



ADDRESS OF WORTHY MASTER LUCE

Delivered before the Michigan State Grange, December 13, 1881.

Worthy Patrons and Members of the State Grange:

In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution of the Michigan State Grange, we again assemble to counsel with each other in regard to the best method of building up our Order and extending its usefulness.

These reunions or annual gatherings are looked forward to by those who have experienced their pleasure and profit with bright anticipations, that in the years past have not been disappointed.

The year now drawing to a close has been an eventful one in the history of our State and nation. The winter was one of unexampled severity.

Then, again, a portion of our State was literally consumed by fire. More than two large counties were visited early in September by this destroying element, and in a few short hours millions of property were destroyed.

And still again, for weeks and months we, in common with the whole civilized world, were to some extent paralyzed with grief and astonishment by an event which for wickedness and monstrosity has no parallel in the annals of the world.

With this one suggestion, in my opinion, provisions ought to be made for the appointment of a Deputy to follow up the Lecturer and husband the result of the work done by the public meeting.

The body met in its fifteenth annual session in the city of Washington on Wednesday the 16th of November. Twenty-eight States were represented. The death of Bro. Smith, Master of the Georgia State Grange, and the sickness of Bro. Jones, Master of the Indiana State Grange, prevented the representation of these two States.

Transportation, patent rights, and patent right laws, the Agricultural Department, experimental farms, and the education of the great army of American agriculturists are questions which effect alike the interest of the farmers of the north, south, east, and west.

Our Constitution authorizes the elect of Past Masters where representation has been reduced. The ratification of this amendment is necessary to place States that have not so reduced upon an equal footing.

The most rigid economy was practiced and enforced at the late session by the members. If annual sessions are maintained this is an absolute necessity. It affords me pleasure to say that the members met this view of the case with a generous willingness.

Another change that demands careful consideration is facilities for the admission of the daughters as well as the sons to the full benefits of this College. Man, where not surrounded by the elevating and refining influences of woman, has tended toward carelessness, if not barbarism, in all ages of the world.

Education is the key to success. The American farmer should know as much, yea more than men engaged in other pursuits.

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ed must be regarded as a prosperous one. Both the years 1880 and 1881 exhibit increased receipts over previous years. This is a gratifying indication that we have passed the shoals and are sailing in smoother seas.

For the last six months we have labored under some embarrassment in prosecuting the work. The Order in this State is under lasting obligations to its Worthy Lecturer. For the six years and more he has held this position he has labored with untiring zeal and with earnest devotion to its interests.

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sibly away beyond. If these lessons, why not lessons in agriculture that may be of importance to them in after years? The education of those engaged in this great productive interest is important in connection with the financial interests of the country, for upon it, all others rely for support and prosperity.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

For some years this College and the Grange have been maintaining harmonious relations toward each other. We have each been laboring in our respective spheres for one common object. The College is doing its part by educating ambitious young men for advanced positions on the farm.

For long years it seemed to me that our greatest need in this line of education was an experimental farm, where the most skillful workmen to be found in the round world should be employed to conduct experiments for the benefit of all the farmers in the land.

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THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

For years the intelligent, progressive farmers of the country have earnestly desired that it should be advanced in its scope and influence to such position as the importance and welfare of agriculture demands.

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find no favor with us. While it is not within the scope of this communication to present reasons for this view, yet we may say that the man peculiarly adapted to preside over and care for an agricultural department might not be so well qualified to look after railroads, mining, and manufacturing.

LEGISLATION.

both State and National. In common with all of our fellow citizens, we have a deep interest in the laws which govern us, and protect our rights and interests, and define our relations to each other.

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no possible means of knowing it. Articles are placed on the market by established dealers, we purchase, paying full price, without the remotest idea that we are trespassing upon the rights of a soul on earth.

And, again, two patents are issued for the same thing. The first exhibits his patent under the seal of this great government. Now, the poor, deluded purchaser thinks, I am safe. But another party holds the other patent issued by the same great power, and he also sells.

Now, what we demand is, protection in all cases for the innocent purchasers. Where patents are issued infringing upon others of a prior date, the government, and it alone, should be responsible to the aggrieved party.

These demands for changes in our patent laws are so just and reasonable, so in accordance with our civilization, that it would seem to be only necessary to call the attention of members of Congress to them, to insure their amendment.

In connection with this patent-right question, your attention is earnestly invited to the consideration of the preamble and resolutions adopted by this body at its last annual session.

BUSINESS CO-OPERATION.

There has been no material change in the business facilities of the Order in the past year. All are believed to be working in harmony and with a good degree of satisfaction to the member.

All of us were shocked, a few weeks ago, by the sad news that our brother and co-laborer, L. E. Taylor, was dead. Stricken down in the prime of early manhood, his death is a great loss, not only to his family and immediate friends, but to us all.

When we consider that the National Grange, lives and exists for the good of the Subordinate Grange, we do not wonder that so much of the time and thought of all of these bodies is devoted to the subject of dormant Granges.

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the devoted friend, not only of our Order, but of the farmers everywhere. Each member, we trust, will regard himself or herself as the special and authorized agent to increase its circulation.

IN CONCLUSION.

The farmers of the land, like those engaged in other pursuits, must guard their own interests. If we do not take care of the home, the farm, and the products of the farm, it is idle to expect others to do it for us.

Singly and alone we are too feeble to accomplish all of this. In the ages and ages of the past, the tillers of the soil have not had what the history of the world has proved to be a necessary organization.

A careful survey of the field convinces me that in all that gives strength we are never stronger in this State than now. We are strong in our unity, strong in hope and purpose.

C. G. LUCE.

Communications.

Labor and Farming.

[Read at the August meeting of Hillsdale Pomona Grange by Bro. G. N. Mead.]

