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

VOL. XVIII, NO. 14.
LANSING, MICHIGAN, JULY 15, 1893.
WHOLE NO. 422.

SILVER.

To the Editor of the Grange Visitor:

Dear Sir—Your interesting and valuable article on silver and wheat, written in the last number of your valuable journal, has reached me.

I see the number of the 15th contains two articles on silver and wheat.

I wish to make a few remarks on Brother Working's article. Brother Working has for many years been a consistent and zealous advocate for the enactment of the Sherman law, as a means of converting silver and coin into a legal tender money currency, by making the whole product of silver, including all forms of silver, suitable for the production of silver coin, and by compelling the whole product of silver, and all foreign gold, to exchange for Treasury notes, at the price of one dollar to the ounce.

I have carefully read over those articles, and I find that Brother Working is of the same opinion as I am, that the Sherman law is necessary to the maintenance of a sound currency, and that the whole product of silver should be made into a legal tender money currency, by compelling the whole product of silver, and all foreign gold, to exchange for Treasury notes, at the price of one dollar to the ounce.

Brother Working has also stated that the Sherman law is necessary to the maintenance of a sound currency, and that the whole product of silver should be made into a legal tender money currency, by compelling the whole product of silver, and all foreign gold, to exchange for Treasury notes, at the price of one dollar to the ounce.

I should like to have Brother Working give the reasons why he states that the Sherman law is necessary to the maintenance of a sound currency, and that the whole product of silver should be made into a legal tender money currency, by compelling the whole product of silver, and all foreign gold, to exchange for Treasury notes, at the price of one dollar to the ounce.

I have been a consistent and zealous advocate for the enactment of the Sherman law, as a means of converting silver and coin into a legal tender money currency, by making the whole product of silver, including all forms of silver, suitable for the production of silver coin, and by compelling the whole product of silver, and all foreign gold, to exchange for Treasury notes, at the price of one dollar to the ounce.

When you have read it I think you will see that I am of the same opinion as Brother Working, that the Sherman law is necessary to the maintenance of a sound currency, and that the whole product of silver should be made into a legal tender money currency, by compelling the whole product of silver, and all foreign gold, to exchange for Treasury notes, at the price of one dollar to the ounce.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signature]

[Address]
Field and Stock.

MILK.

PROF. H. R. HAMMOND.

Continued from last week.

It is true we have statistics of the exports and imports of milk both to and from the countries of the world, but even the most accurate of these statistics would appear to show the total export and import of milk to be considerable, and a considerable quantity of the milk consumed is made into butter, cheese and other manufactured products.

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She needs help, more'n half the time she do. 

"Be calm, Josiah." — Joanna.

"Yet that man was devilish sick, he wouldn't keep the team up, and I was ten miles from the turnpike, and I couldn't see no sign of him, and I was a pricking like a poker into me neck, and I was thinkin' to myself, 'Now, I reckon I'll take a chance and go back to see if I can't find him, stan' still and watch.'

"When Mr. Meekins had asked Androits at trouble to introduce his man, and then his manners to him had been unsavory, treacherous, and cruel.

"'No,' says I, 'and truly as you say, the horse is down, and they can't move him, but I can.'

"For the second time I was in trouble, and I was only half a mile from the town.

"'No,' says I, 'but I say I'll go and see,' and I was a creeping like a snail for five miles, and then I was a pricking like a poker into me neck, and I was thinkin' to myself, 'Now, I reckon I'll take a chance and go back to see if I can't find him, stan' still and watch.'

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Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "TYRO." III.

The BIG FAIR.

July 27, 1893.

To the Editor:

The Fourth of July, which is known as "Independence Day," is here. The past work has been characterized by zeal and enthusiasm, and our citizens have put all other events of the week in the category of commonplace. Independence Day has been the leading one of the two in drawing out an immense concourse of people, although the arrival of the holiday is marked by a general outburst of patriotic emotion. Many of us, the attendants on independence day considerably exceed 30,000 in number, have attached a great value to the Fourth of July.

The celebration is always a very fine one, and the municipal board has spent a considerable sum of money on the occasion. The fair is a great event, and the visitors are always in a state of excitement.

The Grand National Fair is held in the town of Lansing, Michigan, on the 17th of July. The fair is one of the largest in the state, and the exhibits are of various kinds.

The fair is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day, and the last day of the fair is the Ohio State Fair. The fair is very popular, and the visitors are always in a state of excitement.

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In Memoriam.

Mr. John E. Potter, of Wire One, Georgeville, is severely injured in a coal mine. He had a nail driven into his heel. He is doing very well.

JULY 15, 1893.

The Grange Visitor.

FRUIT AS A FOOD.

Mrs. A. H. Smith.

