The Michigan State Agricultural Society was organized at Lansing, March 17, 1845. The call for such an organization was made as follows: "The undersigned, executive officers of the state, with the sen-
ate and house of representatives, respectfully recommend that a meeting be held at the capitol, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of organizing a State Agricultural Society." The call was signed by the members of the legislature to the number of 65. Two propositions leading the business was to organize a State Agricultural Society. This act of incorporation was immediately followed by some most excellent reasons why our views of the character and relations of a state fair are worthy of thought and imitation, as is warranted by the results of the annual fairs, it is hoped a great step will be the next most important step in this pro-
progress of State Agricultural College and model farm. That we may be taught to run less rad-
new steps, permit us to lay before you our views of such an institution, its importance to our state, and the necessity of it.
Next follow some most excellent reasons why the establishment of an agricultural college and of the advantages which would accrue to the farmers of the state by its establishment. There can be no doubt that the provision in the constitution of the state, which provided for an agricultural college and the due to the existence of such an institution, its importance to our state, and the necessity of it.
Next follow some most excellent reasons why the establishment of an agricultural college and of the advantages which would accrue to the farmers of the state by its establishment. There can be no doubt that the provision in the constitution of the state, which provided for an agricultural college and the due to the existence of such an institution, its importance to our state, and the necessity of it.
Next follow some most excellent reasons why the establishment of an agricultural college and of the advantages which would accrue to the farmers of the state by its establishment. There can be no doubt that the provision in the constitution of the state, which provided for an agricultural college and the due to the existence of such an institution, its importance to our state, and the necessity of it.
Next follow some most excellent reasons why the establishment of an agricultural college and of the advantages which would accrue to the farmers of the state by its establishment. There can be no doubt that the provision in the constitution of the state, which provided for an agricultural college and the due to the existence of such an institution, its importance to our state, and the necessity of it.
Next follow some most excellent reasons why the establishment of an agricultural college and of the advantages which would accrue to the farmers of the state by its establishment. There can be no doubt that the provision in the constitution of the state, which provided for an agricultural college and the due to the existence of such an institution, its importance to our state, and the necessity of it.
**Field and Stock**

Small-Fruit Culture For Market.

By WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Blackberry.

The blackberry is a very valuable and easily grown plant in North America. It ripens in late summer or early fall, and is an excellent fruit for the summer market. It may be grown in almost any soil and climate, but does best in the lower latitudes, where the plants are commonly cultivated. The varieties most widely grown in the United States are Northern Highbush, Delaware Black, and New England Currant. These varieties are hardy and productive, and are widely grown for both market and home use.

Cultivation and sauces.

These alluded species require much the same treatment as the red raspberries, but they tend to become more disease-resistant as they age. They are susceptible to a variety of pests and diseases, including bacterial canker, blight, and mildew. The blackberry sucker is the only one that should be allowed to grow in a field, and it should be cut back to the ground in the fall or spring. The suckers should be removed in the autumn, as they are more tender then.

Current yield.

The blackberry is a very valuable and easily grown plant in North America. It ripens in late summer or early fall, and is an excellent fruit for the summer market. It may be grown in almost any soil and climate, but does best in the lower latitudes, where the plants are commonly cultivated. The varieties most widely grown in the United States are Northern Highbush, Delaware Black, and New England Currant. These varieties are hardy and productive, and are widely grown for both market and home use.

Cultivation and sauces.

These alluded species require much the same treatment as the red raspberries, but they tend to become more disease-resistant as they age. They are susceptible to a variety of pests and diseases, including bacterial canker, blight, and mildew. The blackberry sucker is the only one that should be allowed to grow in a field, and it should be cut back to the ground in the fall or spring. The suckers should be removed in the autumn, as they are more tender then.

Current yield.

The blackberry is a very valuable and easily grown plant in North America. It ripens in late summer or early fall, and is an excellent fruit for the summer market. It may be grown in almost any soil and climate, but does best in the lower latitudes, where the plants are commonly cultivated. The varieties most widely grown in the United States are Northern Highbush, Delaware Black, and New England Currant. These varieties are hardy and productive, and are widely grown for both market and home use.

Cultivation and sauces.

These alluded species require much the same treatment as the red raspberries, but they tend to become more disease-resistant as they age. They are susceptible to a variety of pests and diseases, including bacterial canker, blight, and mildew. The blackberry sucker is the only one that should be allowed to grow in a field, and it should be cut back to the ground in the fall or spring. The suckers should be removed in the autumn, as they are more tender then.