The world is full of error. It travels fast and far. It is at war with progress. It seeks to insinuate itself under the garb of truth in every experiment, and into all our operations.

The last half century has been more faithful in the practical applications of principles for the betterment of the human race than any previous fifty years of which we have any record.

Thus, to take a complete and striking example: Through observational science we may discover a soil more or less fertile all the world over;

The people of this age have the means of enjoying more comforts than they did fifty years ago, but that they do not in many instances is because they fail to see what is practical and how to adopt it.

Only here, where the sun of freedom lights up the halls of learning and the chambers of legislation with its heavenly splendor, has labor risen to the true dignity of citizenship and become a power in the State, which it supports and enriches.

But now the scene is changed. Discovery, no longer the servant of superstition, has explored the deepest recesses of nature and solved some of its profoundest mysteries.

THE shoddy men killed the worsted trade of this country, or badly crippled it. Ditto the cheap goods. What next? The very wool interest itself groans under the weight of shoddy which it has to carry.

around the feet of labor. Society, led by science and the arts, attended by wealth and fashion, every day makes larger demands upon its members and requires a different life from that our fathers led.

You see now the reason and necessity for the education of labor. You see now that with whatever degree of success our ancestors drew their support from the soil, we even by the practice of the same prudence and economy can arrive at no such results.

Many farmers think it entirely sufficient to study Nature and copy her progress. These men hold fast to the traditions of their fathers and rejoice in following a system that is independent of science and the arts, but they forget Nature never raised a "Flying Childers," a "Flora Temple," nor a "Dexter."

As an organization, if we hope to retain our prestige and keep pace with the advanced civilization of the age, it must be done through the efforts of agriculturists and agricultural associations, where the best men shall be drawn together for discussion and where the experience of its best farmers shall be exchanged—men who can warm with honest enthusiasm concerning our farms.

The defects which are left in nature and the abundance of supplies which it furnishes, are two features in which we can distinctly trace the workings of that Divine wisdom which has adapted this earth to be the abode of man.

Such is the fertility of the earth and the benignity of the climate in some portions of the world that abundance of food for man and beast grows almost spontaneously, but the inhabitants of those regions do not advance beyond the rudiments of civilization.

I know of no branch of human industry that is better adapted to the proper development of all our powers than farming if it be rightly engaged in. The applications of the principles and discoveries of science to farming is one of the grandest progressive features of the age.

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Patrons' Aid Society.

As I understand it, this is intended to be a benevolent and charitable association, but that it may be an aid to the worthy and not pervert the money put into it, I think that its policies should have incorporated into them a clause forbidding all the insured from using alcoholics as a beverage under a penalty of forfeiture of policy, assessments and membership in the society.

Further, the applicant for membership in the P. A. S. should be required to sign a pledge to read about as follows: "In signing this application for a membership in the Patrons' Aid Society I further promise that if I am admitted as a member of this Society, that I will not use as a beverage any spirituous, fermented, or distilled liquors so long as I may be a member of this association."

In many cases of death, and in not a few of total disability, there are two causes, or sets of causes, which may be divided into remote and immediate causes of death or disability. Two illustrations may serve to fix this idea clearly in the minds of the reader.

Such cases as these are occurring every day, and to an alarming extent to some persons and business interests. No business is suffering from these causes as is life insurance. Stock companies suffer much, and some thoughtful men engaged in this business fear the ruin of great companies by evils from the social glass.

"Inebriety is one of the most serious perils which threaten Life Insurance companies. There is no disorder about which there is so much confusion and difference of opinion. Agents may honestly think inebriety of little importance in the question of health or longevity.

The kind and class of insurance here talked about is not the same as that of the Patrons' Aid Society, but the same elements are in it and will work the same injustice. There is no exclusion of moderate drinkers from our Order and nothing to exclude them from this society, and a large percentage of the moderate or temperate drinkers of to-day will be drunkards in ten or twenty years.

Patrons, think of this while we get space for more in these columns. MILTON CHASE, Lecturer of No. 364.

THE new class at the Kansas Agricultural College has swelled the total attendance to 256 students. READ our Prospectus for 1882, found on our fourth page.

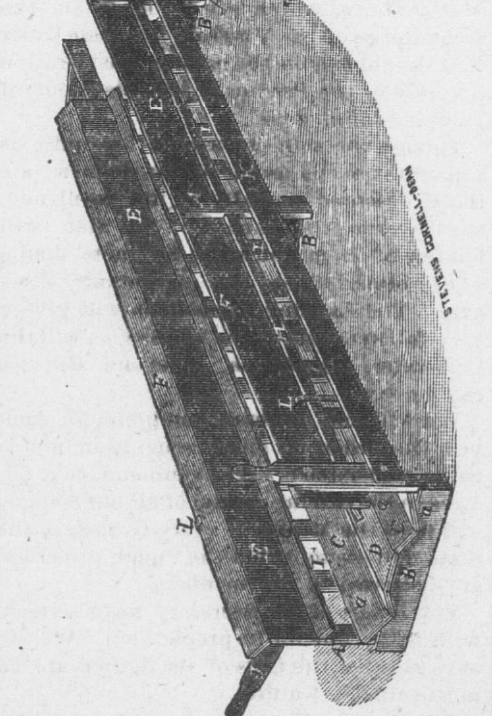
AMERICAN MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

Is recognized by the leading parliamentarians of the land as the most complete, concise and systematic work on the modern practice. Every citizen of this republic should have a copy.

German Horse and Cow Powders. This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents.

GRAPE VINES. PRENTISS. All Leading Varieties in large supply. Warranted true to name. Prices low. Also, the celebrated NEW WHITE GRAPE.

