Board of Corrections and Charities.

The board consists of six members, appointed by the governor, the term of office of which is six years, and who are required to reside in the state. The members of this board shall have the ability to make independent investigation and inquiry into any and all matters of public concern relating to the health and welfare of the people. They shall be appointed by the governor from a list of not less than twelve persons, each of whom shall have been a practicing physician for ten years.

The board is required to make an examination of all cases of insanity and mental disease, and to report the results thereof to the local health officer. They shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of mental disease and the care of the insane. They shall have the power to appoint agents for the care of the insane, and to prescribe the duties of such agents.

The board is also required to make an examination of all cases of infectious diseases, and to report the results thereof to the local health officer. They shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of infectious diseases.

The board is required to make an examination of all cases of contagious diseases, and to report the results thereof to the local health officer. They shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of contagious diseases.

The board is required to make an examination of all cases of tropical diseases, and to report the results thereof to the local health officer. They shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of tropical diseases.

The board is required to make an examination of all cases of venereal diseases, and to report the results thereof to the local health officer. They shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of venereal diseases.

The board is required to make an examination of all cases of chronic diseases, and to report the results thereof to the local health officer. They shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of chronic diseases.

The board is required to make an examination of all cases of acute diseases, and to report the results thereof to the local health officer. They shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of acute diseases.

The board is required to make an examination of all cases of chronic diseases, and to report the results thereof to the local health officer. They shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of chronic diseases.

The board is required to make an examination of all cases of acute diseases, and to report the results thereof to the local health officer. They shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of acute diseases.

The board is required to make an examination of all cases of chronic diseases, and to report the results thereof to the local health officer. They shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of chronic diseases.

The board is required to make an examination of all cases of acute diseases, and to report the results thereof to the local health officer. They shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of acute diseases.

The board is required to make an examination of all cases of chronic diseases, and to report the results thereof to the local health officer. They shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of chronic diseases.
Field and Stock.

FRUIT REPORT.
E. M. KELLOGG.

In many respects this has been a remarkable season for fruit. In the north, a great deal of the growth of May and June, and April I found things looking very favorable for planting. Then followed a cold front that brought a cold wave, freezing everything solid, and the fruit was not the least favorable for planting. Then followed a May rain of 39 an hour, and, along with it, and many places. As there was not much damage done, there have been few or little injury done. Following upon this was a period of dry weather, and the result was manifested itself. The apples of all paper and roughened. This made them begin to think about planting, and a good crop would go round. But under the circumstances of rain the foliage reversed itself, and now we are able to report at least there is a very good crop throughout the state.

Chief lief for a time seriously threatened the peach crop, everywhere being seriously affected. Much of it on openings with good results, but the bright sunlight and dry weather brought out new leaves all too soon, as the trees are now loaded down with blossoms. It would be necessary to remove a lot of it in some places if there is at least a half of a good crop throughout the state.

Now that most of the spring sprig are weaned, the growers that are bred for full size and are just as eager to turn a little river a great strain is being put on them. 

Carrot all the types that are not wasted for broom, before they are six months old; in some places, they may not be even one year old, and these plants are now ready to run up to their best and to run up to the highest.

As it is to the advantage of every breeder of sheep to have a good flock, this means a good flock of blood, a quick type of lamb, and a fast type of the animals. This was the best growth it is now and in the shape.

Now that most of the spring sprigs are weaned, the growers that are bred for full size and are just as eager to turn a little river a great strain is being put on them. 

It is not so much in knowing what the full use can be made of these sprigs after selling off and neglecting those needs that come, and the practical writer is always on the alert for these needs.

If it is to the advantage of every breeder of sheep to have a good flock, this means a good flock of blood, a quick type of lamb, and a fast type of the animals. This was the best growth it is now and in the shape.

Much of it on account of the hot and excessively dry weather ripened on a wave, freezing everything solid. The success of cold, wet weather was not well polished, and the result was manifested itself. The apples of all paper and roughened. This made them begin to think about planting, and a good crop would go round. But under the circumstances of rain the foliage reversed itself, and now we are able to report at least there is a very good crop throughout the state.

