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THE HOUSEHOLD--Supplement.

HOME IN THE WINTER-TIDE.

A cold, bleak light fills the Western sky,
The whistling winds run swift with the blast,
The setting sun spreads a sombre glow
Through the shadows gray that are gathering fast.

And Nature roars in her sullen mood,
And the leaves that 'round us scattered lay,
Remind us sadly of pleasures gone
And the idle delights of the summer's day.

It is then that swelling in the soul
An impulse clear and free we feel—
A gentle warmth, a kindly glow—
Life's tasks to do with a nobler zeal.

As the frost king smites old mother earth,
We hasten home in the eventide,
Content with the labors of the day,
Our thoughts are fixed on the bright fireside.

At that shrine of love so pure and warm,
Forgetting the cold and the gloom of the night,
In those sunny eyes and those prattling tongues,
This indeed is the season of true home's delight.

Life's picture in brighter hues seems drawn,
And plans for the future we eagerly lay,
Or in the glorious realm of books
With the bard and sage pass the hours away.

Oh, tell me not of the summer's joys,
Not alone with the joys of spring can I bide,
But give me the calm and joyous peace
Of our humble home in the winter-tide.

THAT ECONOMICAL QUESTION.

This question of economy is an interesting one to me. E. L. Nye asserts it to be "the right hand of every earthly good." That depends entirely upon the construction of the term; we should have to agree first upon a definition. Lexicographers make nice distinctions between economy, frugality and parsimony, yet those in whose mouths the word economy is heard oftenest, not infrequently try to make downright stinginess pass as justifiable economy. I might instance, right here, the case of a young man of my acquaintance who, though in receipt of a good salary, denies his wife and baby sufficient fuel and respectable clothing that he may put a certain sum in the bank weekly, and whose curtain lectures on the virtue of economy have turned a happy, bright-faced bride, into a timid, sad-eyed, dispirited wife of but two years' standing. I candidly believe there have been as many lives wrecked by false notions of economy, as by the over-indulgence we call extravagance. True economy consists less in a saving of candle-ends, than in making the most of what we have—the using our possessions in such a way as to get the most good

from them; and this not a selfish good alone, for ourselves only, but also taking into the account the rights and privileges of others. But to most, the word means self-sacrifice and self-denial; the going without every coveted enjoyment and indulgence. Pleasures are curtailed for the sake of "saving," and the word serves as an excuse for doing without all that brightens and beautifies life, till one feels the truth of the Persian proverb: "To ever sacrifice our desires instead of gratifying them is like cutting off the feet to save the shoes."

E. L. Nye, in her letter of Jan. 15th, remarks upon the better use of fortune made by Peter Cooper, in the endowment of Cooper Institute, than by Vanderbilt in building a palace for his personal use, and spending thousands in entertaining his friends for a single evening. Very true. Peter Cooper did a noble deed in founding the Institute which bears his name. There the struggling student is helped to the instruction he needs; there the designer's hand learns its cunning, and the artist is furnished the models he must have. But these students, when their education is finished, must find a use for it, or it is valueless as a meal of support. And a very large share of the talent which Cooper Institute develops and educates, finds its opportunity in what we call the extravagances of the rich. Permit me to emphasize this point. Cooper Institute's educational work ministers largely to what are, in an economical view, the superfluities, non-essentials, of life. Economy can get on without pictures, music, statuary, the quaint and beautiful designs of buildings, draperies, paper-hangings, carpets, jewelry, the artistic fancies which add to the value of the manufactures. Madame's hand-embroidered, seed-pearl strewn robe passed through hundreds of hands during its transition from the silkworm's cocoon to its perfection of dainty loveliness, and every pair of hands earned something toward a livelihood as it passed along. Suppose we were able to suppress the alleged extravagances of the rich, and put everybody on a "calico and calfskin level;" the outcome would be the destruction of great industries, and the taking employment, which means life itself, from millions of working men and women.

The cost of Vanderbilt's ball, which seems a synonym of exaggerated extravagance, was a mere bagatelle compared to the amount of his wealth. Relatively

speaking, dozens of citizens of Michigan have given more truly extravagant entertainments this very winter, without censure. Economy and extravagance are and must ever be, relative terms. Extravagance is a word quite as much perverted and distorted in its meaning as economy. It is taken to mean any expenditure not absolutely necessary, instead of only another name for wastefulness. And that extravagance always exchanges money for that which is harmful or debasing, seems to me most decidedly incorrect, even under the "dictionary definition" instead of the popular one. There are those who are born to "pie for breakfast," with no question as to extravagance, standing or display; it is simply that Fortune's cupboard always holds a "pie" for them.

The economy which pinches and scrimps for its own aggrandizement and ends, which hugs a secret hoard or gloats over the bank-book which represents its treasure, is less noble, to my thinking, than that "extravagance" which at least creates a current in the world's trade, and scatters its money as Bob Ingersoll would have us spend if spend we must, "as if dollars were like the innumerable leaves of the forest." And I know that a mind may be so warped and narrowed, so dwarfed in growth by the practice of a rigid economy, that a generous deed is impossible, and nothing but "saving" and hoarding gives pleasure, nothing but losing, pain. I believe no man or woman can rise to life's highest estate under a strictly economical regimen. I may be wrong, but I have at least the "courage of my convictions." BEATRIX.

THE Household Editor is delighted at the ready response to her call for contributors to the new Household, and pleased at the many words of commendation it has received. Several letters were received too late for insertion in this issue, and we would remind our friends that the "little paper" goes to press and is entirely completed by the Friday of the week previous to its issue. It will be seen therefore that communications must be on hand not later than the Wednesday previous to secure insertion in the next issue. Do not "weary in well doing," ladies; there is room for all, and all are very welcome. We must however insist upon the newspaper rule which requires all contributions to be accompanied by the name as well as *non-de-plume* of the writer.

A GIRL'S THOUGHTS.

Last month A. H. J. talked to us girls about avoiding that class of young men who would "do to go with" in lieu of some one better, but would not do to marry. There is much of that being said in many forms by the mothers, thus proving that they know by experience whereof they speak, for girls usually do not confess to having been "bitten." I, as one of the girls, thank the writers for their words, but this argument has many sides to it. Why is such a state of affairs as A. H. J. represents allowed to go on with so little comment except in the shape of "don'ts" to the girls? Is it nothing to the mothers of these girls, whom they have been teaching since they could walk and talk to be modest and womanly and refined? Is it nothing to the fathers of these young men; are they in no way responsible? And lastly, is it nothing to the young men of that class mentioned, which in these times represent such a very large share of society, for they are not all in the places where we naturally would look for them, among the vulgar and ignorant, but out of the families where the mothers are noble women and the daughters pure and sweet. Are these young men proud to have it said and commonly accepted without denial that they are unsafe for young ladies to go with? Is it no honor to them when nice girls accept their invitations? Why should they treat them by word and manner in a way they would not dare treat their sisters? How often it is worse than ungentlemanly they know only too well, simply because they think the girls will not dare tell of them, and calling it something funny to tell the other "fellows." Is it an evil for which there is no remedy?