F. A. NORTH'S FEED RACKS.



My invention, patented May 10, 1881, relates to a rack of peculiar construction designed for the purpose of feeding sheep and other animals, the structure to an equal distribution of the feed, to the protection of the attendant from the animals, and to the points of cheapness, durability, and facility of operation.

For further information, address: F. A. NORTH, Inventor, Ionia, Ionia Co., Mich. P. O. Box 555. 1/16/81

HEADQUARTERS FOR LAND PLASTER. DAY & TAYLOR, Grandville, Mich. Are prepared to furnish LAND PLASTER, fresh ground, at contract prices, made with the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

Alabastine. Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, as it is not held on the wall with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone Cement that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES. Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. Includes items like Porcelain Ballot Marbles, Blank Books, Receipt Books, etc.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE - MAY 9, 1880. WESTWARD and EASTWARD schedules.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) GOING SOUTH and GOING NORTH schedules.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Corrected Time-Table - July 31, 1881. WESTWARD and EASTWARD schedules.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. EASTWARD schedule. Includes stations like Chicago, Valparaiso, South Bend, etc.

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - DECEMBER 15.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

THE VISITOR FOR 1882-SPECIAL OFFER.

To ten new subscribers for three months we will send the VISITOR for...

PROSPECTUS.

With the present number Volume 7 of the VISITOR closes, and we are able again to announce a financial success as to the result of the yearly enlargement.

Our readers will bear us out in the assertion that it has not been pushed to its present position. It has been very modest in the use of trumpets to sound its praises and what blowing it has received has not been through its own horn.

Its subscribers have not been seduced into a perusal of its pages through the offer of gifts accompanying it, and we feel confident that its future readers will be its friends-won for its peculiar worth, and retained because of the firm stand it shall continue to take on all questions pertaining to the interests of farmers.

The anomalous feature in its circulation—so different from the organs of other Orders—the high esteem in which it is held by persons outside the Gate, is a proof of its value in the molding of such a sentiment as shall make itself felt in the near future, and commends it to the judgment of thoughtful farmers everywhere.

Its voice of reproof against all abuses and short-comings of bad men and unwise legislation; its continued warfare against patent right swindlers and their claims: its fresh and progressive AGRICULTURAL COLUMN, and its general sentiment of watchful care over the interests of farmers, will continue to be attractive features in its pages, and will win for it in the future, as it has in the past, many new friends.

With this foreshadowing of plans for the future, we shall still rely on the personal efforts of its friends for such an increase of its circulation as shall be commensurate with its value. We shall not be satisfied with less than 10,000 subscribers at the end of the coming year. Reader, this is intended for you! Work!!

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

With this number of the VISITOR more than 2,000 subscribers will have received their last copy for which they have paid. And while we are confident that nearly every one intends to renew, we know that many will not give their intention practical effect by at once remitting the amount necessary to insure its continued semi-monthly visits without a reminder.

The friends of the VISITOR should be on the alert for the next few weeks. Old subscribers should all be invited to renew, and farmers and others outside the gate should be made acquainted with the VISITOR and induced to subscribe, if but for a few months. Shall this work be done?

NINTH SESSION OF THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

The State Grange was called to order by Worthy Master Luce, at 10:30 A. M., with nearly every officer and member in his seat.

After the regular opening a Committee on Credentials of six was appointed. The roll of members was called by counties, credentials handed in and the committee retired.

During the absence of the committee a general social time was had. There was a very fair showing of new members and of visitors, who visit Lansing and the new Capitol and a State Grange for the first time. The cordial greetings of many brothers and sisters who are not voting members but who will annually indulge in the social and intellectual feasts of the occasion, were frequent, and a noticeable feature of these meetings. This body has come together for work.

After dinner, at the usual hour of meeting, the Grange was called to order, and the Worthy Overseer called to the chair to preside, while Master Luce made up his eighteen standing committees. This is a work requiring an intuitive knowledge of men, to be successfully performed. If the right men and women are not in the right place, the work of the session must prove largely a failure. Great care and judgment is required in selecting chairmen who are adapted to the special work assigned them.

Though the subjects treated are quite as important to the people of the State as are those presented biennially by his excellency, the Governor, the papers of the State will but few of them find space for more than a brief notice. There are exceptions, however. The Lansing Republican will give a very full synopsis of the address, as will the Coldwater Republican. Beyond this we cannot say.

We will not, however, complain, for each year the Order has more recognition, and is better understood. We commend this address to the careful perusal of all our readers, and hope the Master of every Grange in the State will see to it that the topics presented are discussed by the members.

The report of the Secretary was also read, with little time for its preparation. We can only say that the facts of its figures are its most valuable features.

The Worthy Chaplain, Lecturer, and Assistant Steward made their reports under the call of reports of State officers. We have not time to make reference to these papers. Can only add they were good.

The work of the session at the close of the first day is well advanced, and the outlook for the week is exceedingly flattering.

DRIVEN WELL MATTER.

As will be remembered, the 15th inst. is the date of hearing argument by Judge Withey of the United States District court, at Grand Rapids, on the application of an agent of N. W. Green for an injunction. At the time of going to press nothing more is known of the future of this business than was reported in the VISITOR of Dec. 1, except that we have collected additional evidence of previous use; have received more pledges to the defense fund from Granges of the State, and more money from those outside the Order, to maintain the defense decided upon by the Executive Committee of the State Grange. Reference to our report is invited for information in regard to pledges received, and collections already made.

The necessity for all Secretaries making their quarterly reports before the installation of their successors in office, will be apparent to every one who gives the matter a minute's thought. We suggest that Masters give this matter a little attention, and know that all the reports for the year have been made to our office.

