

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DETROIT, MARCH 11, 1884.

THE HOUSEHOLD--Supplement.

A WINTER LANDSCAPE.

The palm for beauty is not usually given to a country scene in winter, the meadows snow-covered, the streams ice-bound, the trees tossing bare branches under lowering, leaden skies, yet in a recent trip out of town I was impressed by the beauty of such a landscape, as seen in glimpses from the car windows. In the stretches of snowy fields there was yet sometimes a gleam of summer where the yellow stubble glistened goldenly in the sunshine. Aesthetic cat-tails rose stiff and rigid from their icy beds, and clusters of autumnal asters and golden-rod were still decked in the semblance of bloom, like old folks in youthful trappings, the brown, strawy calyx of the flowers, robbed by the wind of every feathered seed. Trim brown snow-birds were searching empty seed capsules for possible food, and swinging on the bending stalks, cheerful and happy under the winter weather. Tangled thickets caught a tinge of color from the bright red of bitter-sweet and wild rose berries, or the deeper color of red osier; while every leafless tree stood clearly defined against the sky. Some one has said that the charm of a winter scene lies in the grace and delicacy of its outlines. And every tree has its own individuality, so that we readily recognize it by its branching. Who could mistake the elm, with its long, graceful, drooping branches, the sturdy, strong branching of the hickory, the wide-spreading walnut, with its suggestion of summer shade? The swamp oak, with its many gnarled, heavy, angular boughs, suggests that it has had a hard time growing, taking its nourishment in small doses and making small progress in any direction; while the poplar's upright, regular divisions make it as well known by this as by its white, spongy bark on which rustic lovers cut their names.

These barren branches which reveal so clearly every malformation of the tree, every dwarfed bough, every broken twig, remind us of "poor humanity" when adversity has stripped away adventitious aids and brought out the real character. When summer verdure is gone, we see the real shape of the tree, so under trouble's touch man shows his native disposition. It is easy to be generous when one's hands are full; to be kind and amiable and sweet-tempered, when happiness and plenty crown the life. Says Becky Sharp, "I could be good if I had ten thousand pounds a year." As we

sometimes see a tree grown crooked and awry among its fellows and wonder why it is not straight and beautiful as they, only to find it grew among them as best it could, bending here and turning there, yet ever growing upward, so, when the veil of circumstances is torn from some lives, we see how surrounding influences controlled and directed, shaping the soul's destiny. An oaken torso, beheaded and with limbs lopped off, stands a type of the barrenness of life when lived for self alone; while of the symmetrical, fully developed tree, which like a well ordered life, adds grace and charm to all surroundings through its own beauty and utility, the poet says:

"Not a prince,
In all that proud old world beyond the deep,
E'er wore his crown as loftily as he
Wears the green coronal of leaves with which
Thy hand has graced him."

BEATRIX.

COOKING AS A FINE ART.

A friend of the Household Editor's, to whom a copy of the FARMER for January 29th was sent, containing the question propounded to the Household as to whether it is or is not necessary that a woman should spend her whole life in learning to keep house, sends in reply a letter which though not intended for publication, she takes the liberty to publish, as showing the masculine valuation of cooks and cooking:

"Beatrix" occasionally indulges in bright but queer fancies. The article in question might be regarded as a partial stroke of fancy. Don't you know that cooking has now become the highest of all arts, the highest because the most useful? A cook, if a good one, is not only a commander, but the commander-in-chief of all the social forces. He is the most important personage in the realm, receives more blessing and damnation than any other human being, hence is the most consequential person in any State or nation. It is proverbial that the man who has a good cook in the person of his wife, has a good wife—one who is worth something—no matter if she does use the shovel and tongs inappropriately. Emphatically does the judgment of man decree that the lady who can relieve the "aching void" with "the best the market affords," "done up" in the enlightened art of the French *cuisine*, deserves a place in the heavens of heavens, where final rewards are only given to the best, the good and the true. The art of arts ought not to be slighted but rather commended to the attention of those who desire length

of days with good cooking thrown in. There was a lady here lately from the East, a Miss Corson, who gave lessons in the culinary art to delighted audiences in the neighboring village of Berkely. It is the seat of the California University and also of a Young Ladies' Seminary. She stopped there about ten days, and took away with her 480 California dollars, as profit clear after all bills were duly paid. Her lectures found daily report in the papers, and were admired for their practical character. Once she cooked a meal for half a dozen in a silk dress, and did not get a spot on it, either. She did that to show experimentally that neatness and cleanliness can be as well observed in the kitchen as in the parlor. Though I did not attend, saw not, and heard not, yet I acquired a great respect for that most useful of all domestic angels that come in the presence of men. She is a "capital gal," let me tell you, one of some account in the world; unlike two female orators from abroad who were here lately and preached on the horrors of intemperance, how the poor wives were kicked, knocked around, and tumbled over by drunken brutes of husbands, and how the wicked men deny to them the right to vote and hold "office." A crusade of that kind is well enough in its proper place, but would any one pretend to say that Mrs. Williard and Mrs. Williams were as useful to society, in promoting the happiness, health, comfort, and good nature of mankind as the dear Miss Corson? Not a bit of it. Miss Corson pays her way and is rewarded by her exertions, while the other two are lugged around the country under the wing of some eastern Total Abstinence Society at agreed salaries. Don't condemn the dining hall; 'tis the haven of rest to many a weary soul. To cook well a person must have natural adaptation for it, and who can so worthily fill the post of honor except a lady? The Lord himself so thought, for while he and Mary were in the parlor talking, Martha was in the kitchen serving. Martha perceiving that Mary was having too good a time of it, became jealous, and to break off the conversation, found an excuse that she needed Mary's assistance; but her cunning plea was understood, and she was told to stick to what she was doing, that Mary was doing well, but she was doing better. This shows that Martha was a consequential person, and filled a place in society just as necessary as that filled by her sister. Encourage good cooking, that necessary factor to the well-being of society, that high gauge that marks the progress of civilization. Savages don't care for good cooking, but the cultured man knows its inestimable value. H. G.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. Feb. 17th.

