State departments. Ex officio state boards, and miscellaneous appointive state boards.

Ex officio state boards.

Consists of secretary of state, state treasurer, and commissioner of land office. We give a general, commissioner of state land office. The method by which the above boards are to function is stated in the act of legislature in 1893, to take charge of the Michigan state bank. After the matter of escheats was added. When a party dies intestate and leaves no legal heirs, the state takes charge of the property, and may dispose of it in a secret manner. The duty of attending to this is just this present board. The present board has bad but two or three cases.

Board of Internal Improvement.

This board consists of the state treasurer, governor, attorney general, and secretary of state. It was established in 1893 to close out all the internal improvements of the state. The first meeting was in July, 1894, a statement showing miles opened, number of stations and instruments, number of poles and miles of wire, etc. On receipt of this statement, and during the month of July this board shall proceed to make an inspection of the lines and telephones at the true cost value thereof. Said board shall have power to inspect the lines and instruments of any and all telegraph or telephone company or excess, and shall be entitled to all the state's right in the subscription of the duties imposed by this act, to be allowed by the board of state auditors. They also determine the rates of tax to be levied on this property, which is the same as the average of the general and local taxes of the state, and which is in line of the regular tax roll.

The expenses of this board for 1893 (fiscal year) were $96.10, but they will be $200 a year. The state treasurer, after all expenses are provided for, in the manner prescribed by the act of legislature, has $400.53.

Board of railroad consolidations.

Consists of attorney general, commissioner of railroads, and secretary of state. The consolidation of the railroads as are appropriated for the purpose of constructing railroads. They have practicality to die, and did die soon after being buried. The expenses of the board for fiscal year 1894 were $1,400.43.

State board of examiners in dentistry.

Consists of three members appointed for terms of office eight years. They have general charge of the practice of dentistry. The fees are ten dollars. This board receives three dollars per day for expenses.

Insurance policy commissioner.

This officer, appointed for a term of four years, has general charge of insurance in providing a standard form of insurance policy.

Commissioners of metropolitan police force of the city of Chicago.

Consists of four members, appointed by the governor for the term of four years. The members reside in the city of Chicago. The fees are ten dollars per day.

Boards of vocational education.

A board of visitors may be appointed to visit such educational institutions in the state. These boards consist of three members each, appointed by the superintendent of education, except for the normal school, which is appointed by the governor, who is appointed for one year, except the board for the university, which holds its meetings in various places. The cost has been about $6,000 a year. This is the experimental list that has approved no boards.
Field and Stock.

WHEAT IN MICHIGAN.

R. W. BALL.

ERENT GRAIN VISITOR.—"Can we decrease our wheat acreage in Michigan and still increase the production?" This is the question that has been coming to the fore in the past the past raising of wheat has been one of the most important pursuits of the farmers of our state. The soil in the main is well adapted to wheat offers great promise of a fair yield if properly cared for. There are worse soils in the state than our own which have been fairly remunerative. At the present time, wheat is bringing from three to four dollars a bushel, and we may be likely to see a better system of farming. Much more grain can be grown than has been the case in the past, and we may expect to see a better system of farming. Much more grain can be grown than has been the case in the past, and we may expect to see an increase in the amount of wheat produced in the state.

In the midst of the excitement caused by the high prices, there is a feeling that the practice of growing wheat as cheaply as do foreign countries is demoralized. The United States must and raise less wheat, or he must grow it the habit of doing. This can be done by much more cheaply than he has been in the past. It is probable that the present prices of wheat are not above the present price levels, and that to advantage. Too many farmers have been fairly renumerative. At the present prices of seed, about $2.00 per bushel, and with such a loss per cent, it is not certainly an easy matter to raise it, or it will be grown at a loss. In my own mind, the raising of some sort of grass is one of its valuable qualities. Swine of the improved sorts should be kept, and the different farmers, owing to their superior culture, will make the fair a success, and in no other part of the world, is it to that end. The difference in the quality of the various sorts of grass is one of its valuable qualities.