Current yield.

The blackberry is a very valuable and easily grown plant in North America. It ripens in late summer or early fall, and is an excellent fruit for the summer market. It may be grown in almost any soil and climate, but does best in the lower latitudes, where the plants are commonly cultivated. The varieties most widely grown in the United States are Northern Highbush, Delaware Black, and New England Currant. These varieties are hardy and productive, and are widely grown for both market and home use.

Cultivation and sauces.

These alluded species require much the same treatment as the red raspberries, but they tend to become more disease-resistant as they age. They are susceptible to a variety of pests and diseases, including bacterial canker, blight, and mildew. The blackberry sucker is the only one that should be allowed to grow in a field, and it should be cut back to the ground in the fall or spring. The suckers should be removed in the autumn, as they are more tender then.

Current yield.

The blackberry is a very valuable and easily grown plant in North America. It ripens in late summer or early fall, and is an excellent fruit for the summer market. It may be grown in almost any soil and climate, but does best in the lower latitudes, where the plants are commonly cultivated. The varieties most widely grown in the United States are Northern Highbush, Delaware Black, and New England Currant. These varieties are hardy and productive, and are widely grown for both market and home use.

Cultivation and sauces.

These alluded species require much the same treatment as the red raspberries, but they tend to become more disease-resistant as they age. They are susceptible to a variety of pests and diseases, including bacterial canker, blight, and mildew. The blackberry sucker is the only one that should be allowed to grow in a field, and it should be cut back to the ground in the fall or spring. The suckers should be removed in the autumn, as they are more tender then.

Current yield.

The blackberry is a very valuable and easily grown plant in North America. It ripens in late summer or early fall, and is an excellent fruit for the summer market. It may be grown in almost any soil and climate, but does best in the lower latitudes, where the plants are commonly cultivated. The varieties most widely grown in the United States are Northern Highbush, Delaware Black, and New England Currant. These varieties are hardy and productive, and are widely grown for both market and home use.

Cultivation and sauces.

These alluded species require much the same treatment as the red raspberries, but they tend to become more disease-resistant as they age. They are susceptible to a variety of pests and diseases, including bacterial canker, blight, and mildew. The blackberry sucker is the only one that should be allowed to grow in a field, and it should be cut back to the ground in the fall or spring. The suckers should be removed in the autumn, as they are more tender then.

Current yield.

The blackberry is a very valuable and easily grown plant in North America. It ripens in late summer or early fall, and is an excellent fruit for the summer market. It may be grown in almost any soil and climate, but does best in the lower latitudes, where the plants are commonly cultivated. The varieties most widely grown in the United States are Northern Highbush, Delaware Black, and New England Currant. These varieties are hardy and productive, and are widely grown for both market and home use.

Cultivation and sauces.

These alluded species require much the same treatment as the red raspberries, but they tend to become more disease-resistant as they age. They are susceptible to a variety of pests and diseases, including bacterial canker, blight, and mildew. The blackberry sucker is the only one that should be allowed to grow in a field, and it should be cut back to the ground in the fall or spring. The suckers should be removed in the autumn, as they are more tender then.

Current yield.

The blackberry is a very valuable and easily grown plant in North America. It ripens in late summer or early fall, and is an excellent fruit for the summer market. It may be grown in almost any soil and climate, but does best in the lower latitudes, where the plants are commonly cultivated. The varieties most widely grown in the United States are Northern Highbush, Delaware Black, and New England Currant. These varieties are hardy and productive, and are widely grown for both market and home use.

Cultivation and sauces.

These alluded species require much the same treatment as the red raspberries, but they tend to become more disease-resistant as they age. They are susceptible to a variety of pests and diseases, including bacterial canker, blight, and mildew. The blackberry sucker is the only one that should be allowed to grow in a field, and it should be cut back to the ground in the fall or spring. The suckers should be removed in the autumn, as they are more tender then.

Current yield.

The blackberry is a very valuable and easily grown plant in North America. It ripens in late summer or early fall, and is an excellent fruit for the summer market. It may be grown in almost any soil and climate, but does best in the lower latitudes, where the plants are commonly cultivated. The varieties most widely grown in the United States are Northern Highbush, Delaware Black, and New England Currant. These varieties are hardy and productive, and are widely grown for both market and home use.

Cultivation and sauces.