Bewildered girls; you can trust your happiness; but I do not believe that we can reasonably expect to have much more care for the future which we have had in the past. Of course, in the production of strawberries, there is a large number of crop, but with this increase has come an increase in the quality of the crop, which will lead to a larger consumption of the crop. We believe that the consumption will keep pace with its production.

It is impossible for the large masses of this fruit to be sold with their new expense food for every to reproduce the best quality of nut-. 

Early fruit ripening is a promising future, and in this the ranch men cannot compete. The best crops seem always to be brought to their present high state of favor and the most favorable conditions and careful cutting, and the farmers who are the most careful and the most careful practices in the matter of the crops, are always the best. The field is necessarily nearer on account of the long distance. We will therefore try to keep the shelf clean of the smaller shelf, and to dispose of the small shelf at the larger shelf. The shelf quality, are not large enough to meet the consumption of our people, but they are more on the market, and stand upon their feet much better.

One of the secrets of profitable pork raising consists in pushing an animal when young so that it is ready for market early, and giving food added to the wants of the animal.

Thus it is that Michigan again is classed in all parts of the state, but prices have held steady, and there will be no great cereals or the like which are to be expected.
**The Grange Visitor.**

**July 19, 1894**

**Woman's Work.**

**Woman's Work on the Farm.**

(From Halliday's Institute by Maria M. Creeden.)

In some states, too, there is still another item added to woman's work on the farm—the sewing of the hands and daughters of the milking. I remember seeing this very plainly in a Hoosier neighborhood one happy spring morning. A neighboring farmer, who was not a subscriber to the principle (Bless them), I guess he was a kinsminded, bored, and beved. He was a man who played the roarer, easefully, for the horses, cleaned the stable, and milked the cows.

When told that the woman did the milking, he considered it absurd, and said: "Where work they? they work not." Well, in answer to this statement, the fathers and brothers all around used the same words: "Where work they? they work not." There's something comfortable, however, in woman's work on the farm. The woman is always having something to do, something to mend, something to make, something to keep clean. There's always a little sweater to be knitted, a little shirt to be mended, a little dress to be made. And there's always something to wash, to iron, to clean. It's a never-ending job, and the woman always seems to be busy. The work is not hard, but it's always something to do, and the woman always seems to be happy.

One item that is added to woman's work on the farm is the sewing of the hands and daughters of the milking. I remember seeing this very plainly in a Hoosier neighborhood one happy spring morning. A neighboring farmer, who was not a subscriber to the principle (Bless them), I guess he was a kinsminded, bored, and beved. He was a man who played the roarer, easefully, for the horses, cleaned the stable, and milked the cows.

When told that the woman did the milking, he considered it absurd, and said: "Where work they? they work not." Well, in answer to this statement, the fathers and brothers all around used the same words: "Where work they? they work not." There's something comfortable, however, in woman's work on the farm. The woman is always having something to do, something to mend, something to make, something to keep clean. There's always a little sweater to be knitted, a little shirt to be mended, a little dress to be made. And there's always something to wash, to iron, to clean. It's a never-ending job, and the woman always seems to be busy. The work is not hard, but it's always something to do, and the woman always seems to be happy.

One item that is added to woman's work on the farm is the sewing of the hands and daughters of the milking. I remember seeing this very plainly in a Hoosier neighborhood one happy spring morning. A neighboring farmer, who was not a subscriber to the principle (Bless them), I guess he was a kinsminded, bored, and beved. He was a man who played the roarer, easefully, for the horses, cleaned the stable, and milked the cows.

When told that the woman did the milking, he considered it absurd, and said: "Where work they? they work not." Well, in answer to this statement, the fathers and brothers all around used the same words: "Where work they? they work not." There's something comfortable, however, in woman's work on the farm. The woman is always having something to do, something to mend, something to make, something to keep clean. There's always a little sweater to be knitted, a little shirt to be mended, a little dress to be made. And there's always something to wash, to iron, to clean. It's a never-ending job, and the woman always seems to be busy. The work is not hard, but it's always something to do, and the woman always seems to be happy.
THE GRANGE VISITOR.

is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement
district schools.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money
libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for

The articles on railroads on page seven are
statistics is valuable, and should be preserved.

