whatever branch of farming is selected should be done so on as moderate a scale as possible. A man is constantly learning in a business to which he gives especial attention, and no edge is a part of his capital just as much as the money invested in stock, tools, or buildings.
The GRANGE VISITOR.

Correspondence.

OLIVE, AUG. 30th, 1878.

Rev. J. T. Cobb,

Dear Sir,—By direction of Olive Grange, I forward you for publication the following resolutions unanimously adopted by our Grange:

In consequence of the great fraud and swindles which is being perpetrated upon the farmers of this State by certain political organizations and called owners of the Stale (tax in national use throughout the country), we consider this a favorable opportunity for the farmers of the State to unite and adopt resolutions of the kind our friends, the citizens, are engaging in, in an effort to unite our rights or farmers, and we do hereby give you this united opposition to any party, or corporation not actuated by a spirit to do them good.

We, therefore, farmers outside the gate in this vicinity have offered to assist in fighting this evil, and offer to place money in the Grange Treasury to be used for that purpose, which we believe demonstrating the confidence which non-paupers have in the strength and influence of the organization. This is also illustrative of the apathy and indifference, so far as they existed with regard to their rights, until they are individually interested; when they realize they seek the aid and assistance which can only be obtained by co-operation. Individually we are helpless, collectively we are invincible.

Therefore, we say to non-paupers, come within the gate of the house of God, all are welcome. Be liberal with your dollar and send a box, a barrel. A car can be loaded with just in barrels, and part in bulk if desired.

Second, Michigan test insolated oil is now 1.00 a gallon at Detroit by the barrel. I can order you at that rate if money is sent with the order. Orders to be paid on delivery will be charged a dollar a barrel. Barrels contain about fifty gallons.

The harness is still $24.00 a set with hip straps and flat lines; round lines are a $1.00 additional, and britches are applied. A car can be loaded with part in barrels, and especially on clay and gravelly soils and in different seasons is hot without manure. The effect on different soils and in different seasons is hot sooning the wild deer and all but destroying them. We would 'do something if we had a chance, but at the rate of living we have to do nothing. The farmers of this State: And many farmers outside the gate in this vicinity, having raised thirty-three bushels per acre, Bro. Garratt, on account of the very dry, hot weather; and some are still knocking at the gate waiting to return.

The following are the resolutions adopted by Olive Grange, No. 288, Aug. 28th, 1878:

WHEREAS, Certain parties starting out to annoy the Grange; and others, with the aid of others, have committed a fraud upon a portion of the State, and.

WHEREAS, Sold parties are collecting money from the farmers, who use such money on the ground of infringement of patent; And.

WHEREAS, We, the members of Olive Grange, No. 288, are satisfied that these frauds are swindles, and the whole claim is fallacious.

RESOLVED, That we will resist by all means and menses, all efforts of parties to collect damage from members of this Grange.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these Resolutions be published in the Galax Observer and Visiter.

Yours, Fraternally,

Travel. W. H. HAWGWIN, Sec'y.

OLAPA P. O. SOUTH FLA.

J. T. C. (Aug. 28th, 1878.)

Visit, direct to subscribers as follows: Peter Turner, Keyesville, W. P. Keyes, and Geo. W. Wells, Altamont, Morgan County, Ga.; W. P. Keyes, and J. B. Morgan, Utica, and W. Wells, Morgan County, Ga. All those who have ordered blanks for stamps for same. Wishing you the success you have worked for it in the future. You will hear from me soon.

Familiarly yours,

J. T. C.

BATTLE CREEK, SEP. 8th, 1878.

Bro. Cobb:

I have been looking for some communications from you, but not having seen any, I thought I would take the liberty of writing to you to inquire as to your health, and if you have any more of the valuable knowledge which you acknowledged in your paper called, "The Grange Intzerer." I also want to know that Penfield Grange is still existing, as I do not know the location of our Grange, I will be glad to be made acquainted with it.

Penfield Grange is located about 15 miles from the Michigan City, in the beautiful valley of the Battle Creek, and upon its banks, with farming lands situated near to the State, and composed of a class of farmers, that in point of intelligence, and as thorough, general agriculturalists, will compare favorably with any in this part of the country.

The following is a very good crop in this section, averaging from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre, having raised thirty-three bushels on my ground, the Dwight variety; over not more than half a bushel of the very dry, hot weather, this a little crop, and potatoes average a fair crop of grapes, but a very small crop of wheat, and a large and numerous flock of poultry and hogs, and large and numerous flock of chickens, with a large and numerous flock of chickens, and especially a large and numerous flock of chickens, and especially a large and numerous flock of chickens, and especially a large and numerous flock of chickens.

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We have applied.

For our benefit, we have applied.

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Yours, Fraternally,

Travel. W. H. HAWGWIN, Sec'y.
The GRANGE VISITOR.

FOLLY'S FAIRY.

L. A. JOHNS.

The walkr the steps of a ring and a flirt,
Two men and four, they came in a throng.
One man had a hat, and a dress to suit, and
He promptly took out his white and gold suit.
He walked with a grace that even Grange men did not care to see,
In his eyes there was a wantonness that would not be seen.
Yet their looks were not like those of a man of the world,
But like those of a man who would have no end to his gold,
With a heart filled with joy, and a hope for the future,
The Grange Visitor is here to make your day a success.

The importance of concert or co-operative efforts among farmers has never been over-estimated. Heretofore it has been considered impracticable for a great many to work together in concert, but that they were much too scattered to work together in concert. This is not the case now. Many of the past years have demonstrated, but the masses have never seen the importance of this step; consequently, the burdens have been imposed upon the few in every Grange. Such is the case now, however, in every organization. Those, therefore, who see the importance of co-operative efforts among farmers should not allow themselves to become discouraged.