THE HOUSEKEEPING QUESTION.

E. S. B. asserts that she can make good bread, and I rise to confirm the assertion. With such bread as hers in the house, one may answer the door bell without the slightest trepidation, and her housekeeping is "all O. K." Still I affirm, and that confidently, that it is the duty of every mother to teach her daughter all that she herself knows of good housekeeping; and this for various reasons. It is asserted by our best medical authorities that a very large proportion of the physical weaknesses and disease from which the mothers of this generation suffer have their origin in the schoolroom, and that between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, the direct result of undue development of the mental forces at the expense of the physical. Fortunately this is the age at which a girl may get a good domestic education and still pursue special studies, either at home or in the school-room, and so become a strong, self-reliant woman; intelligent and well balanced, both in body and mind.

The value of a good education cannot be over estimated, and I will make any sacrifice to assist my children in obtaining one; but so far as my experience goes I do not find the greatest practical results, the most varied intelligence, among those who have made school-going the regular business of their youth. To many it becomes a mere routine, and they are far from being well informed. Were I a teacher I would have a limited knowledge of Latin precede English grammar, and I will not allow my children to take up grammar at so early an age as is customary in our country schools. And here I may be allowed to say to "Slowmus" that to my mind an intimate knowledge of Latin will neither sour the bread nor spoil the housekeeper.

Where is A. L. L.? Surely a mother who has raised and so effectually disposed of nine fair daughters must have ideas on this subject. For myself, I am like the old Scotchman, "always open to conviction," but I would like to see the person who could convince me that it is not best for children to begin early to share the labors of their parents, that they may better appreciate what is done for them; and I believe their lives will in this way become of greater value to the great world around them.

Mrs. W. J. G.

HOWELL, Feb. 25th, 1884.

GIVE THE KIND WORDS NOW.

Having been a subscriber to your most valuable paper for some time, I take great comfort in perusing its columns, especially the Household. A few weeks ago I saw an item in the FARMER which puzzled me somewhat, and therefore I wish to ask the lady friends of this department if in their opinion the item contains truth entirely: "Woman's tears cost little and availeth much." To my mind it should read just the reverse. Why is it that many, many husbands throughout the land entertain this idea that tears cost nothing, looking on the wife with contempt if by their own harsh, careless

words her eyes are bedimmed with tears? Only a few years ago the girl-wife was so dear to them; nothing was too good for her; they were all attention to every want; if sickness overshadowed her how ready to sympathize and caress!

I often think when I see men taking (or seeming to take) delight in saying hard, unfeeling words to their own wives, why is it? How can they like to see the quivering lips and swimming eyes, and know they have set the heart to aching. Is it that cold, cross words are more easily spoken than kind, loving ones? Perhaps in after years when the heart has suffered and borne all that is possible with longing for kind treatment which never comes, and at last the struggle is over, and the pale, care-worn face, and tear-dimmed eyes are cold and still under the coffin lid, the husband will look thereon and think, "Ah, how hard her lot has been, and how little have I ever done to lighten her load?" It is too late to recall the past; so look well to your actions while your wife is yet living. I once heard a man say; "Oh, Mary's tears fall as easy as rain and amount to about as much!" What a husband that must be! I thought. What do the other Household members think on this subject?

MAYBELLE.

CLINTON, Feb. 27th.

TWO VALENTINES.

As valentines have been all the talk for the past month, I have caught some of the sentiment and also caught one of the valentines of the period. As I looked at the gaudy sheet, my thoughts were about the same as those of a fine old gentleman I once heard of, who one morning met a group of children going to school, who shouted boisterously at him. "Ah," said he, "It is not as it used to be. Once, if you met a group of children, they would make a modest bow and say 'good morning,' instead of shouting at the top of their voices 'hello, old boy!' Give me back the dear, sweet children of long ago!"

There is as much difference in the valentines of long ago, and most of those we see to day, as in the manners of the children then and now. And to show the contrast, I will try to describe two valentines received by myself, the first and the last. The first came when I was about nine years old. At school one day I found in my spelling book a neatly folded note, addressed "Valentine." I sat looking at the unfamiliar word, for I had not studied Webster much then, till a school-mate said "Oh, Adda has a valentine!" Then she explained to me that if one person likes another ever so much, and dare not tell them so, on the 14th of February they send a written or printed letter, signed "Valentine," telling them so. In one of the corners near the top of the page was what was intended to represent Cupid, with curved bow, and arrow aimed at a large heart, both drawn with a very unskillful pen. Underneath were the following rhymes:

"The rose is red, the violet blue,
The pink is sweet and so are you,"

and then the spontaneous outburst which

defied set phrases: "And you are the nicest, *goodest* girl in school!"

I always supposed valentines were intended to convey some sentiment of respect and affection, until I came to see the hideous sheets put up for sale and called valentines. Last year one of our local papers truly said of the valentines of to-day that if a person feels an enmity toward another, the comic valentine is resorted to to wound his sensibilities, for among the horrid creations can be found something to cast a slur on almost any one, of any calling and profession. My last valentine was of this class; a picture of an old lady, pen in hand, writing, and a long string of poetry, the subject, "A Poetess, (in a Horn)." I could not see the resemblance, for I neither wear spectacles nor write poetry, though I think I could write as good doggerel as this; and like the old gentleman who sighed for the mannerly children of long ago, I regretted the kindly, affectionate evidence of love and esteem conveyed by the old-fashioned valentine.