A. H. J.'s advice is to some of us like the mother's warning to her boy not to go near the water till he knew how to swim. When she is advising us to stay at home in preference to going with such, does she think of that some one else who *does* go, to learn then or later, things which will bring burning tears and hot blushes to her cheeks years afterward? Is it such things as these that make me wish I was a man, more than the privilege of voting. How are the girls to know these young men, who are well dressed and seemingly well behaved, and probably well brought up, as they are, when girls call them "nice to go with," except as one by one they are awakened in the same manner? Will some of the young men who read this paper tell us? Will A. H. J. and the rest of the mothers kindly tell the girls who have no brothers to take them what to do? Not many fathers in common life like to go out among young people to escort their daughters, and sometimes a girl who has a brother that would take her, doesn't want to be "second fiddle," as she must sometimes feel herself. And the girls whose brothers won't take them, what of them?

Will you please suspend housekeeping discussions, and help the girls; tell us who is responsible for these evils? Is it, as I

sometimes think, only the natural harvest of "wild oats" sown by the fathers in their young manhood, and their sins rising up to condemn them? Or is it the fault of the mothers? I say it is not. No mother worthy of the name wants her sons less good and gentle than her daughters, nor makes such a difference in their training. When they are men and women they are to her still her "boys and girls," and to her all that is noble and manlike. Is it the same with the fathers? Do they see no fault, and seeing it do they study to correct it in the name of society, and in the name of the woman who will some day be that son's wife, and teaching other little men to honor a father in whom there is no honor?

Perhaps the young men of whom A. H. J. speaks, mean to reform when they get married, but I have no faith in reformed "wild" young men. They always want the best and most pure girls for their wives, and many times get them simply because the name of "wildness" in a man does not stick as it does to a girl; but I pity the wife; she learns so soon that instead of being reformed he was only tired of the fun, and in the capacity of husband his nature is unchanged, except in its outward form; and sees with an aching heart how in his sons like begets like.

ONE OF THE GIRLS'.

HOWEL, Feb. 25th.

FROM THE TROPICS.

Correspondence with the Household Editor is becoming a dangerous pastime, unless one is prepared to see their best thoughts in print afterward. "All's fish that comes to her net." The following letter, which was "not intended for publication," comes to us from our former contributor, Miss Noyes:

NASSAU, N. P. Bahamas, Feb. 14, 1884.

DEAR EDITOR.—It is ten o'clock and time I was in my little hard bed. We sleep on iron bedsteads, our mattress a piece of canvass stretched tight over it, and to keep it from being too soft a linen sheet is spread neatly over that. Nice bed for those who like it, but I am dreadfully black and blue in spots.

Nassau is simply perfect—no it isn't either, come to think about it, for the mail comes only twice a month. It is very damp here, and the fleas, "jiggers" and mosquitoes are numerous. Aside from that it is all right. Highest temperature to-day 82 degrees, lowest 76 degrees. I am keeping track of the weather; lowest for two weeks 74 degrees, highest 82 degrees. It don't cost much to live here! Cheapest board two dollars per day, average four dollars per day, in about the most barren and uncomfortable houses I have seen—but then, it is now midwinter and we have an abundance of early vegetables, fruits and flowers; and such roses! I grow frantic over the wild flowers, and I have made such collections of shells, corals and strange plants, that my room looks like a curiosity shop.

I spent two weeks in Cuba—went all over the Island. On account of "making a mash" on the Consul, I went everywhere, became acquainted with many

Cubans, learned considerable Spanish, and had an elegant time. The Spanish are the most hospitable people in the world. I came near not getting away at all. Had a nine days' sea voyage, crossed the Gulf of Mexico, Florida Strait, Caribbean Sea, Haytian Sea and South Atlantic. Was I sea-sick? Well, I lost six pounds' weight during the voyage. But oh, the scenery along the southern shore of Cuba! Dear me, I must leave all these descriptions till we meet.

I do nothing in the way of work, have not even energy enough to read. One simply vegetates here; I feel happy and satisfied to sit on the piazza in an easy chair with hands idly folded and gaze at the sea, which nowhere is so beautiful as in the tropics. Bierstadt was here last winter and painted the view of the harbor and called it, appropriately enough, "The Turquoise Sea."

We go out riding every day. Roads are fine, cut from solid rock, no dust. I board at the Vice-Consul's, where are some pleasant people, and we manage to have some nice times. I expect now to start for home March 3rd from here, but shall spend March in Florida. I think I am a great deal better, but believe it is too damp here. If one wants comforts, home is the place to find them. I had to get a new hat and muslin dress the first thing; all my clothing is too heavy. I shall sail for Florida on the 3rd of March, and spend the month of blustering winds among the orange groves.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

The necessary time and education to be given our girls to fit them for housekeepers, has long been a disputed question. A great many wise, a great many foolish things have been said and written on both sides.

Now the question comes up again: Can a woman learn the art of housekeeping, if she does not devote a life time to it; or in other words, can she devote her time and energies to some other calling, and ever make a change to housekeeping and be successful? I answer with "E. S. B." yes, she can, for *I have*. With the exception of one or two terms, my time, from the age of seven until twenty-three, was occupied by attending or teaching school. At that time I married, and kept house as best I could, between two or three years, when my husband died. In less than a year, I returned to my former vocation, thinking and believing that teaching was to be my life work. I devoted my entire energies to the work; I was an enthusiastic teacher; I was ambitious to succeed, and did succeed. At the age of thirty-eight, the death of two friends, and a partial failure of my own health, caused me to resign my position for one year.

At this time meeting a farmer with whom I (strangely enough) found myself in perfect sympathy, I lost sight of my former purpose. He, I think, must have had some fears of the practicability of choosing a schoolma'am for a housekeeper, for I well remember the earnestness with which he asked me: "What will you

do with the responsibilities of my home?" I meant what I said when I replied: "If I go to your home, I shall prepare myself to meet its responsibilities." I went to work with a zeal that knows no abating, and with all the habits of industry acquired by the many busy years of teaching. As responsibilities increased, my ability to meet them increased, and the same old feeling that always made me mistress of the situation in the schoolroom, made me mistress of my own home. I will not boast of my own well doing, but my husband says I am a good housekeeper. This I know, my house is not in confusion; my meals are not late; I never sit down to read in the middle of the day, unless my work is finished in the morning.