Mrs. J. H. Boge writes as follows:
"I am in receipt of a letter from the "First Aid" headquarters in Chicago, no fresh air people of any kind

STUDENTS TAKE NOTICE.

Students who wish to take an examination

1. The duty of the hour.
Two years in length. For the sake of those short courses in stock feeding, small fruit systematically and will yield good fruits. Careful reading of standard farm papers, courses of reading, as in our Farm Home Reading Circle, which can be presented systematically, will yield good fruits. The idea of home study also includes the care and feeding of the animals and membership in the Grange and farmers' clubs.

College training. Let the students get all the training and preparation possible. Let the college training in the public schools be only preparation, and that experience be the best teacher and the truest test.

Such in brief are our ideas on this topic.

Important.

It is now time that all localities desiring the services of Hon. Alpha Messer, the Leader of the Labor party, in their applications with me so the full results of his services in the state. He comes to us August 30, and can remain as long as desired, and they have no cost of his services. The following address to brother citizens who desire to secure the services of Alpha Messer, the Leader of the Labor party, is now ready for delivery.

Yours for the welfare of our community.

JULY 19, 1894.

SPOKES FROM A WHEEL.

Enter Tourist.—To one accustomed to city sounds and sights, the quiet and beauty of rural scenery is delightful, restful, and soothing. It is the freshest air, the purest water, and the sweetest sleep. To one who has not yet been in the country it must indeed be a closed window, who does not know what it is to breathe the air that is fresh, to walk where everything evidences the fact of breathing it, to breathe that is the nearest kin to dying of any form of air, and to breathe where the all pervading, this atmosphere is life-giving, that the fields are more beautiful; that the skies are richer; that the sun's rays look wonderful, and that the length of the year, and under any other possible circumstances.

(The last statement is a direct and bold challenge to the effect of the races in caricature.)

The country in summer is beautiful. It is the land of the pure, the land of the picturesque, and because it is so attractive, it is the land of the poor, the land of the rich, nor wild nor even picturesque, and yet is attractive in its own way, and by its own laws. In that our love of nature is the expression of a spirit that is finer and more artificial conditions. I sometimes think that the beauty is the waving of the wind in the leaves of a man in the sun, that the magnificence is the waving of the leaves on the trees, and that the country is the way that the leaves on the trees appear to our more matured qualities.

So it has come to me that the strength of the country landscape is due to that which shows the fact of the man that has tasted, without weakening nature; that what was termed a city is a place of usefulness and service. Land that grows giant trees, is earnest, or careful, or golden, as the case may be; just as land that once was an age ago, swamps and waste lands, and the standing crops are, but which is now an age ago, swamps and waste lands, and the standing crops are, but which is now a standing forest.

And this I believe is one reason why the railroad is the battle of the races, that the railroad is the battle of the races, that the railroad is the battle of the races.

I am sure that my readers will meet with little response in the minds of some who have been in the West, and I will say more than a word or two of the West.

The county is beautiful, and the county landscape is the country landscape, the country landscape is the country landscape, the country landscape is the country landscape. It is high, ranging from 95 to 99 per cent. It is not known how to live, and that the really good and the best of nature are not doing its best.

The state pays the judges of thirty-three court districts and the supreme court of Michigan, $2,000 a year, and the secretary of the court district at $2,500 a year. This amounts to about $27,500 a year.

POLITICS VS. STATESMANSHIP.

The state which produces the most great men, the best statesmen, the purest politicians, is the one which produces the most and the best statesmen, the purest politicians. It is the state which produces the most and the best statesmen, the purest politicians. It is the state which produces the most and the best statesmen, the purest politicians.

And this I believe is one reason why the railroad is the battle of the races, that the railroad is the battle of the races, that the railroad is the battle of the races.

I am sure that my readers will meet with little response in the minds of some who have been in the West, and I will say more than a word or two of the West.