MRS. JOSHUA BROWN.

ST. JOHNS, Feb. 26th.

MEMORIAL DAYS.

The custom of observing in some manner the birthdays of great and distinguished men, by countries and nations, has been of long continuance. But the observance of memorial days in commemoration of authors and literary men, by schools, societies and individuals, is of more recent date.

Our Circle has recently held a commemorative meeting at the home of one of its members, of Longfellow's birthday, which was so pleasant and profitable to us that I give the programme as a suggestion to others:

Written biography of his life. Questions and answers on his life and writings. Verbal synopsis of the poem "Evangeline." The same of two of his prose works, "Kavanaugh" and "Outre-Mer." Select reading. Recitation of "Walter Von Der Vogelwied."

At the tea table, each guest found at her plate a card with Longfellow's name and date of birth on one side, and on the other a quotation from one of his poems. These were read aloud, thus happily bridging over a frequently awkward pause in the conversation, at the same time turning it into a channel befitting the occasion.

Aside from the social features (which are very pleasant) of such meetings, we feel that by such means we are brought more closely in contact and sympathy with the thoughts and feelings of such great minds than in any other way. We study their works, their lives, the surrounding influences of the times in which they lived, and their cotemporaneous writers. It gives us an opportunity to criticize each other's opinions, talk of our likes and dislikes of any particular passage, and analyze and define an obscure thought. Where convenient for only two or three to meet together, or only for the members of one family, to make it the occasion for some special readings, study,

or recitations, in which all can participate and become interested, will be found to also make it a time of mutual profit.

The "Memorial Days" for the remainder of this year in our Circle, will be Shakespeare's and Addison's. Milton's and Bryant's come in the fall, and we may add Emerson's, that being coincident with that of one of our members. They are real "red-letter-days" to us, and notwithstanding some of us have kept them for five years, in some way, we still find something new, beautiful and interesting to us in thus making a special study of the writings of these great and good men. I would certainly recommend the observance of these, or of some others, to every literary society, or to add tone and direction to little social gatherings. C.

LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, Feb. 29th.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S DUES.

"She is a first-class housekeeper, but doesn't know anything else," is the verdict often passed on some woman under discussion; and I would like to ask in the name of justice, how any one obliged to take care of a house, prepare meals, look after a family and that family's wardrobe, fight dirt to the last speck from garret to cellar, and understand all the proportions of lard, flour, sugar, and numerous spices, can be expected to know very much besides? If she does this sufficiently well to earn praise, let us bow our heads in reverence and forbear to criticize.

Few of us can measure the cost of a housekeeper's laurels, the watchful eye, the tireless hand which keeps dust from settling, glassware and iron shining, meals and linen perfect. We may often guess at it when, tired and discouraged, we drop limp into a chair and see dirt and disorder leering at us like a pair of fiends from every corner; or try to talk with some unexpected guest on poetry, science or art, while we know there is not a bit of pie or cake in the house.

Oh, yes, says somebody, but housework only occupies a woman's hands, her mind is free. Let this mocker just try to get through a big day of general work with his thoughts among the stars, and see if the sponge doesn't receive a fatal chill, the cake a burn, or the lard a fragrant boil over, while the planets roll on undisturbed in their grandeur. That oft quoted verse of George Herbert's:

"Who sweeps a room as to God's laws,
Makes that and the action fine,"

is very nice; but, in nine cases out of ten, a woman sweeps a room in such a state of hurry, with so many other things to attend to, that she doesn't indulge in any æsthetic thoughts about "laws," but only repeats the daily wonder about where "all the dirt comes from."

We ought to remember that we are all beings of limited power, and cease to expect everything from any one person. She who keeps the dust and cobwebs out of her rooms is apt to let them settle in her brain, and *vice versa*; and who of us dares to say which is the greater task?

I, for one, think it much easier to lounge in an easy chair and read the

truths solved by other minds, than to battle with culinary elements, the riots of animate and inanimate foes, only to fall and fail at last under the merciless stare of some unpatched rent, an unpolished stove, dirty floor, or heavy loaf.

THOMAS, Feb. 20th.

A. H. J.

A NEW MEMBER SPEAKS.

May I become a member of the Household? When the FARMER arrives, I always turn to the Household first to see what good things are in store. I read it through, then I take my leisure for the rest, and "by the way," there is but little that does not interest me, for I am a farmer's wife through and through.

Beatrice asks, "How do you like our new Household?" I like it very much, but I hope that the new Household will comprise the old members and so many new ones that we will see it enlarged again before the end of the year.

I am much interested in the housekeeping question, and am of the opinion that, generally speaking, a girl who has had no experience, cannot keep house as well as one who has.

I find that girls when they become wives, and are thrown entirely upon their resources, find many things to learn even though they have been accustomed to housework, and intelligent girls find they cannot learn all there is to be learned in six months, and women who have kept house as many years find there is something yet to learn. I would not say that a girl who has attended school, or been teaching, or employed at something that gave her no opportunity to learn housekeeping, was unfit to become a wife, or preside over a farm home, for if they have energy and good sense they will try to succeed wherever their lot may be cast; yet I would advise all girls to learn about housekeeping if they have an opportunity, as they will escape many difficulties and little vexations which they otherwise would not. Do not think I would advise learning housework at the expense of education. Get as good an education as possible, for we need educated and refined farmers' wives and daughters; but I think the girl who has a practical knowledge of work combined with other accomplishments will make a successful matron.