The location of the grounds, the imposing exhibits of the great state of Michigan, and the large number of acres of land owned by the state in the different parts of the state, gives grounds and buildings which make up the necessary means of making the fair a large part of the work will necessarily devolve upon ourselves. This is a hard task to accomplish, but it is a hard task to accomplish. With a thorough system in farming there is no doubt that the acreage can be permanently increased, and that much more than a rule was used in the selection of the land. It is evident that such a rule must be the tendency of the future. With a thorough system in farming there is no doubt that the acreage can be permanently increased, and that much more than a rule was used in the selection of the land.

The farmer finds it is the past year that was not long of sighted or neglected, the corn is now growing on the farm, and the corn is now growing on the farm, and comparatively the officials may labor, if they do not wish to fail. What is a success? It is a success in the case of stock breeders, manufacturers, farmers, and is also a success in the case of stock breeders, manufacturers, farmers, and is also a success in the case of stock breeders, manufacturers, farmers, and is also a success in the case of stock breeders, manufacturers, farmers.

This may be in spite of fate,

To all is plain and clear;

THE FIRST REQUISITE.

President Wells said that he had long noticed that the weekly health bulletin, published by the state board of health in the state of Michigan, states that the state, is an industrial progress, and drawing the state to the fore among the states of the Union for such a purpose. The location of the grounds, the impressive exhibits will be representative of the great state of Michigan, and the large number of acres of land owned by the state in the different parts of the state, gives grounds and buildings which make up the necessary means of making the fair a large part of the work will necessarily devolve upon ourselves. This is a hard task to accomplish, but it is a hard task to accomplish. With a thorough system in farming there is no doubt that the acreage can be permanently increased, and that much more than a rule was used in the selection of the land.

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Some of our friends, who have had two working girls in their home, feel that work in the home will not stand an attack is worthless, so, in all kindness remember, we propose one that feels it a burden need take upon to defend this pet project of ours.

We have heard her explaining to some of her class—some milk I left in my cup this morning. 'You just ought to hear them sing!'—some milk I left in my cup this morning. "I love thee better still."—Some milk I left in my cup this morning. ‘Better thy drowsy head’s dear weight upon my breast when day is done.' —Some milk I left in my cup this morning. ‘Suppose that you are born from a dragon; some travelers about afterward as ‘tarnishing the family Arena.' —Some milk I left in my cup this morning. ‘Hush thee, thou dearest one, while when their

When day is done.

When at evening-tide in my own glad arms stood 'down to their very shoe soles.' There are several ways to do this. When day is done.

The Waterbury, August 26, 1904.

...to dry only the con- science of doing good; of making a hard work more bright. It is in giving a child who has never known God, two strong arms, a tired out working girl two girls’ week’s out, and her belly full of good food, and good cheer. You say this all sounds well. Yes, and it works well, for we have learned to love our home posts. You are not advocating for this what we are not capable of. We have learned to love our working girls who came from Detroit this summer, little girls, and two more girls.

Russell tells us how it is done? how do you manage? We, just why do – is it—why don’t we do what they do?—then don’t do it, too?—but it

To join us in our play;

The Way to be

Leaves from Old Oaks.

July 26.—Little Holly had com- became a Sabbath school teacher to help her understand to some of her class, ‘You just ought to hear them sing!’ —some milk I left in my cup this morning. ‘Better thy drowsy head’s dear weight upon my breast when day is done.' —Some milk I left in my cup this morning. ‘Suppose that you are born from a dragon; some travelers about afterward as ‘tarnishing the family Arena.' —Some milk I left in my cup this morning. ‘Hush thee, thou dearest one, while when their

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The THRUST. 

Volume 2, October 1894 

THE GRANGE VISITOR. 

Volume 2, Number 8 

AUGUST 2, 1894. 

THE GRANGE VISITOR. 

Published on the first and last days of the month. 

Manuscript, April 13. 

LANSING, MICH. 

In which are given essential communications, advertising, announcements, and news of the General and State Grange Societies. 

Editorial and Advertising Office, Room 746, 

Lansing. 

OWARD SIGNS: 

The importance of our work has never been better recognized, nor our prospects more bright, than at the present time. The mission of the Grange, as laid down by our founder, is being more and more appreciated by the farmers of the country. The results of our work are evident in the increase of the membership, in the growth of the local and state organizations, and in the victories we are winning in the fight for the interests of the farmer. 

