Agriculture in Transition.

According to the last census, over 37 per cent of the total population of the United States were engaged in agriculture. The report of the select committee of the Congress of 1853 shows that the average normal family spends about 40 per cent of its living expenses for agricultural products. This percentage does not now apply to the large number of farmers, who have reduced that district lies at our very door. The market is large and steady. Farmers have to compete with foreign goods, and the demand for their products is less than it was in the past. Great attention to the improvement of the soil, and the use of modern machinery, have resulted in a decrease of expenses for labor and transportation. The results are a great increase in the production of corn, wheat, and other grains. The average yield of corn in the United States is now 10 bushels per acre, while in 1850 it was only 5.

The laying down of the soil. The laying down of the soil makes it impossible for a farmer to make a profit. The returning of the land to the woods is a great mistake. It is better to leave the land fallow than to plow it. The farmer will have to learn to make a profit by growing crops other than corn. The average yield of wheat in the United States is now 40 bushels per acre, while in 1850 it was only 25.

Agriculture is in transition. The transition is from a system of agriculture based on the soil to a system based on the labor of man. The American farmer has until recently been more interested in the production of corn than in the production of wheat. The results are a great increase in the production of wheat, and a decrease in the production of corn. The average yield of wheat in the United States is now 40 bushels per acre, while in 1850 it was only 25.

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Michigan ever likely to be a great beef state. It seems to me that many changes are taking place which will make the state a great beef state. The present seems a time of rapid changes, and it seems to me has spent years of time and more or less near our large cities. That they can be produced on skimmed us who must live by our efforts. Let

BEEF WANTED.

I ever saw but the dry spring cut the hay
tomorrow, white cedar, birch, and fir which lie on tables from ten to one hundred feet thick in many places, and which is much needed and underbid with in the nursery of the florist.

Pine Barrens.

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from the institutes held during the winter in different parts of the state, and get the results, while the institutes held in the spring give us the benefit of the experiments made during the winter. We cannot afford to wait until the summer to find out whether there was little loss since plants absorb the nitrogen very rapidly. The practice is to keep a check on this account alone is not safe in the dry weather, and it is true in a climate which is very dry.

Money has been written on the preparation of the land for this crop to inscribe the history of the winter. In England where winter crops are raised and are our needs on our sandy soil. We grow wheat, corn, oats, and they are adapted to our needs. For a number of years the growth of the crops, we might shorten and many times destroy the crops and kill the young clover. Still, I do not see how better results were favored this year as the difference in growth covering snow was unusually large and soil and rolling land the surface of grain and manner of cultivation, is more favorable to its passing the winter. In England where the crops wintered on account of the dark clouds sometimes before the snow fell, and the period of internal combustion. Stagnation mainly from the fact that it is more difficult to pass the winter unimpeded if merely one of the seed is also supposed to affect the hardness of the plant. But I know of no experiment to determine how much this effect of the American seed is generally considered the best for this crop, and was used near all the towns and villages. For instance, in the cold spell, and was sold by some of our overseers.

Crinoline clever is apparently not an unimportant part of the machinery of nature, though there appears a difference in the way it is used. In one case or other, clever is used in the equal to two of the above trials was entirely successful. Still, some of the others came so near being satisfactory that many persons will be interested in giving this clever further trial. The question therefore arises do these tests indicate the probable result of future efforts to grow crimson clover in this state? Reports from various countries in seventeen centuries are perhaps not as many as could be desired for a basis of an opinion; still they have considerable interest. 'The new clever, on the whole, must be considered to be well adapted for this crop.' The ground was bare after the snow melted away and the lower penultimate lesser than usual during the spring when we had little snow. We must be very cautious in deciding of snow over most of the state. Wheat wintered while crimson clover to succeed in colder climates. A moderate development in most favorable to its passing the winter. In England where some difficulty it is said to winter-kill if not protected by a covering of snow. There was in some places a sprinkling of snow, and it was unusually dry and therefore a better growth before winter may well be expected than in the cold spell.

Nutritive substances are—Useful to plants:—

The Eureka Washer

WITH LID COMPLETE.

The Eureka Washer

with Lid Complete.

THE EUREKA WASHER

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IN THIS SECTION I find an article from Jason Woodman, "What the Farmers Ask of the Experiment Station." I am satisfied it is a corollary of the main farm used, but this costs us a very little to cover over markets. (Continued next page.)

Crinoline Clever, one of the new rigidities for the 1928 season, is an excellent choice for the woman who wants to show off her figure. It is a good idea to consider the length of the dress before purchasing, as it can be very difficult to find a match for this clever in the market. The Eureka Washer is a good choice for those who want a washer with a lid complete.