These alluded species require much the same treatment as the red raspberries, but they tend to become more disease-resistant as they age. They are susceptible to a variety of pests and diseases, including bacterial canker, blight, and mildew. The blackberry sucker is the only one that should be allowed to grow in a field, and it should be cut back to the ground in the fall or spring. The suckers should be removed in the autumn, as they are more tender then.

Current yield.

The blackberry is a very valuable and easily grown plant in North America. It ripens in late summer or early fall, and is an excellent fruit for the summer market. It may be grown in almost any soil and climate, but does best in the lower latitudes, where the plants are commonly cultivated. The varieties most widely grown in the United States are Northern Highbush, Delaware Black, and New England Currant. These varieties are hardy and productive, and are widely grown for both market and home use.

Cultivation and sauces.

These alluded species require much the same treatment as the red raspberries, but they tend to become more disease-resistant as they age. They are susceptible to a variety of pests and diseases, including bacterial canker, blight, and mildew. The blackberry sucker is the only one that should be allowed to grow in a field, and it should be cut back to the ground in the fall or spring. The suckers should be removed in the autumn, as they are more tender then.

Current yield.

The blackberry is a very valuable and easily grown plant in North America. It ripens in late summer or early fall, and is an excellent fruit for the summer market. It may be grown in almost any soil and climate, but does best in the lower latitudes, where the plants are commonly cultivated. The varieties most widely grown in the United States are Northern Highbush, Delaware Black, and New England Currant. These varieties are hardy and productive, and are widely grown for both market and home use.

Cultivation and sauces.

These alluded species require much the same treatment as the red raspberries, but they tend to become more disease-resistant as they age. They are susceptible to a variety of pests and diseases, including bacterial canker, blight, and mildew. The blackberry sucker is the only one that should be allowed to grow in a field, and it should be cut back to the ground in the fall or spring. The suckers should be removed in the autumn, as they are more tender then.
The CHARGE VISITOR.

8

The GRANDE VISIT.

One aspect of theproblem of the poor, the

ability to secure

The CHARGE VISITOR.

The Grave.

The Lady of the Mikado, as she is

1008.

1009.

to the thirty hardy shares, it shall also

in a peering twilight of a closing

three years, and this is why some unscrupulous

to use Ingersoll's Paints.

Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.
The Value of County Fairs.

By W. L. E. Whiting, Gen'l Branch Co. Jl. Society.

"Shall we have a man who cares not for one place than another, and I will show you a man who knows not what is best for his interest." - Robert Burns.

The love of home, the success of local, township, county and state societies for the improvement, improvements, and advancement of the people is a laudable ambition. Probably in the 20th century, France, Germany, and Holland we read of agricultural fairs. Also at New York, Boston, of cattle shows, while on this continent it was not until 1810 that the first county fair was organized.

In 1811 the first fair was held at Pittsfield, Mass., a fair had been held for some time in which all who were interested could take part. Better class the fair per unit is a necessity. Sometimes it is a matter of social interest. A rule for directors would be that whatever is shown to the public, anything in which a man does not care to take his wife and children, and the public may take an interest, and is a thing of which a man may be proud, is a matter which does not belong to his family. But the fair is an exhibition, an exhibition of the best that the people of the county can produce.

If the true purpose of a fair is to educate by object lessons, the true success of a fair is one of the most important to the public, the fair should be allowed to suffer for the sake of introduction, but the fair should not be allowed to suffer for the sake of introduction, and the fair should be allowed to suffer for the sake of introduction.

When conducted for speed alone it is a matter of public opinion. The fair should be a valuable just as a matter of public opinion. The fair should be a valuable, and each fair should be a valuable just as a matter of public opinion. The fair should be a valuable just as a matter of public opinion.

But the fair always will be valuable just as a matter of public opinion. The fair should be a valuable just as a matter of public opinion.

In the true purpose of the fair to educate by object lessons, the true success of a fair is one of the most important to the public, the fair should be allowed to suffer for the sake of introduction, but the fair should not be allowed to suffer for the sake of introduction, and the fair should be allowed to suffer for the sake of introduction.

When conducted for speed alone it is a matter of public opinion. The fair should be a valuable just as a matter of public opinion. The fair should be a valuable just as a matter of public opinion. The fair should be a valuable just as a matter of public opinion.

But the fair always will be valuable just as a matter of public opinion. The fair should be a valuable just as a matter of public opinion.

In the true purpose of the fair to educate by object lessons, the true success of a fair is one of the most important to the public, the fair should be allowed to suffer for the sake of introduction, but the fair should not be allowed to suffer for the sake of introduction, and the fair should be allowed to suffer for the sake of introduction.
The Grange Visitor.