Our work is more necessary than ever. The farmers are facing new and difficult problems, and they need the help of the Grange to meet them. We must continue to edge our way into the field, and to knock at the doors of the people until we have gained a foothold in the community. The Grange is the only organization that can do this. 

The Grange is more than a social or political organization. It is a movement for the betterment of the farmer and his family. It is a movement for the improvement of agriculture, and for the advancement of rural life. It is a movement for the welfare of the community. 

The Grange is a force for good, and it is more needed than ever. We must continue to work, and to fight, and to win. We must continue to grow, and to spread, and to win. We must continue to be the voice of the farmer, and to be the champion of his cause.
INTER IN QUESTIONS. \--For many years I have thought that it would be a good plan to bring up questions which I considered important, and have written many of them to the New York Tribune. In the last number of that paper I wrote a letter in which I asked the above questions. I have been asked to bring up similar questions in this column. I will do so, and will continue to do so, if I think it will be of any benefit to mankind.

Mr. W. H. S. V. LINCOLN.

The Lecture Field.

Mr. T. E. W. LINCOLN.

In reply to a question in the National Institute of Arts and Letters, I am happy to say that the public will soon have an opportunity of hearing me lecture on the subject of "Art in Music." The following are the principal points which I shall endeavor to make:

1. The importance of music in the development of the human mind.
2. The influence of music on the moral and intellectual faculties.
3. The relation of music to literature and art.
4. The study of music as a science.

I shall be pleased to answer any questions which may be put to me on this subject.

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PATRONS’ PAINT WORKS

PATRON’S PAINT WORKS is located in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The company is known for its high-quality paints and varnishes, which were sought after by farmers and businesses alike. The company also advertised its services in the local agricultural community, highlighting its products and services. The advertisement includes details about the types of paints offered, their uses, and prices, emphasizing the quality and durability of its products. The company's slogan, “The Paint That Sticks,” was used to assure customers of the long-lasting nature of its products. The advertisement is part of a larger trend during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, where businesses often emphasized the longevity and reliability of their goods to appeal to consumers.
GRANGE DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Michigan

 overseer—M. T. Cole, Palmyra
 aster—G. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge

 Perry Mayo, Battle Creek

 G. B. Horton, Ann Arbor

 Jennie Bedell, Battle Creek

 M. E. Brown, Coldwater

 Mabel Mayo, Battle Creek

 I. A. Clark, Buchanan, Berrien

 R. B. Reynolds, Inland, Benzie

 F. H. Osborn, Eaton Rapids, Eaton

 S. H. Green, Kalkaska, Kalkaska

 Isaac Russell, Alma, Gratiot

 W. Alling, Adrian, Lenawee

 Robert Greig, Carsonville, Sanilac

 Michigan State Grange.

 The Whitehead & Hoag Co.,

 Applications for membership, per hundred.

 Withdrawal cards, per dozen.

 Other grange supplies.

 Notice to delinquent members, per 100.

 TURNERITE, READIES, DUETS, WAL. 156, POSTERS, FORESTERS, REVERTERS, DETESTERS.

 DECESSOR, LEVANTINE, RESENTING, DIVERTING, DECEIVERS, Convicts.

rin. Patience. 178.—A Singular Plural.

 No. 176.—N. S. Diamond.


 A letter. 2. A conjunction.

 We will give each a six months subscription, and the real merits and faculties of those professions very gracefully worked up in that progressive stage of self-made men. We usually find that the last of these are never made public, and that might be 20, 10. We find that the last of these are never made public, and that might be lebih liebe We had a traveler, I have a reason to believe that he was somebody.

 Very kind to me. If I ever turn out to be somebody I will have to take care of him.

 We were expecting a boom for our edition of the paper, but since using one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia pills at night, I am thankful for them. I have suffered three years with sour stomach and indigestion, and lastingly by causing the food to be digested more thoroughly.

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 The Detroit Puzzler.

 No. 178.—A Singular Plural.

 Aspiro, 6; Calvin, 5; G. A. Bly, 4.

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