

make this declaration of  
ons of Husbandry:—  
rong and faithful tie  
ally resolve to labor  
er, our country and

orse the motto, "In  
essentials liberty; in

to advance our cause  
the following ob-  
erand higher manhood  
ourselves; to enhance  
ons of our homes and  
nts to our pursuits;  
anding and co-opera-  
ate our laws; to stimu-  
r to hasten the good  
ur expenses, both in-  
e; to buy less and pro-  
ake our farms self-sus-  
crops and grow no  
vate; to condense the  
illing less in the bushel  
a fleece; to systemize  
intelligently on proba-  
nce the credit system,  
ne fashion system and  
ing to prodigality and  
ose meeting together,  
g together, buying to-  
and, in general, acting  
protection and the ad-  
on may require. We  
much as possible by  
We shall constantly  
army, good will and  
ng ourselves and to  
al. We shall earnestly  
ersonal, social, sectional  
all unhealthy rivalry,  
Faithful adherence to  
ure our mental, moral,  
necement.

ests. We desire to  
nsumers, farmers and  
most direct and friendly  
ace we must dispense  
emen—not that we are  
t we do not need them.  
exactions diminish our  
gressive warfare against  
ever. On the contrary,  
efforts, so far as busi-  
only for benefit of pro-  
but also for all other  
ring these two parties  
medical contact. Hence  
tion companies of every  
our success: that their  
y connected with our  
us acting is mutually  
g in view the first nec-  
as depends upon general  
therefore advocate for  
se in every practicable  
transporting cheaply to  
n home producers and  
ons of our country. We  
urpose to open out the  
great arteries, that the  
may flow freely. We  
ilroads, navigable and  
any corporations that  
trial interests, nor of  
our noble order there is  
aggrarianism. We are  
rt and management of  
erprise as tends to op-  
rob them of their just  
enemies to capital, but  
of monopolies. We long  
ween capital and labor  
consent and by the  
ship of the nineteenth  
sed to excessive, sala-  
interest and exorbitant  
they greatly increase  
do not bear a proper  
neft of the producer,  
self protection and  
ery true interest of  
ransactions, legitimate  
fts. We shall advance  
among ourselves and  
just means within our  
advocate for our agri-  
colleges that practical  
cience and all the arts  
e, be taught in their

to every American citizen to take a proper in-  
terest in all the politics of his country. On the  
contrary, it is right for every member to do all  
in his power legitimately to influence for good  
the action of any political party to which he  
belongs; it is his duty to do all he can in his  
own party to put down bribery, corruption and  
trickery, to see that none but competent, faith-  
ful and honest men, who will unflinchingly  
stand by our industrial interests, are nomina-  
ted for all positions of trust, and to have car-  
ried out the principles which should always  
characterize every grange member, that the  
office should seek the man and not the man the  
office. We acknowledge the broad principle  
that difference of opinion is not crime, and  
hold that progress toward truth is made by dif-  
ference of opinion, while the fault lies in the bitter-  
ness of controversy. We desire a proper equality,  
equity and fairness, protection of the weak,  
restraint upon the strong; in short, justly dis-  
tributing burdens and justly distributing  
power. It is reserved by every patron as his  
right as a freeman to affiliate with any party  
that will best carry out its principles.

6th.—Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institu-  
tion we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many  
are excluded by the nature of our organization;  
not because they are professional men, or artisans  
or laborers, but because they have not a suffi-  
ciently direct interest in tilling or pasturing the  
soil, or may have some interest in conflicting  
our purposes. But we appeal to all good citi-  
zens for their cordial co-operation to assist us  
in our efforts towards reform, that we may  
eventually remove from our midst the last  
vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail  
the general desire for fraternal harmony, equi-  
table compromise and earnest co-operation as  
an omen of our future success.

7th.—It shall be an abiding principle with us  
to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering  
brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among  
our purposes to inculcate a proper apprecia-  
tion of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is  
indicated by admitting her to membership and  
position in our order. Implying the continued  
assistance of our Divine Master to guide us  
in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faith-  
ful and harmonious labor for all future time to  
return by our united efforts to the wisdom,  
justice, fraternity and political purity of our  
forefathers.

### Crop Reports of 1874.

The *Mark Lane Express* speaks hopefully of  
the prospects of the coming harvest in Eng-  
land, while summing up the deficiencies of past  
seasons.