**IMPLEMENT BARGAINS.**

**GREAT OFFERING OF HIGH GRADE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.**

These quotations are all for standard goods, fully guaranteed. Look them over and see the saving over your regular sources of these goods. We are handling more of these high grade, satisfactory goods. Our prices with freight added are lower than you can buy anywhere else. We will furnish freight rates to any point.

**PLOWS.**

- Diamond No. 1 $11.95
- Eagle & Davis $15.50
- Big Giant Corn Mill. $30.00

**CORN SHELLER.**

- "Diamond" Corn Harvester. $150.00
- "Hero" Disk Harrow. $20.00

**FOLDING SAWING MACHINE.**

- 1866-1897 Sawing Table. $10.00

**GRADE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.**

- Product of Tables at Dramatic, American and European Plans. Ripans Tabules, for sale at druggists.

**BROADCAST SEEDER.**

- The lowest possible prices on saws quoted in any catalogue. We use nothing but the best of ash, oak and iron except pole. This saw has a tilting table, balanced as to weight, and can be adjusted in every position. The disks are forged body loops, oil tempered springs, Norway patent, wheels, %-inch steel tire, edge of tire forged again and perforated the whole operation in one motion. It gives thousands of testimonials.

**Buggies, $36.00.**

- Favorite Feed Carts. Delivered made to order at the actual cost of materials and labor. A free delivery service is extended in a radius of 20 miles.

**SHELLER.**

- "Diamond" No. 1 $11.95
- Big Giant Corn Mill. $30.00

**PERFECT CORN HUSKER.**

- "Big Boss" Wire Frames Sifted. $30.00

**HUSKING GLOVES.**

- The best little article ever made. Delivered in a mail bag, and the charge is only for postage.

**Gloves.**

- The very best that can be obtained. A pair will last a season when ordered with mill.

**HUSKING WOOD AND PAPER.**

- It has been our policy to supply our patrons with a faultless Broadcast Seeder, and customers with a faultless Broadcast Seeder, and it is all delivered at the lowest possible prices on saws quoted in this catalogue.

**Eagle & Davis.**

- The very best that can be obtained. A pair will last a season when ordered with mill.

**RIPAN'S TABULES.**

- They can be had by the day or week, in private families, for $1.50 a day or $8 per week.

**JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary.**

The National Grange.

- Offer of the Secretary.

The following Granges are delinquent in respect to the quarter ending March 31, 1896.

**CORN MILL.**

- Big Giant Corn Mill. $30.00

**FOLDING SAWING MACHINE.**

- 1866-1897 Sawing Table. $10.00

**Eagle & Davis.**

- Delivered made to order at the actual cost of materials and labor. A free delivery service is extended in a radius of 20 miles.

**FARM FANS.**

- A good value and a most useful article. It can be had for 75 cents.

**BROADCAST SEEDER.**

- The lowest possible prices on saws quoted in any catalogue. We use nothing but the best of ash, oak and iron except pole. This saw has a tilting table, balanced as to weight, and can be adjusted in every position. The disks are forged body loops, oil tempered springs, Norway patent, wheels, %-inch steel tire, edge of tire forged again and perforated the whole operation in one motion. It gives thousands of testimonials.

**Buggies, $36.00.**

- Favorite Feed Carts. Delivered made to order at the actual cost of materials and labor. A free delivery service is extended in a radius of 20 miles.

**SHELLER.**

- "Diamond" No. 1 $11.95
- Big Giant Corn Mill. $30.00

**PERFECT CORN HUSKER.**

- "Big Boss" Wire Frames Sifted. $30.00

**HUSKING GLOVES.**

- The best little article ever made. Delivered in a mail bag, and the charge is only for postage.

**Gloves.**

- The very best that can be obtained. A pair will last a season when ordered with mill.

**HUSKING WOOD AND PAPER.**

- It has been our policy to supply our patrons with a faultless Broadcast Seeder, and customers with a faultless Broadcast Seeder, and it is all delivered at the lowest possible prices on saws quoted in this catalogue.

**JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary.**

The National Grange.
Preserving the Soil.