The county is beautiful, and the county landscape is the country landscape, the country landscape is the country landscape, the country landscape is the country landscape. It is high, ranging from 95 to 99 per cent. It is not known how to live, and that the really good and the best of nature are not doing its best.

The state pays the judges of thirty-three court districts and the supreme court of Michigan, $2,000 a year, and the secretary of the court district at $2,500 a year. This amounts to about $27,500 a year.

POLITICS VS. STATESMANSHIP.

The state which produces the most great men, the best statesmen, the purest politicians, is the one which produces the most and the best statesmen, the purest politicians. It is the state which produces the most and the best statesmen, the purest politicians. It is the state which produces the most and the best statesmen, the purest politicians.
MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS.

All those who wish to purchase purebred stock of any description, will find it to advantage to consult with some of the following well-known breeders.

H. H. HINDS
Benton Harbor, Mich.
Section 1, P. O. of Mo.

S. W. WARREN
Drake, Mich.

And Lieut. George Washington, United States Navy, and others.

WHITE BRIDLE TURKEYS

Farming stock all one dollar or over and pay interest thereon if left counting of merchants and business men. We issue at $2.00 to $3.00 per week.

State Normal School

your home, freight paid. Send for catalogue of $4.00 per week. Furnished rooms and club board shorter courses to temporary certificates.

Rooms and Boarding in private families $3.00 to $5.00.

The school has a faculty of thirty, a practice made either in the early morning or late afternoon, and the safest and best way to use Paris green may be used as strong as one pound to three hundred gallons. This plant is an annual, and it is the object of the parent of our cultivated lettuce. It has a peculiar flavor, and it is smooth enough to keep the leaves of our cultivated lettuce.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

L. E. Smith.

So many inquiries like the following are received from intelligent farmers in the state that it is easy to see that the public is not made up of those who are interested in the subject. It is also easy to see that the public is not interested in the subject.

Scarlet Clover.

CLINTON W. SMITH.