Mr. Editor.—I painted my house this last summer. My painter says that I saved one-half in buying my paint, and he is sure it will stay on four times as long as any in this neighborhood, for the paint on the other houses begins to cleave off in three or four years. The paint I have spreads easy, and has a beautiful gloss. I used the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint, manufactured by the Patrons' Paint Works, of New York.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Worthy Master and Fellow Patrons:

The various official duties which I have undertaken to discharge have so taxed my time in the last few weeks that almost before I was aware, the opening day of the ninth session of the Michigan State Grange was just before me, and no preparation made for an annual report to present to this body, as has been our custom.

After reading the proof sheet of the very able address of the Worthy Master, we concluded before undertaking a work which we had so little time to execute to consult the By-Laws of the State Grange that we might know exactly what was our official duty in the premises. Our search disclosed no requirement of a report to this body.

Recognizing, however, the binding force of the law of usage, we yield obedience to its requirements, and will briefly refer to the business interests of the Order committed to our care by the State Grange and its Executive Committee.

The receipts of the Secretary's office for the fiscal year ending November 30, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes For Fees and Dues from Subordinate Granges, For Organizing Grange by Special Deputy, For State Dimes and Dues from Unaffiliated Patrons, For Sale of Supplies, For Subscription to GRANGE VISITOR, For Visorons sold, For Advertising bills collected, For Interest on Surplus State Grange Funds, Total Receipts.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes THE DISBURSMENTS WERE: For bills of State Grange, session of 1880, For bills of Ex. Committee, For Salary of Master and expenses, For Salary of Treasurer, For bills of Secretary, including clerk hire and all payments for editorial service, For bills of State Lecturers, For bills, Special Lecturers, For traveling and hotel expenses of Secretary for year, For telegraphing, For office postage, For office stationery, For State Grange printing, For office rent, For express, For bills on account of supplies, For dues to National Grange, For publication of VISITOR, For postage on VISORON, For freight and drayage, For wrapping paper, For type and fixtures for mailing VISORON, Total disbursements.

This with the balance on hand as reported on settlement, Dec. 1, 1880, of...

Showing a total in treasury of...

It has been our custom to annually give the financial standing of the VISORON in its relation to the State Grange treasury. For the fiscal year 1881, it is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Receipts on subscription, For papers sold, For advertising, Total Receipts, Paid for publication, Postage, Freight and drayage, Wrapping paper, Total cost, Leaving a credit balance of...

We call attention to the item of \$174.55 for type and fixtures for mailing the VISORON. The increasing circulation of the paper made it necessary to provide for more rapid mailing, and as the paper long since ceased to be an experiment, but like the Grange itself, is an established fact, this permanent investment had come to be a necessity.

We refer to this little balance with the more satisfaction as it was hardly expected by the committee, that with the increased cost of its third enlargement on the first of January last, it would be able to pay its way, but we find that its receipts on subscription have been thirty per cent greater than in 1880. We will not say that with each enlargement it has improved in quality, but with each enlargement it has found new friends, until now it must have more than ten thousand regular readers. It has some able and valuable correspondents, who are earnestly striving to benefit the Order and their fellow-men, and for this labor of love are entitled to the gratitude of their fellow-patrons. Working with them and for all, the VISORON has earned some little reputation for its independence, and while it remains under its present management, we trust our friends need no assurance that whatever characteristic traits it has established will be maintained.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee at Lansing in October we were instructed to issue a circular in their behalf in relation to the demands of one N. W. Green upon the users of driven wells for a payment of royalty; we were directed to print the circular in the VISORON, and also send a copy to each newspaper in the State with a request for publication. The committee by this circular invited the Subordinate Granges of the State to pledge such amounts as they were severally able, to a Defense Fund, to be used in testing in the courts, the validity of the patent under which Mr. Green claims the right to collect a royalty from all users of driven

wells. This invitation to contribute to a defense fund extended to all others interested in these wells.

The committee also made us the custodian of these Grange pledges, and of the money contributions received from all sources.

This invitation has been responded to at this date by 61 Granges, pledging \$793.00 to the fund. In a number of places, farmers and others, not always members of our Order, have called meetings, organized by the election of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and made payment of \$1.00 each, the amount recommended by the committee as an individual contribution to the fund. At these meetings committees have generally been appointed to canvass by school districts and collect money for this defense; and, so far as we have heard, these collections have always been placed to the credit of this defense fund. From these sources and from individual contributors, we have received to date \$620.00; and from correspondence we learn that in several places money has been collected which has not been forwarded, the collectors still making additions as they are able.

From this showing, it would seem that those outside the Order—interested in common with Patrons in this defense, and largely exceeding them in number—are not contributing their fair proportion of material aid to conduct this defense. We do not say this as reflecting on their liberality or fairness, but rather to show the value and efficiency of organization.

Only the timid are apprehensive of danger until it is near. In places where the agents of Mr. Green have served notices demanding royalty, the owners of driven wells are not only willing, but anxious, to contribute to this fund and take their chances with us in the result of this contest. In many other places the owners of driven wells seem to feel little apprehension of a danger that to them seems remote.

This attempt to collect money from thousands of innocent parties, which is made possible, and often successful by the patent laws which have alike disgraced our statutes and our boasted civilization for scores of years, can only be resisted successfully by organization.

Organization for defense is wise, but organization for defense alone, is but shortsighted wisdom, unworthy an intelligent enterprising people.

The attention of Congress has been repeatedly called to these unjust laws, by petitions emanating from our Order and numerous signed by all classes of citizens, representing men of all shades of politics, but so far to no practical purpose.

The many cannot afford to keep up a defensive war against this class of legalized robbers. If no relief is afforded by Congress in answer to our petitions, then through organization the people must look to their own protection by giving their suffrages only to representatives who will regard these demands for protection.

Our demands are reasonable, and must no longer be ignored. Patents are issued by hundreds, and we must find such legislation as will protect all innocent parties.