I have a little daughter, who I hope will some day keep a house of her own in first class order. The preparation I think necessary for her is, first, to have some thing to do, and do it with her might; to develop habits of industry, neatness and order, by choosing for her the thing she can do best, and helping her to be in earnest in her chosen work; to be above being slack and indifferent to the position occupied among her fellow laborers. Whatever is hers to do, do cheerfully; if it be to do housework, strive to excel in that; if it be to study, write or paint, to make some advancement each term over the preceding, not rest content with mediocrity. Secondly, I shall strive to give her an education that will enable her to meet her obligations to society, and the wants of her family, aside from those pertaining to the physical part.

A true, earnest purpose will insure success in any calling, and render the life noble.

F. E. W.

CHELSEA, Feb. 23d.

TOO MUCH MEDICINE.

It has been some time since I have represented my native city in the Household, though I have been an interested reader. But this question of "taking something" touched a point I have often thought about, our ignorance and credulity in giving up our bodies to be made medical experiment stations. A good many are in the habit of trying every new remedy they hear of, without knowing anything more about it than that it happened to help somebody else. That constitution and disease may be different in different individuals, they never seem to take into account. The liver and lung pads and the electric belts at least do not do the harm that is done by the drugs with which we fill our systems. Most folks seem to think anything which sails under the name of electricity is bound to win, and if somebody would get up a pill which he would claim contained an electric battery, there are people enough to swallow it to make a fortune for him.

I am particularly opposed to those compounds that are classed as patent medicines. We are too apt to take them indiscriminately; even if some of them are good for some purposes, we do not know of what they are composed. I know the doctors name some of them as positively harmful. The very fact that they

are advertised to cure so many diseases differing so widely in character, convinces me that there is greater safety in letting them alone. I sometimes think our faith goes ahead of that of the Chinese, who work cures with dried cockroaches and snakes and such appetizing remedies. It was only the other day that I was reading about a mother who killed her baby by giving it a patent medicine for croup. It did not die of the disease, but of the medicine given to cure it. We cannot be too careful what medicines we give our children.

Every little while we are set to following some new gospel of hygiene, which we are taught is going to make us healthy. Awhile ago it was destruction to the stomach to eat anything raised with soda. Next everybody must eat graham flour, grits and bran biscuits; now we are told the rough particles of this former valuable diet injure and inflame the stomach. At present everybody is trying to parboil their internal economy by drinking quantities of hot water, and it will not be very long before we will find out this is unhealthy. Solomon said, "in a multitude of counselors there is safety," but I guess he did not mean those who advise "taking something."

FLINT, Feb. 25th.

DAISY.

WHAT CAN SHE DO?

When the bride of a few months finds her idol turning rapidly to the coarsest kind of clay; when she realizes that the rumors she refused, before marriage, to believe are only too true, and that she is the wife of a drunkard, gambler, libertine, or a selfish, cruel being; what can she do? There are several courses for her to choose from. She can proclaim his faults and her own woes to any who care to listen, and find how little the deepest sympathy can heal; or she may try to whiten the sepulchre by dilating upon imaginary virtues and denying every derogatory report which reaches her; in this way placing herself in the light of a perjurer. She may do either of these; but, if the death of love and confidence is not sufficient to cause her to seek release from her bonds, it is much wiser to wrap about her disappointments and sorrows the mantle of dignified silence; to make no mention of her husband's habits, allowing even her friends, much less the curious, to only guess at her trials and heart-ache.

This is very hard for some natures to do, but for many reasons it is certainly the best. A man's faults should always be as sacred to his wife as she would wish hers to be to him. "A friend should bear a friend's infirmities" says Shakespeare, and in no relationship ought this law to be more regarded than in that of marriage. One wrong may be offset, but is never made right by another; and because a woman's husband proves false to all good principles, it is no excuse for her doing so too. She need not become a silent martyr, but let her complaints fall upon her despot, and when her trials become unbearable, let the world first hear

their recital through legal steps for a separation.

A. H. J.

THOMAS, Feb. 25th.

SOME SIMPLE REMEDIES.

I am delighted with the new form of the Household. Those who thoroughly believe in homeopathy do not have any favorite patent remedy, neither do they believe in taking pills and castor oil for colds, (unless the child is quite sick and mother-in-law tells husband that she "always gave oil to all of her eleven children, and there is nothing so good to work it off as oil"). Nor do they give lard and sugar, alum water, etc., for croup, when aconite and spongia, with warm wet cloths on the throat, will relieve them, and the next day give kali. bich. and hepar sulphur every hour in alternation to prevent a return and cure the cold. If you know what remedies you want, you can get three bottles of your physician for 25 cents or 10 cents a single bottle. You will also find glycerine and hydrastus (of which your physician will prepare a two oz. bottle for 25 cents) one of the most healing remedies for babies who are chafed, and also for sore nipples. It need not be washed off when baby nurses.

E. M. A.

CENTREVILLE, Feb. 26th.

SCRAPS.

NECKTIES and large ribbon bows or knots are no longer worn at the throat. The front edges of the standing collar of the dress just meet, and a pretty brooch holds them in place. This simple finish is liked for all except full dress occasions. If ribbons are used they are moderately wide, laid in folds, and then looped in long loops. Nasturtium red and amber are the favorite colors.

MRS. MARY BOOTH, editress of Harper's *Bazar*, says the fact that women submit to have but one pocket, and that usually practically inaccessible, proclaims her inferiority of sex. Man has conquered and secured his pockets, proving his supremacy; it is the great advantage he has over women in the struggle for existence. He has pockets enough to make him a walking aggregation of miscellaneous articles. But the woman has this to her advantage; if she has but one pocket, she knows, if any article is not therein, that she hasn't got it, while a man must search a round dozen, one after the other, twice in succession perhaps, to assure himself that he has not overlooked the missing requisite, and finally conclude he "left it in the pocket of that other suit."