The result of the last three years of agricul-  
tural operations, as far as the returns of the  
wheat crop, which is considered the crowning  
product of the course of cropping, are con-  
cerned, is almost to break the heart of the  
farmers. It is true the last crop of wheat was  
partial, some of the farmers having been  
favored with a full average yield; but upon  
the years 1871, 1872 and 1873 the crops have  
been far from profitable to the farmer, al-  
though the forage crops have generally proved  
fair and animal produce of all kinds has sold  
at high prices.

Nor is the case of the cereal crops—taken as  
a whole—so serious as that of the wheat alone  
would make it appear. The barley was on the  
whole a fair crop, which sold at a very high  
price; and this grain—of maiting quality—is  
likely to sell high in future, the supply being  
quite unequal to the demand.

With respect to the future the unusual  
mildness of the weather for winter has puzzled  
the weather-wise considerably. They do not  
know whether to draw a favorable or unfavor-  
able inference from it. We remember one  
season in which, during the whole winter  
there was not one frosty night that produced  
ice strong enough to bear a duck. The har-  
vest of that year was magnificent, and the  
wheat was chiefly housed in July in the for-  
ward countries. Let us therefore look forward  
with hopes, and at any rate let the farmer  
adopt for his motto the safe adage, "Let no-  
thing be despaired of," for we see no reason to  
doubt the return of favorable seasons, having  
passed through much more discouraging scenes  
than the present position of our agriculture  
now presents.

### Review of the British Corn Trade.

Abridged from the *Mark Lane Express*.

January, generally the sternest month in  
the year, has finished its course with scarcely  
any frost. Wild spring flowers and a general  
start in vegetation have attested the unusual  
temperature, and in the south of inland the  
cattle without shelter have been maintained by  
herbage alone, almost for the first time on  
record. What our future fare is to be there is  
no indication but there are fears still on the  
Continent from the absence of snow. Such an  
open season has produced more dullness, and  
several markets have noted a decline of 1s.,  
but still our arrivals are scarcely up to our  
supposed necessities; and unless we have har-

vest a month earlier than usual, we may feel  
the want of imports by the exhaustion of  
stocks. In France there has been the same  
heaviness, and Paris notes a decline of 1 franc  
in flour, though the offers of native wheat keep  
short, and the provinces in some instances also  
show a similar reduction, while Marseilles has  
become calm. English samples, however, do  
not increase in Mark Lane, and many holders  
of foreign are firm in the belief of a speedy  
reaction. The corn yet looks well upon the  
ground, for there have been no washing rains  
to weaken, or frosts to uproot it, and if we only  
get through the blooming time well there may  
be a good crop to make up for late years. In  
Belgium there has been variety, but decline  
predominates. In Holland there was no  
change. Dantzic prices have given way  
about 1s. per qr., but at Pesth there has been  
equal gain from the smallness of supplies.  
Italy keeps up a demand in Algeria, and hard-  
ens prices there as well as reduces stocks. In  
other places the changes of value have been  
trifling, and Rye keeps very dear. California  
makes no abatement in shipments thence, and  
the fluctuations in New York are small, and  
take their rise in English advices.

Since the date of the above, Feb. 2, there  
has been little change in the English markets;  
dullness has been their general characteristic  
feature. On Feb. 20 English reports showed  
a fall of 6d on flour, but the 1d lost on white  
wheat yesterday was reversed, and the market  
is described as firmer.

### How they Farm in other Coun-tries.

Do we fully comprehend the great straits  
of the people in some of the civilized countries  
of the Old World, from the narrow limits by  
which they are enclosed? Thus we can have  
some idea of the great inducements our Do-  
minion holds out to those desirous to find  
room in a new world, for millions of courage-  
ous hearts and strong arms, for whom there  
is plenty of work and abundance of food.  
The undeveloped wealth of the country in  
her tens of thousands of leagues of land teem-  
ing with fertility and the incalculable wealth of  
her mineral resources is almost illimitable.  
But we do not gather from her stores anything  
approaching to what we might, even with  
our insufficient numbers. No urgent neces-  
sity compels us to turn to good account  
every rod of land, and to ransack earth and  
sea for fertilizers to force the soil to yield  
its heaviest crops as in Europe. The absence  
of such necessity makes us more careless  
of improvements in agriculture than we  
would be if less favourably situated; hence  
there is on our best cultivated farms a need of  
still further improvement.