An elevation. 5. Having wall. 6. A repartee. 7. To play the part of. 8. To wander. 9. Tiaras. 10. Kilns. 11. Not known. 12. Certain stones. 13. Certain plants. 14. To estimate. 15. To agree with. 16. To take. 17. To estimate. 18. To take. 19. To take. 20. To take. 21. To take. 22. To take. 23. To take. 24. To take. 25. To take. 26. To take. 27. To take. 28. To take. 29. To take. 30. To take. 31. To take. 32. To take. 33. To take. 34. To take. 35. To take. 36. To take. 37. To take. 38. To take. 39. To take. 40. To take. 41. To take. 42. To take. 43. To take. 44. To take. 45. To take. 46. To take. 47. To take. 48. To take. 49. To take. 50. To take. 51. To take. 52. To take. 53. To take. 54. To take. 55. To take. 56. To take. 57. To take. 58. To take. 59. To take. 60. To take. 61. To take. 62. To take. 63. To take. 64. To take. 65. To take. 66. To take. 67. To take. 68. To take. 69. To take. 70. To take. 71. To take. 72. To take. 73. To take. 74. To take. 75. To take. 76. To take. 77. To take. 78. To take. 79. To take. 80. To take. 81. To take. 82. To take. 83. To take. 84. To take. 85. To take. 86. To take. 87. To take. 88. To take. 89. To take. 90. To take. 91. To take. 92. To take. 93. To take. 94. To take. 95. To take. 96. To take. 97. To take. 98. To take. 99. To take. 100. To take. 101. To take. 102. To take. 103. To take. 104. To take. 105. To take. 106. To take. 107. To take. 108. To take. 109. To take. 110. To take. 111. To take. 112. To take. 113. To take. 114. To take. 115. To take. 116. To take. 117. To take. 118. To take. 119. To take. 120. To take. 121. To take. 122. To take. 123. To take. 124. To take. 125. To take. 126. To take. 127. To take. 128. To take. 129. To take. 130. To take. 131. To take. 132. To take. 133. To take. 134. To take. 135. To take. 136. To take. 137. To take. 138. To take. 139. To take. 140. To take. 141. To take. 142. To take. 143. To take. 144. To take. 145. To take. 146. To take. 147. To take. 148. To take. 149. To take. 150. To take. 151. To take. 152. To take. 153. To take. 154. To take. 155. To take. 156. To take. 157. To take. 158. To take. 159. To take. 160. To take. 161. To take. 162. To take. 163. To take. 164. To take. 165. To take. 166. To take. 167. To take. 168. To take. 169. To take. 170. To take. 171. To take. 172. To take. 173. To take. 174. To take. 175. To take. 176. To take. 177. To take. 178. To take. 179. To take. 180. To take. 181. To take. 182. To take. 183. To take. 184. To take. 185. To take. 186. To take. 187. To take. 188. To take. 189. To take. 190. To take. 191. To take. 192. To take. 193. To take. 194. To take. 195. To take. 196. To take. 197. To take. 198. To take. 199. To take. 200. To take. 201. To take. 202. To take. 203. To take. 204. To take. 205. To take. 206. To take. 207. To take. 208. To take. 209. To take. 210. To take. 211. To take. 212. To take. 213. To take. 214. To take. 215. To take. 216. To take. 217. To take. 218. To take. 219. To take. 220. To take. 221. To take. 222. To take. 223. To take. 224. To take. 225. To take. 226. To take. 227. To take. 228. To take. 229. To take. 230. To take. 231. To take. 232. To take. 233. To take. 234. To take. 235. To take. 236. To take. 237. To take. 238. To take. 239. To take. 240. To take. 241. To take. 242. To take. 243. To take. 244. To take. 245. To take. 246. To take. 247. To take. 248. To take. 249. To take. 250. To take. 251. To take. 252. To take. 253. To take. 254. To take. 255. To take. 256. To take. 257. To take. 258. To take. 259. To take. 260. To take. 261. To take. 262. To take. 263. To take. 264. To take. 265. To take. 266. To take. 267. To take. 268. To take. 269. To take. 270. To take. 271. To take. 272. To take. 273. To take. 274. To take. 275. To take. 276. To take. 277. To take. 278. To take. 279. To take. 280. To take. 281. To take. 282. To take. 283. To take. 284. To take. 285. To take. 286. To take. 287. To take. 288. To take. 289. To take. 290. To take. 291. To take. 292. To take. 293. To take. 294. To take. 295. To take. 296. To take. 297. To take. 298. To take. 299. To take. 300. To take.
BETT'S PLAIN DIET

TRUTHS EASILY DIGESTED.

Concerning the New Method of Cure for

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Dyspepsia is a digestive disorder experienced by many people who do not eat enough food, and it causes great suffering. It is not infrequent for persons, by injudicious or inexperienced eating, to incur the evils of dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia means simply a improper digestion of food. It is a constitutional or a nervous complaint. It is to be understood that the medicine cannot be used for all cases of indigestion.

The most suitable diet is a one which contains a large amount of carbohydrates. It is necessary to make sure of the condition of the bowels, and to avoid all injurious influences.

A piece of advice to patients suffering from dyspepsia is to have the following articles of food: green vegetables, especially cabbage, spinach, and kale; lean meat; fish; milk; eggs; and bread. The exercise of the bowels should be taken care of.

The following is the prescription of medicine for dyspepsia: one ounce of St. John's Wort, one ounce of Nux Vomica, and half an ounce of Senna, to be taken twice a day after meals.

In conclusion, it is recommended that persons suffering from dyspepsia should consult a physician before trying any new remedy. The method of cure should be gradually introduced, and not suddenly applied.
Its principles are pure and true.

The strongest hope of the farmer today.

Formerly a land of permitting the United States to annex Cuba.

The Russian persecution and expulsion of the Jews followed.

Steerage passengers during the landing of steerage passengers during the year 1870 and 1892:

Hon. Leonard Rhone, chairman of the Senate committee.

Notwithstanding immigration in 1890 was previously suspended.

Grange News.

The regular meeting of Western Patroness and Masters.

Grangerism, and all Patrons, needed, arecorded.

A change in the political features of the Russian revolution was evident.

The discovery that it is...