Ladies, in conclusion let me whisper, don't ever ask a favor of your husband before a meal or after a poorly cooked one, but if you want a lovely spring bonnet, prepare the "good man's" favorite dishes in your best style for his dinner, and my word for it, the purse will be handed you with full permission to purchase the prettiest one you can find.

OLD SCHOOL TEACHER.

TECUMSEH, Feb. 27, 1884.

INFORMATION WANTED.

I think the MICHIGAN FARMER just a complete paper now, since we can have such a nice Household, where we farmers' wives and daughters can have a place to express our opinions. I hope we may all profit by its reading; let each of us remember that it will be what we make

it. Let us talk of flowers and fancy work, and any thing that will be useful and beneficial. I wish some one would tell me through the Household, what makes little white worms get into plant dishes; it is a little fly that lays the egg, but what is it that calls them? I have had to repot most all of my plants this winter, and in cold weather, repotting puts them back very much, but I have found out lately that I can kill the worms with hot water, nearly boiling heat. Be careful not to get it on the foliage or stems of the plant; but the flies I can not get rid of. If some one will tell me the reason I will be greatly obliged.

I will tell the lovers of fancy work how to make pretty and not expensive tidy. Take a piece of net lace, you can get it for forty cents a yard, and it is over two yards wide. Cut a piece the size you want your tidy, and then work it with any color of Saxony yarn you prefer, bright scarlet is lovely. When you have this done, work a strip say two inches wide, finish the edge with a buttonhole stitch and sew on your tidy; then line the tidy with white paper cambric. I guess I won't stay too long or you won't want me to come again.

MELLESENDA.

CLAYTON, Feb. 28th.

A NINE year old lassie who calls one of our most valued contributors "mother," evinces a practical knowledge of geography which would do no discredit to an older student. She was told that there was talk of making a railroad to carry people to Europe without crossing the Atlantic. After just a moment's hesitation, she replied: "Why, yes; they can do that if they have money enough; just down through Alaska, across Behring's Straits and across Asia." The readiness and correctness of the reply show that to this little learner at least, countries in other continents are not mere outlines on maps, whose names and dimensions are to be memorized, but actualities, where she knows people live and work, and go to school, just as she does.

WILL E. S. B., of the Household, please tell how long she molds the bread each time; and will home made yeast do to start with, instead of yeast cakes? So many of the cakes we get are sour.

M. B. McLOUTH.

ADDISON, Feb. 29th.

This is what they say of our new Household: The MICHIGAN FARMER now issues a little four page supplement which it calls the Household. The farmers of this State have cause to feel proud of their agricultural journal.—*Holly Advertiser*.

The MICHIGAN FARMER comes to us this week with a handsome supplement entitled "The Household." It is quite an addition to the excellent journal of which it is a part, and will make it more than ever a welcome visitor in the households of the farmers.—*Northville Record*.

A. H. J. says: "I think the new Household is nice."

E. S. B. remarks: "The Household in its present form is a 'little beauty.'"

Mrs. W. J. G. says: "I think the new Household is just splendid; it can be laid away so nicely for future reference."

A. L. L. remarks that the new Household is "cute."

Mrs. O. WHITCOMB, of Otsego, Mich., writes:

"I send you a report of my machine obtained through the MICHIGAN FARMER. It arrived all right, and I have given it a thorough trial, finding it all you represent it to be. I consider your readers have a fine opportunity to secure a first-class sewing machine for less than one-half what they would be obliged to pay an agent. My neighbors are predicting that something wrong will yet develop about it, but I fail to see any symptoms of it yet, and have used it nearly every day for two weeks."

Of course if there was an agent's commission of \$25 attached to this machine, it would dispel any fears in the minds of the neighbors that the machine would develop something wrong in the future. We would repeat here that the machines are guaranteed for five years against everything except the ordinary wear and tear. Any part of the machine proving defective will be replaced without cost to the purchaser.

Mrs. DELIA CROOP, of Fowlerville, furnishes us the following recipe for a cough sirup, which she says will save many doctor's bills if used: "One oz. tinct. lobelia, one oz. tinct. blood-root, one oz. wine of ipecac, one oz. sirup of squills. These are to be put together; then take a cup of white sugar and just water enough to make a thick sirup; add one-half of your medicine and give one teaspoonful or more at a dose, according to age. It carried one of my children through a severe case of inflammation of the lungs this winter, in connection with hot outside applications of smartweed and vinegar."

Is not Beatrix a little mixed in her criticism of Henry Irving's "Louis XI," when she substitutes Toison d'Or for Tristan l'Hermite, in the instructions for the assassination of the Burgundian envoy? Toison d'Or was the envoy, Burgundy's, herald, while Tristan l'Hermite was Louis's executioner. Let her read "Quentin Durward," by Sir Walter Scott.

DETROIT, Feb. 29th.

In the haste of preparing copy the substitution of Toison d'Or for Tristan l'Hermite, as per play bill, was overlooked. We thank our anonymous friend for noting the error.

Contributed Recipes.

RICE PUDDING.—Wash one cup of rice and put into a dish and steam for one hour. When it is nearly done add a little salt and a piece of butter the size of a walnut without the shuck; stir it through well and cover again till done. Serve with sweetened cream, flavored.

CREAM CAKE.—Break two eggs in a tea cup and beat well; then fill with rich, sweet cream. Add one cup of white sugar and one and one half cups of flour, an even teaspoonful of soda, and a heaping teaspoonful of cream tartar. It can be baked in layers or as loaf cake.