We have from time to time spoken of the  
high farming in many parts of England; we  
now give from an address on agriculture in  
the Old World, a brief sketch of that

#### AGRICULTURE OF HOLLAND.

Holland, not including the Zuyder Zee, has  
an area of 3,287,463 hectares, or 8,193,696  
acres with it, 3,818,639 hectares. It has a  
population of 3,500,000 constantly becoming  
denser, having increased eight per cent. in  
ten years. Of this number 218,115 men  
and 35,730 women are actually employed  
in agriculture. Nearly four-tenths of this  
area is occupied in pasturage and fodder pro-  
duction, showing the prominence of meat, but-  
ter, and cheese, in the farm economy of the  
country. The tilled area is about 25 per  
cent. of the total. The cereal production  
last reported was about 9,000,000 bushels  
of oats, nearly as much of rye, and 4,500,000  
bushels of wheat. The cattle are the best meat producers of con-  
tinental Europe, and in the flocks runs the  
best blood of English mutton breeds. In all  
the operations of the dairy, and of the farm as  
well, the extreme of neatness is the rule.  
The soil itself, originally was a waste of sand,  
has been reclaimed by patient labor, a part  
of it literally from the domain of Neptune,  
and kept in generous productiveness by a  
liberal application of fertilizers; and now it is  
proposed to drain the Zuyder Zee an area of  
1,250,000 acres and transform its bed into  
fruitful fields, at an expense almost equal to  
the cost of construction of our completed  
Pacific Railroad line.

From this brief report we can see how much  
may be accomplished in agriculture—how  
much is actually done—what products are  
raised—how great an agricultural population  
is maintained in this, almost the least of the  
kingdoms of Europe. In Holland as in  
England, the greater profits to be realized  
from stock feeding is known and acted upon,  
and besides the market value of the products  
of their stock farms they know stock and dairy  
farming makes the soil fat.

The estimate of the value of land, as the  
basis of national as well as individual wealth  
is exemplified by the vast undertaking now  
in progress to convert the 50,000 acres, till  
now a salt sea, into fertile fields soon to be  
rich with crops of golden grain and herds and  
flocks.

We give a succinct account of this great  
work:

#### HOW LAND IS MADE IN HOLLAND.

A map of the Province of North Holland,  
made 300 years ago, shows a bare net-work  
of marshy land, protected from the North  
Sea by a range of sand-hills, and enclosed  
within its meshes vast bodies of navigable  
waters. The mere outline of the country  
entirely unpromising for habitation, and  
afflicted with a most rigorous climate. This  
whole province is now a smiling fertile land,  
busy with every form of industry, and one  
of the great centres of the world's prosperous  
activity. In a few years, when the works  
now in hand shall be completed, there will  
remain no water in its wide boundaries, save  
in the embanked canals, where high above  
the level of the fields, the lifted waters flow  
to the sea and afford canals for the vast com-  
merce of the country. Arrangements are  
already made for the drainage of the Zuyder  
Zee, a work which will cost over \$50,000,000,  
and which will take twenty years for its  
preparation alone. When the enormous  
dyke shall have been built and new can-  
als shall have been made for the rivers  
which flow into it, it will take sixty-three  
enormous steam engines several years (work-  
ing night and day) to pump out this water,  
which has an area of 50,000 acres and an  
average depth of about ten feet. A survey  
has been made of the whole bottom, and a  
plan of improvement includes the division  
of land and the construction of the canals  
(for drainage and for communication) which  
are to serve the future generations who are  
to inhabit it.



### AGRICULTURAL.

#### POTASH AS A FERTILIZER.

The great problem for agri-  
culture now is: How shall we  
replace substances which have  
been taken from the soil, and  
which the atmosphere does not furnish? It  
is power and a great one when the man  
knows how to compensate his land for the  
loss sustained in the last years' crops. If  
the compensation is imperfect the fertility  
of the field decreases; if more is given, than  
the loss sustained, its fertility increases.

When soil produces 25 bushels of grain to  
the acre, and on an average from 2000 to  
3000 pounds of straw, this produce will remove  
about 40 pounds of potash from the earth.  
Oats at 50 bushels to the acre remove about  
13 pounds of potash. Barley and Rye about  
30 pounds each. The potash is not returned  
to the land through the excrement of the  
animals.

Potash is found in great abundance in  
Germany, the deposits are immense, over 30,  
000 tons of the muriate of potash were sup-  
plied to consumers on both continents dur-  
ing the year 1872.—A. L. Palmer, in *Western  
Farmer*.

#### MODEL FARMING.

It is unfortunate that the Local, as well as  
the State, agricultural association almost al-  
together ignore the cultivation of the soil in  
their competition for premiums. As the suc-  
cess of agriculture depends in a much greater  
degree upon the excellence of cultivation of  
the farms than upon the size or beauty of the  
stock raised upon them, it would seem to be  
more conducive to the attainment of the ends  
for which these associations are supposed to  
have been instituted, that they should attract  
attention to this especial feature by offering  
premiums for the best plowed field, the best  
crops, and the best cultivated, best managed,  
and best kept farm, as well as for the best  
horse, cow, hog, or trio of poultry.