THIS winter a Boston church has very finely illustrated the old rule—

"Go put your creed
Into your deed,"

by giving a course of cooking-lessons adapted to the *cuisine* of poor people who have to live on low wages. This was indeed doing a good thing in a good way, for the true policy of helping the poor is to teach them to help themselves. And the "gospel of good food" is no mean aid in making home pleasant and attractive to

those who otherwise would drift into saloons to supply with liquor the shortcomings of the table. In this city several churches hold weekly meetings at which poor children are taught to sew, making garments which pass into their possession upon payment of a nominal sum. The hope of owning the garment, which they must make under the tuition of the ladies in charge, secures their attendance, and they are thus benefited, almost against their will, for few of them seem to take kindly to needle and thread, though sometimes showing an affinity for scissors and thimbles, unless carefully watched. Cooking and sewing schools are great helps to the poor, better than soup-kitchens, or the free distribution of supplies.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Pretty catchalls are made of paper fans, with the rivet which holds the sticks together withdrawn and a cord substituted. The fan is drawn together and one stick lapped upon the other and fastened, thus making a cone-shaped receptacle. A cornucopia of coarse, strong paper is fitted into this, and ribbon passed in and out between the sticks forms bows in front. A ribbon loop is attached by which to suspend the catch-all.

Dainty and delicately perfumed stationery is a little luxury very grateful to most girls, some of whom may find it difficult to procure, or may wish to scent their note paper with the one perfume which they particularly affect. To do this, sprinkle a quire of blotting paper with any perfume preferred, and place under a weight to dry. When perfectly dry, the note paper may be placed between the sheets of perfumed paper, and under a weight for several hours. They will retain the odor for a long time if kept from the air.

A great convenience in a kitchen which cannot boast of all the modern improvements is a dish-rinsing board, which may be made with so little expenditure of time and money that almost any one may have it. If the sink is small, as nearly all sinks are, have a piece of board the width of the sink and any moderate length, say three-quarters of a yard long, placed at one end of the sink and let it rest upon the sink; have a rim of wood around the edge about two inches high, and this should be firmly screwed in place; this shelf should be fastened to the wall and propped so that it will be well supported. The end furthest from the sink should be slightly raised so the water will drain from it into the sink. To assist this process two grooves may be cut in the board, though not deeply. When the dishes are washed set them on this shelf, rinse them and drain them there.

"John's Wife," in the Philadelphia *Tribune and Farmer*, tells how she made a novel and effective frame for a chromo card, hardly worth the expense of a frame yet too pretty to throw away. She sawed a lath in strips, two ten inches long, and

two fourteen inches long, and covered them neatly with some black velvet she had in the house, securing the edges on the back by a stout thread crossing back and forth, and leaving half an inch at the end uncovered. The four sticks were then fastened together with screws, leaving the ends to project two inches beyond the picture. Then she took white oak acorns the children had gathered, and with gold paint gilded a quantity of these and their cups, fastening the acorns in place with a drop of glue. On each corner of the frame, where the screws were visible, and also on the centre of each velvet covered stick, she arranged a group of acorns and saucers, some of them gilded and others in their natural, rich brown state, securing them firmly to the velvet by means of glue, and now and then a skillful stitch where the brown and gold stems were not disposed to keep in place. The uncovered ends of the lath were then gilded, and the picture fastened in place. She characterizes it as "an odd but really elegant wall ornament."

THE many Household acquaintances of our "Strong-Minded Girl" will regret to learn that she still suffers from the effects of injuries received at the Carlyon railroad disaster, last summer, and is under medical care. Her physician has forbidden all mental work, for the present, and it will perhaps be some time before we shall hear from her again in the Household.

Useful Recipes.

MISS PARLOA'S GINGERBREAD.—One cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, one of ginger, one tablespoonful of butter; stir these together and then pour on half a cupful of boiling water. Stir into this one pint of flour. The butters should be thoroughly beaten. Bake twenty minutes.

OLD FASHIONED GINGERBREAD.—Warm one pint of molasses and stir into it a teaspoonful of soda; add one-half pint of butter, two eggs, ginger to taste, one pint of sour buttermilk in which has been dissolved a good sized spoonful of soda. Stir in flour enough to make a moderately stiff batter, and bake in shallow tins in a hot oven.

CARAMEL CAKE.—Whites of seven eggs, one cup of butter, two cups white sugar, two-thirds of a cup of rich milk, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Bake in layers. Take three cups of New Orleans sugar, one and one-half cups of sweet cream, three level tablespoonfuls of butter. Cook to the thickness of candy, and flavor with vanilla to suit the taste. When nearly cold spread on the cake.

FRIED PATTIES.—Mince a little cold meat and ham, allowing one-third ham to two-thirds meat, and an egg boiled hard and chopped, and a seasoning of pounded mace, salt, pepper and lemon peel; moisten with a little gravy or cream. Make a good puff paste, rolled rather thin, and cut into round or square pieces; put the mince between two of them, pinch in the edges to keep in the gravy, and fry a light brown. They may also be baked in patty-pans; in which they should be brushed over with the yolk of an egg before they are put into the oven. To make a variety, oysters may be substituted for the ham. Fry the patties for about fifteen minutes.

JAMES PYLE'S



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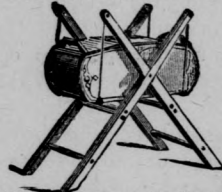
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A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:

"Queries are often heard as to what is the best locality for a poultry farm, what kind of fowls are most profitable, what is the best food, and how many hens may be kept to the acre. All these questions are difficult to answer by a person who has no previous knowledge of the parties proposing to embark in the business. As a general thing these queries emanate from parties who are suddenly induced to embark in the business. They think they can discover large profits, and too often expend more in the outlay than may reasonably be expected from the income. That there is money in the pursuit there is no doubt, but the thing is to get it. One place is as good as another. It is the keeper that makes the place. Of course a situation contiguous to market should be provided. If broilers are to be produced then they must be hatched very early, and be raised close to market, that they may be sent in when there is a sharp demand. Chicken meat is the cheapest flesh the farmer can make. A pound of chicken may be made cheaper than a pound of beef.

"To make poultry thoroughly profitable one must confine the attention more to eggs. Fresh eggs are always in demand; unlike butter, there is no article that may be substituted to take their place. After furnishing eggs for two or three seasons the fowls are worth as much as spring chicks. A poultry farm may be located anywhere, providing it be not too far from market. In these days of railroad transportation, one hundred miles is quite near enough when a station is near at hand. As to the number of fowls, a person should be governed by accommodations and means, but it is better to keep no more than may be kept well, with good, shady ground in summer, ample yards, &c. The fowls should not be crowded. The food must be varied and frequently changed from one kind of grain to another, always allowing a feed of corn each day, as that is the staple.

"As to the kind of fowls, and which is the most profitable, there is much profit in all, but some make quicker returns than others, among which may be reckoned the Leghorns, Dominiques, Hamburgs and Minorcas. If any one of these breeds is adopted it will give satisfactory results. They make rapid growths, mature early, and come into egg production soon. If for poultry, two chicks may be raised of these small varieties, with larger profit, where one of the larger fowls is grown."

Chicken Cholera.