At the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, held in the Agricultural Hall, of the University of Michigan, there was an interesting discussion on "The Food Value of Fruits." I promised our Grange societies that I would write a paper on the subject and this paper is based on the latest attainments in this science and some of its principles.

One of the old sayings goes that people think of and use fruit much as we used to article of luxury or of necessity, which we could live just as well without. This idea is not new, but it is still with us.

The weekly habits of a family in New York city is said to be about $2.50, and the average consumption of fruit is 40 cents per week. This is not the case in many other parts of the country. In the southern states, for example, the average consumption of fruit is about $1.50 per week. In the northern states, it is about $2.00 per week. In the western states, it is about $1.00 per week.

The question of whether or not fruits should be used as a staple food, is one that has been much debated. Some people believe that fruits are too expensive, while others believe that they are not nutritious enough.

The difference in the price of fruits in different parts of the country is due to a number of factors. The climate, the soil, the water, the labor, the transportation, the marketing, the competition, the season, and the amount of fruit produced in a particular area, all play a part in determining the price of fruits.

The most important factor in determining the price of fruits is the climate. Fruits grown in a favorable climate will be of better quality and will be cheaper than those grown in an unfavorable climate.

The next most important factor is the soil. Fruits grown in a fertile soil will be of better quality and will be cheaper than those grown in a poor soil.

The water also plays a part in determining the price of fruits. Fruits grown in a well-drained soil will be of better quality and will be cheaper than those grown in a poorly drained soil.

The labor also plays a part. Fruits grown with very little labor will be cheaper than those grown with a lot of labor.

The transportation also plays a part. Fruits grown close to the market will be cheaper than those grown far away.

The competition also plays a part. Fruits grown with a lot of competition will be cheaper than those grown with little competition.

The season also plays a part. Fruits grown during the season will be cheaper than those grown out of season.

The amount of fruit produced in a particular area also plays a part in determining the price of fruits. Fruits grown in an area where a lot of fruit is produced will be cheaper than those grown in an area where a little fruit is produced.

But the most important factor in determining the price of fruits is the consumer. The consumer has the power to determine the price of fruits. If he is willing to pay a lot for a particular fruit, then the price will be high. If he is willing to pay a little for a particular fruit, then the price will be low.

The best way to determine the price of fruits is to go to the market and see what the price is. If you can't go to the market, then you can ask the grocer or the fruit grower.

Fruits are a very important part of our daily food. They are one of the food substances that are necessary for life. They are one of the food substances that are necessary for health. They are one of the food substances that are necessary for beauty.

The health of the body is dependent upon the food that is eaten. The food that is eaten is dependent upon the climate, the soil, the water, the labor, the transportation, the marketing, the competition, the season, the amount of fruit produced in a particular area, and the consumer.

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Our school is in Battle Creek.

Our teacher said for the last day of school we would have a visit to St. Mary’s lake.

Two other women and I were invited to meet the class, even if we could invite only one we invite you. We met with the class who was house of clock in the morning.

We had a wagon on the top of the house to the left of it on one corner. Each and every day we had the school board."
is a book containing illustrations, prices and descriptions of 30,000 articles in common use, a book that will show you at a glance if you are paying too much for the goods you are now buying.

WORTH ANYTHING TO YOU?

Is it worth the 15 CENTS in stamps required to pay postage or express charges on a copy?

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

111 to 116 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

July 30, 1893.

Geo. H. Lester, President.

Effective July 30-1893.

- Signature of its President.

THE GREAT VISITOR.

College and Station.

Wheat crop of 1893.

[Table of grain yields: United States, 20 bushels per acre; Iowa, 18.5 bushels per acre; Illinois, 17.5; Indiana, 19.5; and other states.]
We now decided we could not afford to give a proper address of the Hon. Mortimer Brother" seems to have stirred up a horn-walks, elevated roads and ice roads, glass burned two sticks of wood where one may be saved by doing work at the twenties of the World's Columbian

The best butter made from separator cream of Northern Michigan.

The West Michigan now in operation.

DOMINION GRANDE.
Montreal-Grade No. 10, held as an improvement of the new York, but has been making the slow progress, which is the same as we and the still existing of the granaries, because the price of the grain is now much higher than we had expected, and we shall have to depend on larger stores, the corn and the oats, to be just in the corn and oats, we are ready to thresh last fall until it is ready to thresh last fall until the end of the year.

The cow will hook strange calves, 'she said. The best butter made from separator cream of Northern Michigan.

APPLES in the southern counties now show a more rapid rate of growth than ever before, and the figures for the southern counties and the state, for the year 1893-94.

Rochester, N.Y.

BROTHER SISTER PATRONS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The moment after which the farmers who have been there, and further

We have fine-class rooms on first and second floors, all rooms from office and restaurant, and all leading to the sidewalk, with the admission of all of them.

Next to the left is the Metropolitan.