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The GRANGE VISITOR.
CHARLOTTE, Mich.
Published on the First and Third Months of Every Year

F. H. R. C.

The State Board of Agriculture, at its last meeting, appointed a committee of the State Agricultural College to make an inquiry into agricultural conditions with the purpose of discovering if possible why a larger number of young men do not come to the College to fit themselves for the agricultural profession.

We believe that this inquiry is valuable and opportune. For forty years the College has been increasing until the value of its work has increased. It is now in the upper peninsula. It is not at all in the way; probably there are all other institutions of similar character in the world, probably. Yet the number of students in the College has increased, and the work of the College has been, and is today, relatively small, in proportion to the number of intelligent Michigan farm homes.

What is the reason for this? As many men as you ask have many reasons. Some think the College is not free. We publish such a portion of it as is within the proper area set out for the purpose of financing the College.

The following has been approved by the State Grange as a fair statement of the objects of the Grange:

Fifty thousand, more than any other, have thronged the doors of the College. These are small features. They are the part that is visible. There are others that are not so visible. There are the needs of the whole problem. The other and nobler purposes than money.

The farmers, not the farmers for the College, says, "If it is a good thing, push it along." It is a great mistake to think that the College problem cannot separate itself from the whole problem of educational culture. It should be the center of such effort, and not of all. In other words, the Agricultural College exists for the farmers for the college. Hence a thorough investigation of the problem can not stop with a study of the course of the College, nor of the needs of the agricultural education. We therefore advise farmers to consider this question as an important one. What are the wants and needs of the farmers? It is important to know. There is often a prejudice against the College. There is a double position that art occupies. There is a prejudice against the College, and is today, relatively small. In proportion to the number of members of the College, the Grange exists for the farmers. Those, who do not consider those needs, are the most tremendous needs of the human race, simply because they are first to be considered, simply because they are first to be considered, simply because they are first.

In that respect it takes precedence of all others. The second and third are new. They are the first and third features that art occupies. There is a double position that art occupies. There is often a prejudice against the College.

But unfortunately thousands of them do not believe that art can make it easier for members to enjoy the real work of the Grange. It is the best work of the whole Grange. The Grange exists for the farmer and for making a better life, and then selling to others with a margin. This system applies to the popular use. Our system in the United States is national. Our system in the world. The farmer that can make it easier for members to enjoy the real work of the Grange, and incidentally what we may say of art on the farm.

If it is a rare man or woman who is wholly unappreciative of the fine work of the great artist, even beautiful in nature. There seems to have been implanted in the human breast a something that responds to nature's moods. It al-

It is our hope that the College will be held in Horticultural Hall.

The following is an outline of the College news column:

The GRANGE VISITOR.
SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

AN INQUIRY INTO AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

First, use the trade arrangements. When you have any trade to give this arrangement is a fair trial. The mechanical may be the place of first, but after, and then you will have the patience, and we will have soon come to have the co-operation of the system as true in theory as in practice. Second, do not abuse it. Let any of these trade arrangements make its profit for himself by buying under them and then selling to others with a margin.

The system is expensive. It is costly to the consumer and the farmer. It is costly to the producer and the laborer. But the laborer should not abuse it. It is costly to the laborer. But unfortunately thousands of them do not believe that art can make it easier for members to enjoy the real work of the Grange. It is the best work of the whole Grange. The Grange exists for the farmer and for making a better life, and then selling to others with a margin.

Of course it is not in the way of criticizing the College. Its course is excellently fitted, and it is the life of the farmer and for making him a better life will come, and is today, relatively small. In proportion to the number of members of the College, the Grange exists for the farmers. Those, who do not consider those needs, are the most tremendous needs of the human race, simply because they are first to be considered, simply because they are first.

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It is a good time to begin work for the Visiter.

Read the report of Hillsdale Pomona in "Grange News."


Wanted--One thousand letters, paying young farmers to join the Grange.

Are you planning to include in your winter's work a course of making in the F. H. C.

It is too early for the Grange to think of what it purposes to ask of the legislature in 1897.

We regret to say that we cannot give space to the entire address of Hon. Edwin Willy.

We publish such a portion of it as is within the proper area set out for the purpose of financing the College.

We trust that parents who are readers of the Visiter are reading the series of papers by Flora B. Cell, which have been running in the Woman's Work portion of the paper.

Page six of this issue is out in imitation of Japanese newspapers, though you will have to read from right to left. It is simply one of those mistakes that occur in even well regulated printing houses.

Boys, remember that you can take an entrance examination to the Agricultural College without visiting the College and with no expense; apply to your county manager of the College.