We ask that the vocation of robbers protected by law, shall no longer be upheld by the men who solicit our votes and rely upon us for the places they occupy.

A detailed statement of what has already been done will be made to this State Grange by Bro. Platt.

Since we commenced writing our report we received from Washington, under a congressional frank, the following resolution, introduced by Senator Ferry on the 5th inst., and ordered printed:

Resolved, That the committee on patents hereby is instructed to consider and report, by bill or otherwise, such proposed legislation as shall effectually protect all innocent purchasers and users of any device, invention or article, patented under the laws of the United States, from payment of, or obligation to pay, any royalty for such purchase or use of any patented article abandoned to public or general use by the inventor or patentee thereof, or from the payment of any royalty for such purchase or use of any patented article whatever, unless claim therefor shall formally be made or presented by the inventor or patentee to the purchaser or user of the same within two years after such purchase or first use of the device or article so claimed to have been duly patented.

This is a step in the right direction, and on its face indicates that the world moves. This is but half a loaf, where simple justice demands that we should have a whole one. Why expose for two years the users of a patented article to a demand for royalty from the "inventor or patentee" or threatening agent, when so large a part of things for sale in every store and shop in the country are covered by patent, and the purchaser has no means of knowing and cannot know when purchasing, whether he is infringing or not?

The manufacturer alone should be held liable to the "inventor or patentee." He invests his money in the business, and before doing so should secure the right or suffer the penalty.

A resolution adopted by the State Grange at its last session required me to send printed circulars to the Secretary of each Subordinate Grange in the State, asking them to send to me the names of all persons within the territorial jurisdiction

of his Grange, who have been called upon to pay a royalty for the use of any patented article, after the same was in use by such person; the name, the article used, its value and the amount demanded as a royalty; and, if settled, the amount paid; or, if litigated, the amount of judgment and cost recovered; that the information thus obtained be compiled in convenient form for reference, and forwarded to our several Senators and members of Congress, that they may show to the law-making powers of the nation the abuses that are practiced under the present law.

In compliance with this resolution, I issued a circular of inquiry, and have received for answer substantially as follows. S. L. Bentley of Eaton Rapids reported that on the Birdsall clover huller the following persons in that vicinity paid royalty on a huller valued at \$450:

W. S. Smith, W. H. Ford, J. Horner, Delos Smith and James Borabeck. The fee demanded and paid being \$100 by each.

On circular saw guide, valued at \$50, \$50 was demanded of R. Perrin, and \$45 was paid. From H. Griffith and J. M. Allyn the same amount was demanded and the same paid. From Fred Spicer \$50 was demanded and the case litigated, and a judgment of \$91.50 rendered with costs.

For circular saw dogs with attachments, valued at \$75, from Fred Spicer \$50 was demanded and \$40 paid. The same demand was made of J. M. Allyn and H. Griffith for the same device, and same payment made.

W. A. Luman of Elsie writes that on a Glen & Hall clover thresher, valued at \$260 when new, nine years after purchase a royalty of \$125 was demanded, which, with the expense of 200 miles travel and attorney fee, he paid. He also reports that from W. A. Davidson for a Wooster huller valued at \$280, a royalty of \$125 was demanded and judgment obtained.

Geo. Davidson had the same experience. J. Buesenger, A. E. Rockold, M. S. Hamilton and E. Thompson each paid the \$125 royalty demanded for using a Glen & Hall clover huller.

B. B. Davis of Fowlerville reports that from Oscar D. Weller, on a clover huller valued at \$400, a royalty of \$100 was demanded and paid. From J. R. Dait & Co., for use of head block valued at \$125, a royalty of \$100 was demanded. It remains unsettled.

David Connell reports that Jeremiah Ramsey of Monterey used a cider strainer made by himself, on which he paid a royalty to one J. D. Hampton of Detroit of \$20.

Henry Hawley of Burr Oak reports that from Wm. W. Teal for using several cider press racks, valued at \$12, that to his certain knowledge had been in use 30 years, one dollar for each of ten was paid as royalty to avoid litigation. A much larger sum was demanded.

J. M. Failing of Tekonsha got an old Birdsall huller in a trade, calling it worth \$100; never run it an hour; was sued for infringement, and refusing to pay the royalty of \$100 demanded, learned at a cost of \$417 that the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan knew more of the value of a patent than he did, and we came very near adding the disrespectful remark—less of equity.

Jacob Willett of Ingham county was made to pay a royalty of \$200 on the guide and arbor of a saw built five years before, and valued at \$75. Isaac S. P. Pound paid John C. Birdsall \$100 for infringement of patent on clover huller bought by him in 1871.

From Henry Kline of Nottawa \$100 royalty was demanded and paid on account of use of clover huller.

From Joseph Dean of Colon, for clover huller, a royalty of \$100 was demanded and \$50 paid.

The case of Mr. Dean was one of peculiar hardship. After using the machine long enough to earn \$40, his arm was caught in the machinery and he was crippled for life. Selling the machine afterwards, the purchaser was sued for royalty, and at the end of a suit found that his education in patent law had cost him \$500. In behalf of Mr. Birdsall or his agent it should not be forgotten that on account of the poverty and crippled condition of Mr. Dean his liability was discounted 50 per cent.

We have summarized the reports we have received, and only ask in conclusion, Shall owners and users of patented articles always remain the victims of these unrighteous patent laws that have so long protected by the aid of the courts a class of rascals who find this a safer way to get something for nothing than the plan adopted by the road agent of Colorado.

The last requirement of the resolution under which the report is made has not yet been attained to, but in connection with a general statement of such facts as we are gathering that relate to the demands for royalty on driven wells, will be so presented at an early day.

Our arrangements with railroad agents for reduced rates to Lansing for all those who desired to attend this session were made with less trouble than heretofore, and we trust will work satisfactorily.