The description of the prize farm is one of  
the most valuable and interesting parts of  
the report of agricultural societies that come  
to us from Europe; and the plowing matches  
give rise to as much competition and pro-  
duce as valuable results—if not more so, upon  
the whole—than the strifes between stock-  
breeders as to who shall produce the choicest  
animal.

Our plowing is something of which few  
farmers will make a special source of pride,  
and the general management of the farm,  
barn-yard, and stock-buildings cannot be ac-  
cepted as at all approaching perfection. In  
fact, our farming is susceptible of much im-  
provement as to its condition of efficiency,  
neatness and economy; and there is but  
little emulation among farmers in this re-  
spect while there is as to who shall have the  
fastest horse, the fattest hog or the best cow  
or sheep; the consequence is that the animals  
which take prizes at the fairs sometimes  
come from farms which are notable for ill-  
kept fences, poorly plowed fields, light crops,  
and dilapidated barns, but which yet offer a  
conspicuously favourable contrast with those  
of their less enterprising neighbors.

There is nothing so "catching" as im-  
provement, and while our agricultural asso-  
ciations have done an excellent work in cre-  
ating and fostering a taste for good stock,  
and are yearly causing a vast improvement  
in the value of this class of agricultural pro-  
ductions, yet there is a wide field for im-  
provement in our method of cultivation, our  
modes of feeding or ways of raising crops,  
our styles of buildings, our manner of dividing  
fields, fencing and in the general management  
of the farm, which might be occupied very  
advantageously.—N. Y. Times.

#### COST OF TRANSPORTATION AFFECTS BOTH PRO- DUCER AND CONSUMER.

It is an established law of political econo-  
my that every penny saved in transportation  
adds just as much to the value of corn, wheat,  
pork, beef, etc., where they are produced.—  
Dr. O. W. Wight, in *Western Journal of  
Agriculture*.

The cost of transit for a bushel of grain  
between the foot of lake transportation and  
the head of sea transportation may doubtless  
be reduced 75 per cent. [by the introduction  
of steam on the Erie Canal], and by so much  
the Western Farmer's pocket will be enrich-  
ed.—*American Agriculturist*.

It is an established law of political econo-  
my that the cost of an article depends upon  
the cost of production and the cost of trans-  
portation. Many circumstances affect this  
law, but in the vast majority of cases it holds  
true. Wheat sells at a higher price in New  
York than in Chicago because it costs more  
to produce it there and costs money to get  
it transported. It sells for a higher price in  
Liverpool than in New York for the same  
reasons.

If any man or community can secure a  
special reduction in the cost of transporting  
their grain, this saving will add to its value  
where produced, just so much as is the sav-  
ing effected.

#### THE DRY EARTH SYSTEM.

Abundant experience has shown that earth  
(not gravel or sand), when carefully dried, is  
that it has lost all coherence or stickiness, and  
has become a powder, possesses the power of  
absorbing and reducing to an inodorous form the  
excretions of the human body, provided it be  
applied in quantities so as to completely cover  
and absorb all fluidity thereof. The mass may  
be removed at convenient times and seasons,  
and used immediately as a fertilizer for land,  
or it may be employed many times without giv-  
ing off any offensive odour. Similarly, dry ash or  
harder anthracite may be used instead of earth.  
In densely populated cities and towns there  
are difficulties inherent in this system which  
will render its general use impracticable. It  
is, however, altogether different with country  
houses with land from which the earth may be  
taken, and to which it may be profitably re-  
turned. Here the wells will be protected from  
fouling, the stench of unsightly out-  
houses prevented, and the annoyance occasion-  
ed by frost obviated. In prisons and large  
establishments where labor is cheap and pos-  
sible in boarding schools, the system may also  
be advantageously applied.—*Ex.*

#### KEROSENE OIL FOR HEN LICE.

Hen lice are among the greatest drawbacks  
to the pleasure and profit of the poultry  
yard. They are especially troublesome in  
small yards and coops where the fowls can-  
not have free access to green food and dry  
earth. We have tried various remedies, and  
have found kerosene oil to be a very effectual  
and safe one. It is applied with very little  
trouble:—Pour it from the can upon the  
perches where the fowls roost, and, when  
the hens are ready to brood, saturate the in-  
side of the box before the clean hay or straw  
is put in with the eggs. It is very much  
less trouble to apply the oil than to use a  
wash of tobacco or to go through a process  
of white-washing once a month.—*American  
Agriculturist*.