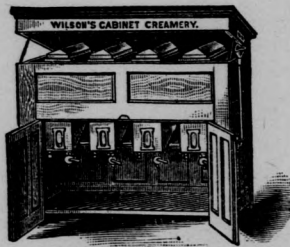
MELLESENDA.

CLAYTON, Feb. 28th.

The last edition of that wonderfully complete Cook Book is being exhausted. No housekeeper can afford to be without it. New receipts and best information, elegant cover, over 128 pages is well worth a dollar. Send ten cents in money or stamps to E. St. John, G. T. & P. A., Great Rock Island Route, Chicago, Ill., and it will be mailed to you.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. **DR. T. A. SLOCUM,** 181 Pearl St., New York. no20-26t-ins

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DR. H. H. KANE, of the DeQuincy Home, now offers a Remedy whereby any one can cure himself quickly and painlessly. For testimonials and endorsements from eminent medical men, &c., address **H. H. KANE, A.M., M.D.,** 160 Fulton St., New York City.

PENSIONS

for any disability; also to Heirs. Send stamps for New Laws. **Col. L. BINGHAM, Attorney,** Washington, D. C. 02-6m-2ads

KENTUCKY FARMS FOR SALE.

\$10 to \$30 per acre. Catalogue free. **G. W. RAMSEY & CO.,** Madisonville, Ky. f19-3t

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Ag'ts wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address **JAY BRONSON,** Detroit, Mich.

VIRGINIA

Farms for Sale. Catalogue free. Maps of Va. 30 cts. **H. L. Staples & Co.,** Richmond, Va.

The Poultry Yard.

Aylesbury Ducks.

Fanny Field says, in the *Ohio Farmer* that the Aylesbury ducks rank among the leading varieties—good for feathers, good layers, and excellent for market; but it will hardly pay to keep any breed of ducks for eggs and feathers alone, unless one has a pond or swampy place where they can pick up the greater part of their living, or can sell the eggs for fancy prices. In order to make duck-raising profitable they must be kept for all they are worth—eggs, feathers, and for market.

Ducks do not usually lay so many eggs in a year as hens, but the eggs of the improved varieties of ducks make up in size what they lack in number. In large cities ducks' eggs will often bring extra prices just before Easter, but at other times and in most markets "an egg is an egg," and ducks' eggs that weigh three to three and a half ounces each are sold at the same price per dozen as hens' eggs that weigh two ounces each. When eggs are bought and sold as they should be, by weight, it will pay to keep the best laying breeds of ducks for eggs and feathers alone.

Prime live duck feathers bring from 25 to 35 cents per pound, which is about half the prices paid for prime live geese feathers. Prime, all white, duck feathers sometimes sell as high as 40 cents per pound, but it is not often that so good a price can be obtained, even for the best.

THE *Rural New Yorker* says: "As our fowls are necessarily confined in small yards, we are obliged to supply them with all the essential kinds of food that they would eat if running at large. But previous to the last six months a full supply of shell-forming food has always been at times neglected and 'soft-shelled' eggs or eggs without any shells, have followed from the neglect. About six months ago we began to feed our fowls bones broken up to the average size of wheat kernels, and we have never seen a soft-shelled egg since. The fowls are excessively fond of this food in small quantities, and a very small quantity suffices to satisfy them and to insure sufficient egg-shell material. This quantity we have found to be a full handful given three times a week for every six hens."

WHEAT fed whole to laying fowls, and wheat screenings or cracked wheat fed to young chicks, have always produced the most desirable results, though it must be remembered that they must not be fed in the same quantities as corn, or preparations of corn. The tendency of wheat is to produce a healthy growth, feed the muscular tissues and aid materially in causing the hens to lay often, and rich eggs.

FANNY FIELD says there is no more "luck" in poultry management than there is about boiling water in a teakettle after you have kept fire under it long enough.

CHARRED corn is an excellent food for laying hens and serves to keep them healthy and vigorous. Do not feed entirely but give once a day, and be careful in preparing it or it will burn to ashes.

WHILE it is true that young hens lay more eggs per year than old ones, they do not make so good setters nor so careful mothers. There is a great difference in the character of fowls in this respect, and a little watchfulness will soon teach the careful attendant which ones will be best to set.

WHILE fine hay, or fine well-broken straw makes good nests, a very good nest can be made with shavings from wood; select only the thinnest and softest, and make the nest well with them. They can be lightly sprinkled with diluted carbolic acid to keep away lice, and, being very porous, will retain the smell and effect of the acid much longer than any other material.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rural New Yorker* tells how she manages to secure plenty of eggs in winter: "We have a warm hen-house, with plenty of glass on the south side to admit the heat of the sun; a dust bath is in a sunny corner. There is plenty of gravel and burned bones pounded up to make the shells. A cabbage head is given once or twice a week, while the regular feed consists of wheat screenings, corn, oats, potatoes and bran. For a change we alternate their feed thus: Morning feed, either boiled potatoes and bran mashed, or boiled oats and screenings; night feed, raw screenings or corn. We put a little salt, pepper, and sometimes sulphur in the mashed potatoes. For drink, sweet skim-milk, warm. This is an excellent substitute for meat."

I caught a severe cold, and remembering you told me to use "Downs' Elixir," I bought a bottle, and in less than three days my cough and sore throat had vanished! It's good.

Publisher New Market, N. H., Advertiser.

Please send me six bottles of Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. I never used a medicine that did me so much good as this.

IRA TAYLOR, Rolland, Mich.

Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is the best family liniment made.