The reports from Subordinate Granges have been made this year with quite as much promptness as at any time heretofore.

Some Secretaries have been tardy in their line of official duty, as may always be expected.

The membership has increased, and the



WHY.

BY FLORENCE LEISNERING.

Why sigh we for the future time,
Some bright day yet to come,
Till present joys are all forgot,
And life seems burdensome?

Why heed we not another's woes,
But dwell upon our own,
And think that sorrow such as ours
No other heart has known?

Why talk we of another's faults,
Remembering not our own?
Could we see ourselves as others do
We would not be so prone

Why are we given to discontent,
And mourning at our lot,
Deeming life's work so hard to do,
Its pleasures all forgot,

Hudson, Mich., Nov. 26, 1881.

Ladies' Department.

Change.

An essay prepared and read at the Union Grange, held at Cannonsburg, Mich., Oct. 29, 1881:

Change is continually taking place every where and in everything. Without it there would be no growth or progress. In some things it takes place so slowly as to be unnoticed, and in others so swiftly as to be seen by the most careless observer.

The human form is no less susceptible of change. There is a time in its existence when the skeleton is composed wholly of cartilage, which at the age of twenty years has become nearly all bone.

The destruction of the stomach by the use of strong drink, and the poison taken into the system by the use of tobacco, are other evils caused by intemperance, the avoidance of which would be one of the greatest blessings to humanity that could be given.

Paul says, "There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body," and so say I.

The spiritual body is the exact counterpart of the natural body, and permeates every part of it, and is formed by the emanations given off from it by the thoughts, appetites, and passions, and is just as much the subject of change.

Brothers and sisters, if you were building a house would you not select the best material, and employ the best workmen that you could, and do all in your power to make your house as near perfect as possible?

Be temperate in all things. The Grange has produced a great change for the farmer. It has elevated and educated all true working members.

This Union Grange has met with a change since its last meeting in this place in the loss from sight of members worthy and well qualified, always ready to do the work assigned them.

"They are not dead, those noble souls, But gone unto a world above;

God's ocean of immortal love, Immortal wisdom where the light And joy of happiness divine

Their forms may rest in earth's dark bed, Their minds repose awhile from care;

True, all must live, all must die, To be reborn in higher life;

Our noble countrymen, our brave Reformers, teachers, friends so true

Reply to Sister Waldo.

While looking over a pile of papers and carefully selecting the VISITORS to be put away for future reading, I came across the June number, containing Mrs. Waldo's very cutting rebuke to the grumbling sisters;

She says we are placed upon an equal footing with man. Here is an extract from Dr. Jackson's New Civilization, from the pen of a very learned and aged man, written not six months ago.

has done for woman in all ages of the world, in the matter of recognizing the existence of this grand faculty (liberty), this mighty force in them. Never a thing directly, only and always to help themselves.

He wrapped her round with his riches, And covered her up with his care.

But there came a day ere the sun of life had reached its meridian, when the strong protecting arm that was always ready to work for and shield her from all danger,

Listen, "Ex Granger," there is a mournful wail upon the breeze. "What is it?" did I hear you say? It is the dying groan of those large pants that were large enough to carry a grist in to mill.

His coat is of the Ulster cut, His hat is new and gay, His pants are fashion's latest style;

He will not work, oh no, not he, 'Tis far beneath his mien;

ter kind. She would bring all the moral force she wields in private into the support of the public or general good, and in time it would enhance and build up a better and purer government.

Yours for the right, AUNT HATTIE.

Fashion, and Who Follow it.

One can hardly pick up a paper nowadays but what the eye is greeted with some spicy article upon the absurdities of woman's fashions.

Are the women the only ones who bow at the shrine of fashion? No, indeed! The men have their fashions, and some of them are not only absurd but are very ridiculous.

Once upon a time the gentlemen wore a necktie that contained from one and a half to two yards of silk, and when tastefully arranged in a large bow knot it carried conviction to the public mind that the bearer had spent his "bottom dollar" for a necktie.

Mollie, I agree with you, let them sweep their own dooryards first, then help sweep ours. Men do admire fashionably dressed ladies, they will stand upon the street corners and criticize a lady's toilet, and the ladies know it, therefore they dress to please their fastidious tastes.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother LAFAYETTE E. TAYLOR, his family, society, business circles and the Grange, have lost an affectionate husband and a member who honored well all the positions of life.

Resolved, That his sudden demise, surprising and stunning every friend, and falling with crushing force upon his beloved wife, Sister Delia J. Taylor,

Resolved, Also that the sympathy of this Grange is hereby tendered the aged parents and relatives of our deceased brother in this hour of their sad affliction.

Resolved, That as a memento of our respect and sorrow the Charter of this Grange be draped in mourning for three months; also that the stand of the Overseer be appropriately draped and remain unoccupied for a like period;

Resolved, Further, that a copy hereof be entered at large upon the records of this Grange; also that a copy neatly engrossed and under seal be presented to our afflicted Sister Taylor; and that the Secretary be instructed to furnish copies of the same to the Agricultural World and GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

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To detect adulteration in ground coffee, place a few grains in a saucer and moisten them with a little cold water. Chicory will very soon become soft, while coffee will take a long time to soften.

In Memoriam.

In all ages and times there has ever been something inexplicable in death. To those who have often mourned, the past rises before them like a dream, until its very histories seem blending with these shadowy lines that so softly mark the boundaries of the undiscovered country.

Death! All that is born must die. We know that this is one of the never varying rules of life, and yet who is there that has ever been on familiar terms with death?

The soldier, accustomed by his trade to look upon mangled masses of destroyed humanity, may come to have a contempt for it, but even with him death never becomes a familiar thing.