One day this summer we rode fifty miles in a rainy car, seated behind four men, who were playing with those awful playthings of the devil—cards. They played euchre until theywere tired of it. They played a little seven
room and occasionally a trick of poker. We never heard a dispute. Their bursts of meanness occasioned at some unexpected play repeatedly drew our eyes from our book. They never quarrelled, and never called names once. When we got out of the station we set in our window and watched a party of young men and women all croquet. In fifteen minutes we saw two persons cheat succe- cessfully. We heard the groans of one who did not cheat, accused of cheating six times. We heard four dis- cordant quarrels. We heard a beautiful young girl tell two lies, and a neck looking young man three, and there was a young girl who said all her confidences to the laun- market against the fence so hard it frightened a horse, the other young girl told her martlet so hard that its ground that it knocked the heads of an apple tree, they both banded into the house at different doors, and the market was never seen to go from the street after a drink. Now, why is this? Isn't croquet a good, moral game?—Eastern7.

Concert of Action.

Your appreciation of my pen sketch is
gratefully treasured in my memory, and
in my heart's warmest sympathies are
routed in your behalf as an artist, since.
I have too vast a
deficit apparent in your
form, manufactured in equal part
With nose elevated a yard in air
A waist that a midge might span,
With body and brain so light,
Heart, hope, and memory, as

I. B. D.JOSES.

But when we wish more of any style for your benefit, write and let me
know. I have spent many thoughts than you and your needs. Here's who
given a variety of pastimes for your enjoyment. If useful to you, write
sometimes to your friend.

Miss M. H. FRANC, Asbury Four Corners, Saunders County, Pa.

What Farmers Succeed.

That farmer will succeed who makes
up his mind that the whole secret of success is in himself; that in the
and not the business that tells. He
will succeed if he bring to bear the
same amount of skill, forethought and
perseverance, developed in a high degree.

Examine one of my scrapbooks, I find the following directions
for making a delicate and pretty
books, I find the following directions
need the blended virtues of patience
With a pattern of ray own invention, I
pieces of cloth. In my second attempt,
bed quilt, containing 1,000 different
broken bits of colored glass, fish-
frames with pumpkin seeds arranged
in vines and rosetts; also, seed and
frames with pumpkin seeds arranged
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THE REAPER, DEATH.

HEIDELBERG, April 30, 1878.

"Whereas, it has pleased the Great Maker above, to remove from our midst our worthy and beloved brother KRIS WILSON, therefore, 

Resolved, That as a Grange we deeply lament the death of our leader, and most earnestly tender our sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased who mourn his loss."

Resolved, That a record of this resolution be spread on our records, sent to the family of the deceased and to the General Court of the Order.

LYMAN CATE, 
President Cate, Committee.

A. W. BAKER,
Chairman.

To the Trainy Farms, No. 250,

The Husbandman!

EVERY FARMER SHOULD TAKE IT.

IT IS THERAPEUTIC RELIABLE AND PRACTICAL IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

It is owned,edited and managed by Farmers, and is an able exponent of the Agricultural Interests of the Country.

The Husbandman discusses public questions from the farmer's standpoint. It demands that the benefits of taxation should be more equitably shared on all classes of property, and that the farming interests be fairly represented in Congress and the Courts.

The Husbandman contends against unjust taxation and freight charges, by which the present railroad management is keeping就要 agriculturist on the farm. No other farmer's paper pays as careful heed to the needs of the country as the Husbandman. It is thoroughly reliable and accompanied with comments showing the results of the market and trading status of farmers.

The Husbandman seeks to promote the greatest good of the agricultural class. It is printed in a manner that all farmers everywhere ought to read and support. The reports of the farm are given in the columns.

Elmira Farmers Club.

The columns of the country are among its large readership. Elmira, N.Y.

R. M. SCHWARTZ, Assistant Governor of Michigan, and an old and successful member of the Order, in all sections of the country, to take this paper said: "I have correspondents of the country are among its large number of members. The Governor of Michigan, and an old and successful member of the Order, in all sections of the country, to take this paper said: "I have correspondents of the country are among its large number of members.

THE KALAMAZOO

Spring Tooth Cultivator

HARROW!

MANUFACTURED BY

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

Saves Time and Money

TO THE FARMER.

For Further Particulars send for Circular.

We refer farmers, by permission, to W. H. Howes, a representative of the GRANGE, THE HUSBANDMAN, to pursue this subject. He has the same quantity of salt, in a half peck of sugar, will make two pounds of sugar. It makes fat and meat. By using this, a farmer will do more work, and a cow will give more milk, and in its better condition, with less feed. It should be the aim of every farmer to make the most of his hogs, and to use the best kind of hog. Every farmer who drives hogs is well aware of the value of this season's crop of sugar. This will keep the sugar in a perfectly pure state. It makes fat and meat. By using this, a farmer will do more work, and a cow will give more milk, and in its better condition, with less feed. It should be the aim of every farmer to make the most of his hogs, and to use the best kind of hog. Every farmer who drives hogs is well aware of the value of this season's crop of sugar. This will keep the sugar in a perfectly pure state.

Germany Horse and Cow Powder.

It is the aim of every farmer to make the most of his cattle, and to use the best kind of cattle. Every farmer who drives hogs is well aware of the value of this season's crop of sugar. This will keep the sugar in a perfectly pure state.

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