Percheron Stud Book OF FRANCE.

Published Under the Authority of the French Government.

by the Societe Hippique Percheronne, a great and powerful organization, composed of all the prominent breeders and stallioners of La Perche, where, for more than a thousand years, have been bred this admirable race. This volume contains much valuable historical information, also records of the breeding of such stallions and mares whose Percheron birth and origin has been established to the satisfaction of twenty directors and controllers of entries.

This book will be of invaluable service to all Americans who are desirous of procuring only the finest and purest bred specimens of French horses with established pedigrees. A translation of the introduction will accompany the work, which is printed in good style and neatly bound. Price \$2, post paid. On sale at this office after February 1st. Address MICHIGAN FARMER, j8cow26t 44 West Larned St., DETROIT, Mich

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The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is also a Panacea for all diseases of a febrile character in cattle, when given as directed. Sold by druggists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 doses.

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The champion Embrocator for Man and Beast. Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents. Prepared only by PROF. ROBT. JENNINGS, Veterinary Surgeon, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF WAYNE,

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, sixteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four: Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Robert F. Johnstone, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Elizabeth C. Johnstone, the administratrix of said estate, praying that she may be licensed to sell the real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and the charges of administering said estate. It is ordered that Tuesday, the eighteenth day of March, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said Court, at that time and place, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administratrix to sell the real estate as prayed for in said petition. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne. EDGAR O. DUFFEE, Judge of Probate.

A true copy:

HOMER A. FLINT, Register.

119-3t

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. Belle Sherman vs. Sylvester Sherman. In this cause it satisfactorily appearing to said Court from the affidavits of Belle Sherman and J. W. Fletcher now on file in said cause that the said defendant Sylvester Sherman is a resident of the State of Michigan but whose present place of abode is unknown, on motion of J. W. Fletcher, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said Sylvester Sherman appear, plead, answer or demur in this cause within three months from the date of this order or that in default thereof the bill of complaint in this cause be taken as confessed against him. Ordered further that a copy of this order be published in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper published in said County at least once in each week for six successive weeks succeeding the date hereof.

WILLIAM J. CRAIG,

Circuit Court Commissioner,

Wayne County, Michigan.

Dated Detroit, February 20th, 1884.

TRADE MARKS. PRINTS. LABELS

Send description of your invention. L. BINGHAM, Pat. Lawyer and Solicitor, Washington, D.C.

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PATENTS.

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

Sale of Land by an Executor.

LA PORTE, Ind., Feb. 8th, 1884.
Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Please answer the following query: Does an executor (in Michigan) in selling lands on an order from court, the same having been appraised, have to conform, in any way, to the appraisal? In other words, does the appraisal govern the price at which such land may be sold, either at private or public sale? An early answer will oblige.

Yours truly,
A. J. STAHL.

Answer.—No, the appraisal in itself does not govern the price at which a piece of land may be sold by an executor. Before an executor can sell lands he must obtain a decree from the Probate Court ordering the sale of such land, and this sale must be made at public auction, notice of which must be given. If it shall appear to the Judge of Probate that the sale was legally made and fairly conducted, and that the sum bid was not disproportionate to the value of the property sold, or, if disproportionate, that not more than ten per cent, exclusive of the expenses of a new sale, could be obtained, he shall make an order confirming the sale and directing conveyances to be executed. Should the appraisal govern absolutely the price for which the property could be sold it would frequently happen that it never could be sold. The appraisal would simply aid the Judge of Probate in determining how much the property ought to bring.

H. M. SNOW.

How May Drain Taxes be Collected.

PLYMOUTH, March 5, 1884.
Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Being a subscriber of the MICHIGAN FARMER, I would like to ask a question. The town treasurer has levied on personal property to pay a drain tax, and the property did not belong to the person that the tax was assessed to, and the property has been replevined. Now can the town treasurer collect the costs and damages of said suit from the town?

SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—From the above letter I should judge that the replevin suit had been brought against the town treasurer personally, and that he paid the costs of the suit and now asks to recover what he has paid. The only way in which delinquent drain taxes may be collected, is by returning the lands on which the taxes are not paid to the county treasurer, by whom they are sold for taxes, and the town treasurer had no right to make a levy on personal property for the purpose of collecting a drain tax. Personal property may be seized and sold for general taxes but not for drain taxes, and must be collected in the way marked out by the drain law. I do not think that the town would have to pay

for the expense incurred by the treasurer in a case where he did not follow the law which is his guide, and the suit was a result of his own negligence.

H. M. SNOW.

Pay for What You Get.

NORTH BRANCH, March 1, 1884.
To the Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Having been a subscriber to your valuable paper for some time, and seeing many getting valuable advice therefrom, I take the liberty of asking information in your department. A publisher sends a paper to my address for one year and then writes for a year's subscription, which is sent him, and a note stating that the paper is not wanted any more, and he stops it for a few months. He again sends paper as before without any order from me, and in a year he sends for subscription price again. Now, Mr. Editor, does it not require two to make a bargain? Please tell us through your paper the law governing a case of this kind.

INCOGNITO.

Answer.—The law on this point is well settled that if a paper is sent to a person and he takes it from the postoffice, that this amounts to an acceptance of the paper and he must pay for it. Even if you wrote to the publisher to discontinue sending the paper, but took the paper from the office when it was sent, you would have to pay for it. If you don't want the paper, refuse to take it from the office.

Deal Justly with the Boys.