Death, coming to all in its own time, we somehow expect to fade out at the end, surrounded by those who will long remember us when the days come and go, and we are not, for God has taken us. The line lying between the fullest life and the lifeless dust of the dead is an invisible thing.

Christianity teaches us that the dead do not die. Yea, more than this—there is not a people on the habitable globe and never has been, so far as history has shed its light, but who believe that in the hereafter there is something better than the toil and struggle, the turmoil, and oftentimes tribulations that beset us here.

And sympathy in men is God-like. Our sorrow can do nothing for those who have passed the shadowy line. Their calm, still faces, though wet with the tears of the warmest affection, give no sign.

For us who have gathered here, the present is more than usually a solemn hour. There is another vacant chair. Thrice within a twelve-month have we heard at the outer gate the alarm of that messenger whose pass-word is "death."

Worthy Master, on occasions like this words, as such, are of little account. They seem to have lost their usual meaning. And yet it is fitting and just that we should place on record our tribute to our departed brother. This is all that we can now do.

With such thoughts filling the minds of your committee, in addition to the foregoing, the following resolutions are submitted for the consideration of the Grange.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother LAFAYETTE E. TAYLOR, his family, society, business circles and the Grange, have lost an affectionate husband and a member who honored well all the positions of life.

Resolved, That his sudden demise, surprising and stunning every friend, and falling with crushing force upon his beloved wife, Sister Delia J. Taylor, entitles her to the fullest sympathy of every member of Wyoming Grange, and the same is hereby sincerely tendered.

Resolved, Also that the sympathy of this Grange is hereby tendered the aged parents and relatives of our deceased brother in this hour of their sad affliction.

Resolved, That as a memento of our respect and sorrow the Charter of this Grange be draped in mourning for three months; also that the stand of the Overseer be appropriately draped and remain unoccupied for a like period;

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VERONICA.

Test for Glucose.

The following is recommended as a test for glucose in sugar: Take a handful of the mixture and drop it into a glass of cold water; stir it a few minutes and you will note that the cane sugar is entirely dissolved, leaving the grape sugar undissolved at the bottom of the glass, in the form of a white, sticky substance, not at all unlike starch in looks, and quite bitter to the taste.



The Poultry Market.

The season for fattening and marketing poultry is now at hand, and perhaps a few words relative to the market and the proper way of supplying it may not be out of place.

The following from an exchange in regard to the preparation of poultry for the market contains many good suggestions:— Choice poultry always commands a ready market at good prices, while the "scallawag" stock is always a drug, and careful attention to feeding or preparing for market will invariably prove remunerative.

Be Familiar With the Fowls.

We call our fowls domestic. Are they so? Webster tells us that domestic is "tame, not wild"; consequently, if they are wild and ungovernable, roosting in trees, laying eggs in wild, inaccessible places, roaming at will, and only heeding our calls when forced to do so by scarcity of food or the severity of the weather, they are not, in the true sense, domestic.

If the news has not become mangled in being transmitted so far, New Zealand is entitled to the palm in the matter of yields of wheat and oats. It is said that these grains yield as high as 80 bushels per acre, and that a yield of 117 bushels per acre has been obtained in favorable localities.

THE KALAMAZOO

Business COLLEGE, AND Writing INSTITUTE,

Offers superior advantages to young Men and Women who wish to qualify for business. Send for Journal giving particulars.

W. F. PARSONS, Pres't.

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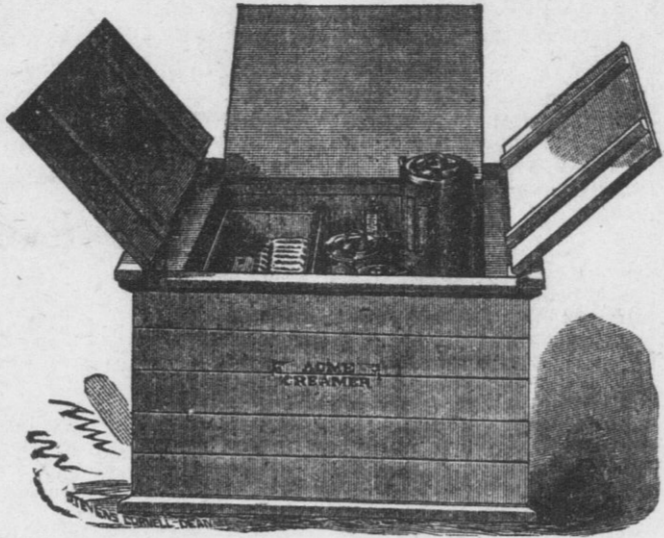
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MASTERS and SECRETARIES Please write under Seal, For CONFIDENTIAL Circulars.

ACME CREAMER & BUTTER COOLER

A combination that will produce an even grade of Butter, winter and summer. No Ice required. Saves two-thirds the labor. It will save its cost twice the first season.



MCCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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OUR LITTLE ONES THE NURSERY.

The Most Beautifully Illustrated Magazine for Little People in the World. Published in Boston and London. THE NURSERY has been a Household Treasure for 15 years. OUR LITTLE ONES has completed its first year, and is a triumphant success.

SEEDS!

ST. LAWRENCE SEED GARDENS. I will send free by mail for 50 cents in stamps or specie the following LIST OF SEEDS, Worth One Dollar and thirty-five Cents:— 1 oz. Blood Turnip Seed, Price, 10 cts.

W. W. VANSTON, Seed-Grower, Mallorytown P. O., Ontario, Canada.

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THE LEVER Is Independent, Non Sectarian, Aggressive. Its aim is to instruct its readers. It does not revel in the filthy details of vice. Subscription Price only \$1.50 per annum. SAMPLES FREE. Address, VANFLEET & NOLL, 266 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

GEORGE W. HILL,

80 Woodbridge St., West, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7, 1881.

DEAR SIR:—I have decided to make every Grange the following offer, which will give each family represented an opportunity of saving a considerable amount on their groceries, and at the same time will be little or no trouble to the Secretary to transact the business.