Henry Stewart, in the *Country Gentleman*, says he has cured cholera in fowls by using hyposulphite of soda, the remedy never having failed in any case where it was tried. He says:

"I have used simply a saturated solution of the hyposulphite or bi-sulphite,

chemically pure, and have given one teaspoonful to a bird full grown three times a day. The dose purges violently, but the excrement gradually loses its yellow and green color, and in three days becomes of its usual appearance. The three doses have been found sufficient. No food is given for three days, and only pure fresh water. For convenience the bird is kept in a coop upon a bed of spaded soil, which absorbs the excrement and keeps the bird clean, and also provides a cooling application to the heated abdomen.

"Six weeks' old chicks taken with the disease were given a third of the above quantity, which saved them without shutting them up over two days. The hens, I should say, were kept cooped for a week and were fed after the third day on scalded corn meal and middlings mixed. But the most interesting discovery I have made is that chicks may be born diseased with cholera. Several of them began to pine from the first day after hatching, and some while in an incubator waiting, while the rest of the brood were hatching under the hen. In previous years I had lost several young chicks which showed the very common symptoms, in such cases, of being glued up behind with a sticky creamy yellow discharge.

"The present year I have treated all these cases with the hyposulphite solution without losing one. Some had not eaten anything when they were seen to be diseased, others became so when several days old, drooped their wings, and moped about in the same manner as the fowls do. Three drops were put into the mouth of a chick very carefully with one of the glass air syringes used for filling stylographic pens, and which can be procured for five cents. These are more convenient than the common glass pipette. It can be marked with a file to denote the measures. The solution was given to the fowls in the same way by letting the liquid drain slowly down the throat. Some of it may go down the wrong way and get into the lungs, but it only causes a little coughing, and seems to be absorbed that way as well as if it went into the crop. It is very reasonable and clear to me that a hen sick with cholera will lay diseased eggs, and these eggs will produce diseased chicks. I came to this conclusion a year ago when I began treating the sick chicks."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Poultry Yard* declares that there is no feed on earth that is so good for chickens, or old fowls, as sour milk, clabbered milk or cheese curd made from sour milk. Even old, sour buttermilk for old fowls is the best of food, but all this must have some meal and judgment added to it. No gapes, no cholera among chickens that are fed on sour milk and kept free from lice. His feed is fresh ground cornmeal, oatmeal, and shorts wet with clabbered milk, some cracked corn and whole wheat, fed according to the age of chickens.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of roots, herbs and barks. It gives tone to the stomach and makes the weak strong. Sold by Druggists.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Clara L. Stone and Willie J. Stone, minors. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1883, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the Township of Sumpter, in the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, on WEDNESDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1884, at 12 o'clock noon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale) the following described real estate, to wit: All that parcel of land lying and being in the township of Sumpter, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, described as beginning on the southwest quarter of section six in said township, seventy-two rods north of the southwest corner stake of said section, thence running north to the south line of lands formerly owned by Henry Willard, being the northwest fractional quarter of the southwest quarter of said section, thence east on said line twenty rods, more or less, to the west line of lands formerly owned by James Sherman, thence south eight rods along said Sherman's line, thence west twenty rods, more or less, to the west line of said section, and to the place of beginning, being one acre of land, more or less.

Dated February 21, 1884.

WILLIAM P. STONE, Guardian.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed the first day of June, in the year 1880, executed by John T. R. Brown and Sarah H. Brown his wife, Robert H. Brown and Margaret E. Brown, his wife, and Alfred Bunclark and Sarah Bunclark, his wife, all of Detroit, Wayne County, State of Michigan, to William J. Linn, of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Wayne, in liber 159 of Mortgages, on page 124, on the 25th day of June, in the year 1880, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m. Said mortgage was duly assigned to John H. Toepel and Babetta Toepel of Detroit, Wayne County, State of Michigan, on the twentieth day of January, 1882, and said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Wayne, in liber 20, assignments of mortgages, on page 242, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1882. And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage, under the terms thereof, of the sum of seven hundred and fifty-eight and 36-100 dollars, of which thirty-three and 44-100 dollars are the taxes paid by the assignees of the mortgagee, which, by the terms of this mortgage constitute part of the amount due, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and, whereas, no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statutes of the State of Michigan in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the east door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit in said County of Wayne, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, on the second day of April, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: "All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as lot numbered three hundred and forty-four (344) of Johnston's subdivision of Private Claim numbered forty-four (44), Lafontaine Farm, on the east side of Sixteenth street."

Dated January 2d, 1884.

JOHN H. TOEPEL,
BABETTA TOEPEL,
Assignees of Mortgagee.

CARPENTER & HANNAN,
Attorneys for Assignees.

ON the 20th day of July, 1875, Jeremiah Calnon gave to Nicholas Woods, Catherine Woods and Mary Ann Woods, a mortgage on four undivided fifth parts of the following pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, and described as lot number five (5) and fractional lot number six (6) in block forty-nine (49) of the Forsyth or Porter Farm, so-called, on the south side of Porter street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. Said mortgage was recorded in the Register's office for the County of Wayne, Michigan, in liber 97 of mortgages, on page 409, on July 20, 1875. The interest of said Mary Ann Woods therein was assigned on May 2, 1881, to said Nicholas Woods, who, with said Catherine Woods, assigned said mortgage to William F. Atkinson and James J. Atkinson on the 18th day of December, 1883. There is now due on said mortgage \$329. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, we shall, on the THIRD DAY OF APRIL, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, sell said premises at public vendue at the Griswold street entrance to the City Hall in Detroit, the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County in which said premises are situated.

WILLIAM F. ATKINSON,
JAMES J. ATKINSON.

Dated Detroit, January 2, 1884.

Farm Law.

Inquiries from subscribers falling under this head will be answered in this column if the replies are of general interest. Address communications to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroit

The Blessed Bees—Their Champion Makes an Inquiry.

LANSING, Feb. 20, '84.

Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. A. P. Cowan. Grattan, asks about bees being taxable. They have not usually been taxed. In some places they are being taxed. Will you be so kind as to elucidate this whole matter in the MICHIGAN FARMER. They are property, and so are justly taxable; but usage has omitted them. Here usage would seem in error. If you have time please explain. A. J. Cook.

Answer.—The professor is right. Bees are taxable. All property is taxable. The purpose of the law is to spread the burden of supporting government equally on all property. The only exemptions are a few of the necessities of life, viz: Books, family pictures, \$150 worth of clothes, \$200 worth of household furniture, \$150 worth of musical instruments and \$200 worth of other personal property owned and used by any householder in connection with his house or business.