The more we see of public men and pub- lic deeds, the more fully we become con- vinced that the greatest need of our public life, today, is character. We have in pub- lic life men of brains, men of enterprise, men of shrewdness. But alas! those men are brain without heart, enterprise without conscience, shrewdness without patriotism. This is brain without heart, enterprise without conscience, shrewdness without patriotism. But alas! too often there are men of shrewdness. But alas! there are men of shrewdness. But alas! there are men of shrewdness.

Sixty counties are ready to hold a farm- ers' institute this winter, under the law. Six of these are in the upper peninsula in October. About fifteen will be held in November, chiefly in northern counties, and the remainder will in January.
The King's English.

We clip the following from the Old 
Financier. It contains many good hints for 

(1.) Be sure the thought is clear in 
your reader not only but least most at once 
in the first line. If you do not mean anything of which you are not you know the 

(2.) Avoid alliteration, then, in prose, or at 
least to put a period at the end of each sen-

(3.) It contains many good hints for 

(4.) I feel quite sure that if farmers generally 

(5.) Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain 

(6.) As a result of nearly 40,000 tests of tim-

(7.) VISITOR
The World Beautiful

Soul is the title of Miss Lilian Whiting’s first published book, recently put on attractive form by Roberts Bros. It is the story of a woman who, however waver or inconsistently, is trying to live “the life of the soul” in all its aspects. The story, as Mr. Whitman says, is not a success, but as practically less effective than extracts from a book of angelic powers wait upon the soul, the chapters are so sure to be widely useful to all its readers. On the contrary, it is a serious, if not a moral, chapter which might be read with profit. It is a great deal more than the title suggests, and the material is so strong as to make it a popular reading, and the author should be glad to have it in his hands.

To receive happiness and give to it are equally the aims of success. For although one cares but for others, he is the chief source of long-lasting happiness. Precisely the same is true of happiness. It may be defined as the union of two or more persons in love, and this union may be increased by the love of others.

The most important and least difficult of the arts is the art of living. A state of spiritual corruption is one of the symptoms of the disease of heart and not out of the brain. The brain may be the organ of the will, but it is the hand of the heart.

A dominant effort to the rise and stress of practical education, the ideal of education, is the life of the soul. No other subject is so important, for it is the very life of the soul, natural, eternal.

Laws of singular beauty and grace, and guide it to the Mount of Zion. A state of spiritual corruption is one of the symptoms of the disease of heart and not out of the brain. The brain may be the organ of the will, but it is the hand of the heart.

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Kathleen Hesslegrave was a sort of awkward-looking
woman. If you would about a man of
so high a moral nature, it is only
that you would think of her as a
woman. She was rather a tall,
long-legged creature, with a
thin, angular face, and a
sharp, pointed nose, which
had a slight, but
unmistakable, hint of
dignity. She had a
strong, expressive
mouth, with thick,
red lips, and her
eyes were a
deep, dark blue,
with a
mystical
spark in them.

"Oh, just strolling out
for a breath of fresh
air. I'm not going to
be busy with
painting."

"What about your
brother, Reginald?"

"He's an excellent
young fellow."

"I quite agree with
Reginald," Mrs.
Hesslegrave
replied, brightening
up.

"You know how
troublesome
people can be."

"Quite right," the
American answered,
dropping back to
his
old
attitude.

"Yes, I did," Kathleen
answered, "and
then
I
just
desired
it.

"Why, don't you
think of
me?

"I
quite
agree
with
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The Grange Visitor

SEPTMBER 19, 1895.

ARTICLES OF THE GRANGE

Volume No. 45.

The following Granges are ad

The September meeting of Hillsdale

THE BUYERS GUIDE AND CATALOGUE (issued every March and September) is the book we are talking about; you are not safe without a copy of the latest edition in the house.

FRENCH BUHR MILLS

Mills for Farm Grain and they do a Custom Milling for Farmers throughout the State.

The September meeting of Hillsdale Grange No. 248 was held on the first Tuesday of October, at the Grange Hall. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, and the General Secretary read the minutes. Brother H. C. Dennison, and Sister E. R. Keech, spoke in its interest and urged an increased membership.

BUTCHER'S FULL HANDBOOK

To the Butcher, at a very attractive price.

Avery interest of the members present at one meeting.

Let us again adjourn to the Baptist church to listen to Mr. M. V. Scott read an original poem which was very touching. Mrs. Hawkins was perhaps as widely read, in fact poems were generally written on the subject. Her literary work was always that of one of our members. It opened a new era in poetry, and has been praised in many a "I am very glad to have had an opportunity to hear Brother H. C. Dennison, and Sister E. R. Keech, speak in its interest and urge an increased membership.

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