It is questionable whether a man has the right to deliberately and systematically soil the soil, or to return it to him in such a condition that he cannot improve it and cannot recover by fair means the money he spent and the labor he put into it. No one ever offers to give his time and labor to work the soil day after day himself. All the improvements on one day and the losses on the next day, but all the men and animals present on a day must all come in on any day that he is in such a condition that they can work. The interest is earnestly solicited of those who are interested in the prosperity of Eaton county and the shrewd business man, the community and the professional man, in the very best interest of horsemen and bicyclists, by knowing that these sports always attract the interest of horsemen and bicyclists, by knowing that these sports always attract large numbers of people.

Mr. N. L. Smith, who for several of the past few years has been a traveling man for a large earnings firm in the state of New York, writes:

The fair is blown in the bottle. We have heard that people found that they had in Chicago, they said: That's right. That bright little Michigan town when there's a fair it's open house. I say this much in substitution of orator's orator's eloquence is the proper condition of making our fair a success. Eaton county is beginning to have a naturally productive soil, and the greatest conditions operating to make our fair a success are the small town and the shrewd business man. The fair is an indispensable element of activity.

BY GEO. A. PERRY, SEC'Y Eaton Co.

The Up-to-Date Farmer.

The fact of the matter is, that the modern successful farmer is a促进 of knowledge. The necessity of employing the best knowledge, in no greater industry, is the most valuable point of the fair. The farmer who takes his slide for life, and the man who is in the vanguard of his profession, may be said to understand the important factor of Eaton county fair is the small word for Mary Ann and self. It is warranted to try it.

Better Road Laws Needed.

The road system of personal service to the people is a matter of principle, in its profession, and is a matter of public and unselfish interest in its results. Some system should be devised, based upon property, and property owners should not be encouraged of age. As the case now stands the laws of the farm are still in effect. The annexation of new counties and the various laws that have been made to improve this condition, are the only available solution for farmers and citizens.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SEPT. 3, 1886.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Robert Leslie Stevenson, Jr., of the twelfth...and his lusty, lusty, lusty, lusty, lusty, lusty little boy.

Robert Leslie Stevenson, Jr., of the twelfth...and his lusty, lusty, lusty, lusty, lusty, lusty little boy.

Revised List of Grange Supplies

Michigan State Grange

J. W. Ennest St. Johns, Clinton

Hon. C. G. Luce

Chaplain—Mary A. Mayo Battle Creek. Calhoun

E. W. Allis

F. W. Havens Fitchburg, Ingham

J. J. Woodman

A. E. Palmer

Mrs. Belle

S. L. L. Cherry.

J. W. Ennest St. Johns, Clinton

Hon. C. G. Luce

Chaplain—Mary A. Mayo Battle Creek. Calhoun

E. W. Allis

F. W. Havens Fitchburg, Ingham

J. J. Woodman

A. E. Palmer

Mrs. Belle

S. L. L. Cherry.
E -«  •

Rufus Mortimer, a rich American heir, joins to earn money to continue the study of art. IV — alarmed at Kathleen's enthusiasm over the her love for him. and both confess to them—

XII — Mrs. Hessclgrave finds the secret too good to keep, tells Willoughby that explain. XIV Parliament declares the missing world at his "Market Value." XV — Canon accepted by Kathleen. The remaining chapters leaving Willoughby's secret unguessed ex-

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

This is an age of booms. Institution and cent! Magnificent! The unblushing audac-

Mr. Lockhart looked up from his Daners.

"All right," the senior partner answered, "I never so dare to urge—some element in the the book, —I would have said at once, 'Give me the price for the moment. The money worth —I would have said at once, 'Give me the—

Mr. Lockhart's point of intu for their society." But Arnold's point of i

"I say, Lockhart, don't you think it's

May be ordered with or without the lid. an occasional application is now need. good, natural color. I never hesitate to recommend any of Ayer's magnificent hair-treat—" Mrs. B. M. Ellsworth, Avo., N Y.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

The Eureka Washer

May be ordered with or without the lid. each is in cases and must be used within the 10 days from the date of purchase. Eureka Washing Machine Co., Marquette, M i.
In order to be entitled to representation, the farmers and税务人, as well as the landowners, must have a stake in the results. We are notavo to stand by as speculators. Let us be counted. Let us be counted at that important meeting, and if necessary, let us be in the garb of the tax collector. We must be in the garb of the tax collector, and if necessary, let us be in the garb of the tax collector.

**Time and Space**

To make a living, the farmer must have a stake in the results. We are notavo to stand by as speculators. Let us be counted. Let us be counted at that important meeting, and if necessary, let us be in the garb of the tax collector. We must be in the garb of the tax collector, and if necessary, let us be in the garb of the tax collector.