The property of persons who in the opinion of the supervisor are, by reason of poverty, unable to contribute toward the public charges is also exempt from taxation. The above, together with the property of library, benevolent, charitable and scientific institutions, houses of public worship, parsonages, and burial grounds are the only exceptions known to the law. Bees might occasionally fall under the exemption made in favor of very poor persons, or might be included in the \$200 worth of personal property allowed to each householder in connection with his house or business, though in most families this amount would be used up in covering the food and fuel on hand, and in freeing from taxation the family cow, the pig, the pet lamb, the chickens and the geese.

But the endeavor of the law to thus equalize the burden of taxation almost universally fails in practice, and it is only by the operation of a natural law which men cannot evade that the same result is in the end attained. Supervisors are almost of necessity forced to assess the tax against those objects of property which are permanent tangible and material. Real estate is preeminently of this nature. It cannot get away, the assessor cannot help but see it. But much valuable personal property seems to possess a peculiar phantom-like power of disappearing, which enables it to squirm out of the assessor's view even as he dips his pen to put its value on the assessment roll. Hence it has come about, by usage—as the professor aptly styles it—that assessors have given up the unequal chase, and have put the taxes largely on the land alone. When a farmer gets “tolerably forehanded,” they will charge him with a small personal tax, which may be grad-

ually increased with his increasing prosperity. If he goes largely into bees and has his lawn or garden dotted with clusters of their pretty hives, note will doubtless be taken of it, and an increase in his personal tax may thereby come about. But I apprehend that in the rural townships of Michigan generally, nothing like accuracy in the assessment of personal property, or of real estate either, is practically attempted or even intended. If one supervisor were to enforce the law to the letter, as he is sworn to do, he would work a great injustice upon his constituents, and he would never get office again. For if all the assessable property of a single township were put upon the tax roll at its full cash value, as the law requires, it would show an amount of property in the township which would be out of all proportion to that of other townships in the county, unless the same thing were done in all, and if that were done the county would be thrown out of balance with the rest of the State. And so the custom seems to continue; and our worthy supervisors, though no doubt in most respects very proper people, will have to continue to practice officially a kind of pious perjury, and once a year swear solemnly to what they know is not the truth. Hence real estate will continue to bear the burden of government, and the great bulk of personal property, securities, stocks, bonds, notes, money, etc., and probably in most cases also the professor's special charge—the blessed bees, will continue to go free. Meanwhile a great law of nature will bring about a compensation by adding to the value of the product of that property which has to pay the tax. So the man who has mortgages hid in his chimney, or bank stocks and corporate shares laid away in his lawyer's safe, will have to pay a little more for his wheat, his potatoes, his beefsteak, butter and eggs; and in the end no very great harm will be done.

H. A. H.

Drain Law Questions.

To the Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

An irresponsible person, not a land owner, applies for and circulates a petition asking for the construction of two public ditches. The commissioner to whom the petition is presented, decides to put them through but, after going so far as to let the contracts for the construction of each ditch, abandons one of them. He also changes the grade eight inches on the ditch that is constructed, and gives so little slant to the bank of some parts of the ditch that it keeps coming in. On this statement of fact please answer the following questions:

1st. Had said commissioner any right to go on with the second part of this drain after having abandoned the first part on north side of road, when the same petition called for both, and when both were advertised and let under written contracts, on the said 30th day of May, 1883?

2nd. In case of a legal drain, can a man be lawfully assessed for that drain more than a certain per cent. of his entire real estate valuation in said town; and if not, what is that certain per cent?

3rd. Can a man who is entirely irresponsible, and who pays no tax at all, be the lawful applicant for a ditch petition? Is such a petition legal?

4th. Does one illegal point in the

whole proceedings break up the whole matter? And in case of an illegal drain, can said commissioner oblige the farmers to pay their respective assessments? And if not, does this expense have to come out of the commissioner, or bondsmen, or the town?

5th. Would the fact that those lower sections were laid out at a less angle than 45 deg., and have been dug and accepted with nearly perpendicular sides, alone, or together with the fact that the contracts were let and our taxes levied to pay for digging the ditch full eight inches lower than it is dug, and has been accepted, and all orders given, would either or both of these causes be sufficient to break up and destroy the right of said commissioner to collect of the farmers the taxes he has levied upon them?

6th. Is the drain legal or illegal, and why? And can farmers be taxed for the second and third reconstruction, after having paid the first outlet on a country drain?

7th. What method must be employed to reconstruct or keep open a town ditch, running parallel with the road?

8th. Had he any right to raise the grade on said ditch after the contracts were let, except he should advertise and let again?

Please to answer and oblige a subscriber. Yours most respectfully,

L. F. BROWN,

LESLIE, Mich.

1st. It is very rarely that anything turns out exactly as we anticipate, and if nothing should be left to the discretion of the commissioner, perhaps his work would prove to be an injury rather than a benefit. By law it is left to his judgment whether the ditch is even begun or not, and I should judge that in this case, if he deemed it advisable to abandon one of the two ditches petitioned for he would have that right, especially as no work seems to have been done on the first ditch.

2nd. He cannot be assessed more than 25 per cent of the land to be drained by the ditch. See Sec. 26.

3rd. The petition for a public ditch must be signed by at least five freeholders residing in any one or more townships in which the lands to be drained are situated. (See Sec. 6). The fact that an irresponsible person applies for and circulates the petition makes no difference, if the petition is properly signed.

4th. I will quote in full the section in the drain law answering this question. “The collection of no tax or assessment levied, or ordered to be levied, to pay for the location and construction of any drain laid out and constructed under this act, shall be perpetually enjoined or declared void in consequence of any error of any officer or board in the location and establishment thereof, nor by reason of any error or informality appearing in the record of the proceedings by which any drain shall have been located and established, nor for want of proper release or condemnation of right of way.

“But the court in which any proceeding is now pending, or may hereafter be brought, to reverse or declare void the proceedings by which any drain has been located or established, or to enjoin the tax levied to pay for the labor and costs and expenses thereof, shall, if there be manifest error in said proceedings, set the same aside and allow the plaintiff in the action to come in and show wherein he has been injured thereby. The court

shall, on application of either party, appoint such person or persons to examine the premises, or to survey the same, or both, as may be deemed necessary, and the court shall, on a final hearing, make such an order in the premises as shall be just and equitable, and may order such tax to remain on the roll for collection, or order the same to be re-levied, or may perpetually enjoin the same, or any part thereof, or if the same shall be paid under protest, shall order the whole or such part thereof as may be just and equitable, to be refunded, the cost of said proceedings to be proportioned among the parties as justice may require." Sec. 40.