I will send to any Grange, upon receipt of order with SEAL, the articles named in subjoined list, and if goods are not lower in price than at home stores, and not in EVERY RESPECT perfectly satisfactory they may be returned at MY expense of freight BOTH WAYS.

My cases are made and arranged expressly for the purpose; goods cannot get damaged, or mixed; lids have hinges, and screwed down, the whole is a complete little GROCERY STORE; prices guaranteed two weeks. Don't be confined to the list if anything else is wanted, but I do want the case to go out complete. I am trying to solve the problem of how I can supply each Grange with their goods—especially Groceries—at the lowest prices, with the least expense to myself and least trouble to the Secretary, so that it will be to our mutual advantage. I think I have hit on the right plan, but may have to make some changes. If you ever expect to be benefited pecuniarily, accept my offer and try my plan long enough for me to get it into practical order.

ORDER NO. ONE.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including 12lbs. Best Jap. Tea in 2lb Pkgs., 45c; 24 " Best Rio Coffee in 4 " 16c; 6 " Gloss Starch 1 " 75c; 6 " Corn Starch 1 " 85c; 12 " Good Soap 1 " 6c; 12 " Baking Powder 2 " 20c; 12 " Cream Tartar, 2 " 25c; 6 " Ground Pepper 1 " 20c; 6 " Ground Ginger 1 " 25c; 3 " Nutmeg 1 " \$1.00.

Total, \$22.08. Empty cases to be returned very soon.

LAMP CHIMNEYS ARE PACKED SIX DOZEN IN A CASE.

Size "0"—smallest—40c per doz., or \$2.40 per case. "1"—medium—45c " " " \$2.70 " " "2"—large—60c " " " \$3.60 " "

Sold by the case only. 1 Bushel Baskets, \$2.00 per doz.

OYSTERS IN CANS AND BULK. ROGER'S PLATED WARE. SCALES OF ALL SIZES AND KINDS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

SALT. I will furnish Salt for stock and fertilizing purposes, IN BULK, on board cars at Bay City, at \$4.50 per ton, in car lots of 12 to 15 tons, which is equivalent to 63 cents per barrel.

Everything in the Line of Merchandise Purchased for Patrons.

Observe the following changes in Prices from my last List:

Table listing price changes for various goods: Syrup and Molasses, Raisins, Peanuts, Matches, Brooms, Fine-cut Tobacco, Smoking, Soap of all kinds, Best Family Crackers.

HUSBANDS OF SICKLY WIVES! MOTHERS OF DROOPING DAUGHTERS!

DR. R. PENGELLY'S "WOMAN'S FRIEND," IMPROVED! It is a SOVEREIGN REMEDY for

Those Complaints (they need no naming) peculiar to WOMEN, YOUNG or OLD, NOT A CURE-ALL, Claiming to annihilate Jaundice, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Gravel, and everything else which affects MEN EVEN MORE THAN WOMEN.

R. PENGELLY & CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH. (FORMERLY OF PLAINWELL.) Sold by Druggists generally and Lady Agents, Swift & Dods, and Farrand, Williams & Co., Detroit. Morrison, Plummer & Co., Chicago.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTRY SHOULD EXAMINE THE New Combined Spring Tooth Sulky Harrow CULTIVATOR AND SEEDER.



Manufactured by THE SCHAU & SCHUSTER SULKY HARROW AND SEEDER COMPANY, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

As a combined machine, it stands unrivalled in excellence, doing the work of a Harrow and Seed Sower most thoroughly and satisfactorily. It has taken high rank at once as ONE OF THE VERY BEST IMPLEMENTS FOR THE USES DESIGNED EVER INVENTED.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW! THE CHAMPION BARBED WIRE

Is Easily Seen, Most Effective, and Least Dangerous to Stock of any Barbed Wire known.



ORDER YOUR Barbed Wire, Dry Goods, Groceries, Sewing Machines, Scales, Seeds, Hardware, Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware, &c., &c.

In Fact, Everything You Want, of Your State Business Agency.

THOMAS MASON, Commission Merchant, 181 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

PATRONS STATE BUSINESS AGENT. N. B.—All goods bought on your order at WHOLE-SALE RATES on day of purchase. Terms strictly cash.

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The Bulletin is a large, beautifully illustrated, Monthly Magazine, published in New York City. It is devoted to the breeding and management of thoroughbred stock.

Good, Live, Interesting, Valuable Reading.

If you take any paper of the sort, you want the Bulletin. If you keep Poultry or pet stock of any kind, you want the Bulletin. It costs but a small sum,

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THE 5-TON WAGON SCALES.

ARE SOLD FOR \$60. All Iron and Steel. Sold on trial—freight paid by us—no money asked till tested and found satisfactory. All sizes manufactured.

JONES OF BINGHAMPTON, Binghampton, N. Y. Send for Circulars and further particulars.

PAW PAW, Mich., May 18th, 1878. JONES OF BINGHAMPTON: My Scales give entire satisfaction. I have subjected it to the most severe tests and find it not only correct in weighing large or small amounts, but perfectly reliable.

J. J. WOODMAN, 3 in-lyr. PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS, widows, parents or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensioners now entitled to an increase. Bounty yet due thousands. Soldiers and heirs of 1812 and Mexican wars entitled. Pensions and Land Warrants. I have unexcelled facilities for securing patents. This is one of the oldest and most responsible claim agencies in the U. S. Can refer to thousands of pensioners and clients. Send two stamps for laws, blanks and instructions. W. T. FITZGERALD, Pension and Patent Attorney, Lock Box 422, Washington, D. C. nov.1-3m.

PATENTS

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