In looking over the past, one little circumstance comes to mind which led me to think as the heading of this article reads, "Deal Justly with the Boys." When I was a boy my father pointed to a poor motherless calf and says "Harve, if you will take that calf and take care of it, it shall be yours." Well, I took the responsibility. I fed and took care of that calf and called it my property and father always spoke of it as the "Boy's Calf" and every one pronounced it Harve's calf that knew anything about it. In process of time that calf rose to the dignity of a fine, sleek, three year old steer.

One fine day in the fall of the year some evil spirit sent a butcher that way and in answer to the inquiry for fat cattle my father replied that he believed "The Boy has a steer that might do for beef." The result was that the butcher drove the steer away and father's pocket-book was increased in the value of its lining by some \$40. But I was left to ponder on a question I have never been able to solve. The calf was mine but the steer was father's. Now at what time, at what age and in what manner the animal changed ownership has always been a matter of anxious inquiry; but I shall never find out unless there are keener revelations in the next world than in this. "Deal Justly with the Boys."—*Flint Globe.*

Eight Years Scrofula Cured.

A valued correspondent, Albert Simpson, Esq., writing from Peoria, Ill., says: "Samaritan Nervine cured me of scrofula, after having suffered for eight years with the disease." Mr. Simpson lives in Peoria. Ask him. Your druggist keeps it. \$1.50.

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 F. 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 29th 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 mortgage, 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, being and lying 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.

THE IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine
For Only \$18.00!



We have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third usual prices. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Box Cover, a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments. This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine we send out.

The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong, light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can be done on any machine.

Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine is permitted by the inspectors to go out of the

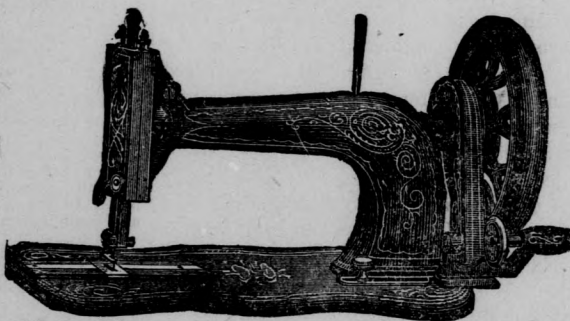
shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, and run light and with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement in a *Loose Balance Wheel*, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine.

THE LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bobbin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-pin until the bobbin is filled. Where the machine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle.

The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made **SELF-THREADING**, which is a great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickel plated.

The **IMPROVED TENSION** and **THREAD LIBERATOR** combined adds greatly to the value of this machine.



ALL THE STANDS HAVE The New Driving Wheel.

This Driving Wheel is the invention of John D. Lawless, secured by patent, dated Feb. 7, 1882, and is claimed to be the best device yet invented, being the simplest, easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not interfere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels are hung upon self-oiling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until it runs very light and smoothly.

We have selected this style and finish of machine as being the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above cut, and include the following attachments, &c. One Johnson's Foot Ruffler, one set Hemmers, one Tucker, one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles, six Bobbins, Screw Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring, extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instructions.

Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satisfaction, or it may be returned and money refunded.

Address all orders to

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers MICHIGAN FARMER,
44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich.

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 12th 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 that 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 package of patchwork SILKS Samples 10c. Embroidery silk assorted colors 20c a package. QUINNIAC SILK CO., New Haven, Ct. j29-St

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

Sale of Land by an Executor.

LA PORTE, Ind., Feb. 8th, 1884.
Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Please answer the following query: Does an executor (in Michigan) in selling lands on an order from court, the same having been appraised, have to conform, in any way, to the appraisement? In other words, does the appraisement govern the price at which such land may be sold, either at private or public sale? An early answer will oblige.

Yours truly,
A. J. STAHL.

Answer.—No, the appraisement in itself does not govern the price at which a piece of land may be sold by an executor. Before an executor can sell lands he must obtain a decree from the Probate Court ordering the sale of such land, and this sale must be made at public auction, notice of which must be given. If it shall appear to the Judge of Probate that the sale was legally made and fairly conducted, and that the sum bid was not disproportionate to the value of the property sold, or, if disproportionate, that not more than ten per cent, exclusive of the expenses of a new sale, could be obtained, he shall make an order confirming the sale and directing conveyances to be executed. Should the appraisement govern absolutely the price for which the property could be sold it would frequently happen that it never could be sold. The appraisement would simply aid the Judge of Probate in determining how much the property ought to bring.

H. M. SNOW.

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PLYMOUTH, March 5, 1884.
Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Being a subscriber of the MICHIGAN FARMER, I would like to ask a question. The town treasurer has levied on personal property to pay a drain tax, and the property did not belong to the person that the tax was assessed to, and the property has been replevined. Now can the town treasurer collect the costs and damages of said suit from the town?

SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—From the above letter I should judge that the replevin suit had been brought against the town treasurer personally, and that he paid the costs of the suit and now asks to recover what he has paid. The only way in which delinquent drain taxes may be collected, is by returning the lands on which the taxes are not paid to the county treasurer, by whom they are sold for taxes, and the town treasurer had no right to make a levy on personal property for the purpose of collecting a drain tax. Personal property may be seized and sold for general taxes but not for drain taxes, and must be collected in the way marked out by the drain law. I do not think that the town would have to pay

for the expense incurred by the treasurer in a case where he did not follow the law which is his guide, and the suit was a result of his own negligence.

H. M. SNOW.

Pay for What You Get.

NORTH BRANCH, March 1, 1884.
To the Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Having been a subscriber to your valuable paper for some time, and seeing many getting valuable advice therefrom, I take the liberty of asking information in your department. A publisher sends a paper to my address for one year and then writes for a year's subscription, which is sent him, and a note stating that the paper is not wanted any more, and he stops it for a few months. He again sends paper as before without any order from me, and in a year he sends for subscription price again. Now, Mr. Editor, does it not require two to make a bargain? Please tell us through your paper the law governing a case of this kind.