5th. Changing the grade and the proper incline of the banks of the ditch would be a question left to the discretion of the commissioner and he would not be responsible for an error resulting therefrom. See also Sec. 40 in answering this question.

6th. The drain is probably not legal in the strict sense of the word, but it could be made so. See Sec. 40, which I give in full in answer to question 4.

If the tax collected is not sufficient to finish the ditch a new one can be levied. If the ditch needs cleaning out or reconstructing on account of lack of good judgment on the part of the commissioner in making it the owners of the lands drained will have to pay for it.

7th. The commissioner who had charge of the construction of the ditch, or his successors in office, have charge of it and must see that it is kept in proper condition. Sec. 42.

8th. I think that he should have advertised for new contracts, but it seems he did not. The remedy is to be found in Sec. 40.

HERBERT M. SNOW.

A Question of Interest.

CANANDAIGUA, Feb. 7, '84.

Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—Being a subscriber of the FARMER, I desire information concerning compound interest. A. gives his note to B. for one hundred dollars, payable one year from date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum. At the expiration of five years from date of note, A. pays the note to B.; how would the interest be reckoned, and what would be the amount of interest due on the note at the expiration of the five years?

JOHN MOORE.

Answer.—Compound interest cannot be charged in this State. It is usurious, and if agreed to, cannot be collected. The legal rate of interest is seven per cent., but parties are allowed to stipulate in writing for a higher rate, not exceeding ten per cent. To charge more than this is usurious, and the excess cannot be collected. There is no penalty attached to charging usury in Michigan, as there is in most of the States; but if a person attempts to enforce a usurious contract, the courts must simply refuse to allow anything more than legal interest. When interest is due in installments on any written instrument, as a bond or note, and any installment of interest is not paid when due, interest may be charged on that installment until it is paid at the rate the principal bears. It is this provision, no doubt,

no doubt, that has given rise to the very common opinion—especially among bankers and money lenders—that compound interest is allowable in Michigan. But a little reflection or a little computing will show that what is allowed is very different from compound interest. Let us take a very simple illustration of this: Suppose that a note is given for one hundred dollars, due in five years, with interest payable annually at ten per cent., and suppose that nothing is paid on it, and at the end of the five years the holder wishes to know how much is legally due. If he figured by compound interest, he would compute to the end of the first year, add the interest to the principal and compute to the end of the second year, and so on to the end of the five years. He would find by this method that there is \$161.05 due. But the statute only allows "interest (and this means simple interest) on any installment due and unpaid." By the statutory method he can compute interest on the first unpaid installment of \$10, at ten per cent for four years, on the second for three years, on the third for two and on the fourth for one. And this will give him at the end of the five years \$160, which is nearly \$1 less than the compound method would give. The amount is small on \$100, but on many thousands it would be of great importance. I know it is almost universal for the banks to add the interest to the principal if it is not paid when due. This is clearly not allowable; and could not be enforced at law. But whether the excess of interest so computed, when once paid, could be recovered back is very doubtful. It probably could not.

In the case inquired about by our friend Mr. Moore, interest was not due in installments, and consequently the statute allowing interest on unpaid instalments will not apply. The note simply represents a matured claim of \$100, with interest at ten per cent up to the time of maturity. But by force of a statute and decisions in this State, interest on such an obligation continues after maturity at the same rate as before until paid. (Warner vs. Juif, 38 Mich. 663). The amount on the note, principal and interest, at the end of the five years would consequently be \$150.

While considering the matter of interest, it may be well to call attention to some other questions which are well settled in Michigan. And first, a rate of interest greater than seven per cent can never be implied. It must be agreed to in writing. A verbal agreement to that effect cannot be enforced. (28 Mich. 503; 37 Mich. 240.)

The expression "with annual interest" means interest payable at the end of each year (39 Mich. 182.) Usury, as a defense, can only be made use of by the person from whom it was exacted. (9 Mich. 21.) So the purchaser of premises subject to a usurious mortgage cannot defend against the usury. (11 Mich. 59.) Usury paid on a former obligation cannot be deducted from a new security given in its place; but if any of the usury exacted under the former obligation is included in the new

security, that may be deducted. (38 Mich. 200.)

A bona fide holder of usurious paper may collect the full amount. (11 Mich. 199.) That is to say if a note or bill of exchange, which was originally given upon a usurious consideration, comes in, to the hands of a person who takes it in good faith, and with no notice of the usury, he is entitled to the full amount of it. (Comp. Laws, Sec. 1634.) There is no penalty for charging usury in this State and the only remedy for it is by way of deduction, to the extent of the usury included in the note or other contract, when it is sought to be enforced. But when it is once paid it cannot be recovered back. (10 Mich. 148.)

In some of the States there is a severe penalty imposed for charging usury, and the act is also made punishable as a misdemeanor. In others the whole loan is forfeited by usury, and in still others all interest is forfeited; while in Michigan usury is simply uncollectable. But quite a number of the States have wisely made no provisions upon this subject, and have left the parties to make such contracts as they see fit respecting the use of money. The price of money, like the price of anything else, is fixed by the law of supply and demand, and any human regulation concerning it will be overridden by this great natural law. If to charge over ten per cent is usurious, parties will gladly, in times when money is scarce and in great demand, pay a bonus to whoever will get it for them, or they will dodge the limitation by some of the other numerous ways that a man pressed by necessity can readily invent, and so the law will always fail.

H. A. H.

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Apiaian.

Controlling Increase.

At a late beekeeper's meeting at Jefferson, Ohio, a veteran apiarist said that whereas at conventions the general talk was on the subject of increasing stock; the great and most foremost problem was to prevent increase. It is easy enough, he said, by division to increase one colony to ten, but among experienced apiculturists the real question of interest has been to keep all the bees raised in a hive, and make them spend their strength in the production of honey. If a man really desires to increase the number of his colonies they will multiply as fast or faster than is good for them, without any help.

Another speaker said that if bees are allowed to exhaust their strength in swarming, hives and other accessories are needed, which cost more than the returns. The colonies must be strong, or the business will be unsatisfactory. He gave his plan for making his colonies large, which he said he had tried on twenty colonies last season:

"Colony No. 1 swarms to-day, and I hive it in the regular manner. To-morrow colony No. 2 sends off a swarm. I move all queen cells from No. 1, take out two frames of brood, and put in their place two sheets of foundation, and add a half story on top for surplus honey, then hive new swarm from No. 2 in hive No. 1. Next day No. 3 sends out a swarm. I prepare hive No. 2 in the same manner as described for No. 1, and put swarm No. 3 into No. 2 hive. The frames of brood taken out I use as nuclei for rearing queens, or ten of them may be put together, and given a queen or queen cell. I thus increase one colony for every five sent out."

Another of the apiarists said he had had an increase of only seven colonies from one hundred by simply cutting out drone brood and giving plenty of room.

J. M. HICKS, in the *Grange Bulletin*, says a good prolific queen will always lay her eggs in close, concentric cells, and but one egg in a cell. You will also find both sides of the combs filled with eggs and brood alike, which is sure evidence of a fertile queen, which has mated with a drone. Never buy cheap queens believing them to be as good as the high-priced queens. There is as great a difference in the real value of queens as in any other stock. One of the most troublesome things for the apiarist to contend with, is the pest called a fertile worker, which is frequently very annoying to queen-breeders, as well as some who only keep a few colonies of bees. You can always know when a hive is possessed with a fertile worker, by the appearance of the brood in the combs, which is always drone brood, and very uneven, with many of the cells containing from two to six eggs in each, as well as several cells having none.

IN 1882 the honey and beeswax trade amounted to \$32,000,000 dollars. The annual product from each colony of bees formerly did not average more than ten pounds of honey; under improved methods it is not uncommon to get from 50 to 100 pounds.

THE *Bee Journal* reminds apiarists that it is now getting quite time to be making arrangements for all the hives, foundation, and other articles needed in the apiary which require time to make and get in readiness for the coming honey harvest. If you fail to send your orders to some responsible dealer in proper time, you must not complain if these necessary articles are not on hand at the time when you need them most.

JAMES HEDDON, of Dowagiac, in a recent number of the *Bee Journal* says, in response to a question as to whether it is best to place screens over the entrances to hives in the cellar to prevent the bees from flying out, that if the bees find they are imprisoned, they become excited, and the excitement will aggravate dysentery if it is present at the time. A wire cloth box adjusted over the entrance, would confine the bees to the hive and the box, and do no harm, and perhaps accomplish the purpose, but would make quite a bill of expense, if used upon many hives.

C. M. CLAY, in the *Indiana Farmer* tells how he keeps his bees in good roomy quarters. "My bee-room is in the attic of my house, eight by ten feet in size, with door opening into ante-rooms and the exit through windows with the glass darkened with paint. Till this year, for the last three years, I took but little honey from the hives. But this was a favorable season, and I cut (the first cold weather) about 40 pounds of nice honey from each of the rooms, this being as much as I can use without selling it. I must have left 160 pounds on the outsides of the gums, besides the inner stores. It was a magnificent sight with the combs running as high as my head. The bees seem to have increased all three years, and if they have swarmed I don't know the fact. I continue the jars with sweets hung on the walls below the grape-vines, and I think they save the bees in part from moths, as many are thus caught. For a few years I have also covered the whole gums and comb with blankets during the cold weather, which I think has a good effect, allowing the bees to cluster on the outside comb and eat the honey after the inner stores are exhausted or reserved by them. The ingenuity of the bees is here very marked; in one room they built the comb into a series of arches, thus making it stronger on the outside of the gums, and in the other room they made a solid sheet of comb as large as an ordinary writing table, so as to protect all the outer combs from the cold air, next the place of exit.

Physicians Prescribe in Epilepsy.

"I prescribe it in my practice," is the expression used by Dr. J. A. Patmore, of Riley, Ind. He referred to *Samaritan Nervine*, and further along says: "It cures epileptic fits."

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed by Martha S. Denton to Rebecca Henriques, both of Ann Arbor, Michigan, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in liber 84 of Mortgages, on page 111, and assigned to Edward D. Kinne on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1876, which assignment is recorded in the office aforesaid, in liber 13 of assignments of mortgages, on page 229, and by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage having become operative, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage or the note accompanying the same, and there being now claimed to be due on said note and mortgage the sum of one thousand, four hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$1,435): Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed on FRIDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1884, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by sale at public auction to the highest bidder at the east front door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, (said City Hall being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County) of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with reasonable costs and expenses; which premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the City of Detroit, and State of Michigan, and known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Lot number one hundred and five (105) north of Fort Street, Lambert Beaubien farm, Detroit, according to the recorded plat thereof.

EDWARD D. KINNE, Assignee.

Dated December 3d, 1883.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery.

At a session of said Court, held at the Circuit Court room in the City of Detroit, on the seventh day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. Present: Hon. John J. Speed, Circuit Judge. Anna K. Scheisler vs. Michael Scheisler. It appearing in due form by affidavits filed in said cause that said defendant is a resident of the State of Michigan, that the subpoena issued in said cause was returned in due time unserved, by reason of his continual absence from his place of residence, on motion of Atkinson & Atkinson, solicitors for said complainant, it is ordered that said defendant, Michael Scheisler, appear in said cause and answer the bill filed therein on or before May 7th, 1884, and that said order be published in the *MICHIGAN FARMER*, a newspaper printed in said county once a week for six successive weeks and that such publication be commenced within twenty days from this date.

JOHN J. SPEED, Circuit Judge.

Dated February 7th, 1884.

A true copy:

WM. P. LANE, Deputy Register in Chancery.

MORTGAGE SALE.—On the 13th day of June 1875, Patrick McInerney and Anne McInerney gave to Wayne County Savings Bank a mortgage on lots number 273 and 274 of Crane and Wesson's section of the Jones or Loignon farm, so-called, in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. Said mortgage was recorded in the Register's office of the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, in liber 119 of mortgages, on page 6, on the 14th day of June, 1875. It was assigned on the 7th day of November, 1883, by said Wayne County Savings Bank to Richard Cahalan, the undersigned. There is now due on it \$158 13. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, I shall on the TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, sell said premises at public vendue, at the west front door of the City Hall, on Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan, the place for holding the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated.

Dated December 18, 1883.

RICHARD CAHALAN,

Assignee of said Mortgage.

ATKINSON & ATKINSON,
Attorneys for Richard Cahalan.

ON December 6, 1872, Louis Feys and Mari Feys gave to William Meulenbroeck a mortgage on lot four of Crane & Wesson's section of the Forsyth farm, being in section fourteen of said farm, in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. Said mortgage was recorded in the Register's office for said County of Wayne, on December 9, 1872, in liber 88 of mortgages, on page 435. It was assigned June 22, 1881, to James J. Atkinson. There is now due on it \$603. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, I shall on the FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, sell said premises at public vendue at the Griswold street entrance to the City Hall, in Detroit, the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County of Wayne.

JAMES J. ATKINSON.

Detroit, January 6, 1884.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine.

LADIES Send 50 cts or \$1 for **SILKS** package of patchwork Samples 10c. Embroidery silk assorted colors 20c a package. QUINNIPIAC SILK CO., New Haven, Ct.

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