INCOGNITO.

Answer.—The law on this point is well settled that if a paper is sent to a person and he takes it from the postoffice, that this amounts to an acceptance of the paper and he must pay for it. Even if you wrote to the publisher to discontinue sending the paper, but took the paper from the office when it was sent, you would have to pay for it. If you don't want the paper, refuse to take it from the office.

Deal Justly with the Boys.

In looking over the past, one little circumstance comes to mind which led me to think as the heading of this article reads, "Deal Justly with the Boys." When I was a boy my father pointed to a poor motherless calf and says "Harve, if you will take that calf and take care of it, it shall be yours." Well, I took the responsibility. I fed and took care of that calf and called it my property and father always spoke of it as the "Boy's Calf" and every one pronounced it Harve's calf that knew anything about it. In process of time that calf rose to the dignity of a fine, sleek, three year old steer.

One fine day in the fall of the year some evil spirit sent a butcher that way and in answer to the inquiry for fat cattle my father replied that he believed "The Boy has a steer that might do for beef." The result was that the butcher drove the steer away and father's pocket-book was increased in the value of its lining by some \$40. But I was left to ponder on a question I have never been able to solve. The calf was mine but the steer was father's. Now at what time, at what age and in what manner the animal changed ownership has always been a matter of anxious inquiry; but I shall never find out unless there are keener revelations in the next world than in this. "Deal Justly with the Boys."—*Flint Globe.*

Eight Years Scrofula Cured.

A valued correspondent, Albert Simpson, Esq., writing from Peoria, Ill., says: "Samaritan Nerve" cured me of scrofula, after having suffered for eight years with the disease." Mr. Simpson lives in Peoria. Ask him. Your druggist keeps it. \$1.50.

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 29th day of June, in the year 1880, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m. Said mortgage was duly assigned to John H. Toepele and Babetta Toepele, 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, 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 mortgage, 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. TOEPELE,
BABETTA TOEPELE,
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 one (15) 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.

THE IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine For Only \$18.00!



We have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third usual prices. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Box Cover, a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments. This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine we send out.

The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong, light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can be done on any machine.

Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine is permitted by the inspectors to go out of the

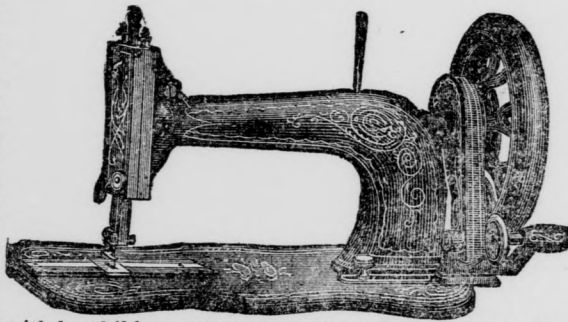
shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, and run light and with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine.

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bobbin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-pin until the bobbin is filled. Where the machine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle.

The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made SELF-THREADING, which is a great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickel plated.

The IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds greatly to the value of this machine.



ALL THE STANDS HAVE The New Driving Wheel.

This Driving Wheel is the invention of John D. Lawless, secured by patent, dated Feb. 7, 1882, and is claimed to be the best device yet invented, being the simplest, easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not interfere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels are hung upon self-oiling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until it runs very light and smoothly.

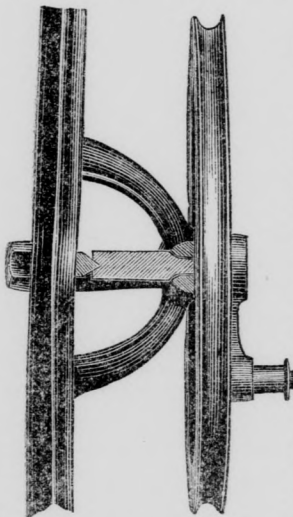
We have selected this style and finish of machine as being the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above cut, and include the following attachments, &c. One Johnson's Foot Ruffler, one set Hemmers, one Tucker, one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles, six Bobbins, Screw Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring, extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instructions.

Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satisfaction, or it may be returned and money refunded.

Address all orders to

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers MICHIGAN FARMER,
44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich.



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 court 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 12th 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 that 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 package of patchwork Samples 10c. Embroidery silk assorted colors 20c a package. QUINNPIAC SILK CO., New Haven, Ct.
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Apiarian.

What to Do with Weak Colonies in the Spring.

J. E. Pond, of Massachusetts, says in the *American Bee Journal*:

"We have been advised in days past to unite all weak colonies; this advice, which is good for fall management, is of no value in the spring, unless it should happen that queenless colonies are found, when, of course, union is strength. My experience teaches me that weak colonies united will live no longer than the same colonies would have done if they had been kept separate; the reason being that the bees are all old and can live but a short time after having borne the hardships of winter confinement. It is hardly possible to imagine that all colonies will be alike weak, if such should be the case, I should hardly know what to advise, for the beekeeper who finds his apiary in such a state would hardly be able to strengthen up colonies successfully.

"The object of an apiarist should be, not to obtain the greatest possible yield from a single colony, but to equalize the whole apiary so that he may obtain a large and an average gain from each colony. To this end he should in early spring equalize his colonies in strength as nearly as possible, and this can best be done by taking frames of brood from those that are strong enough to bear the loss, and giving them to the weaker colonies. If he has, as he should have, average queens in all his hives, he will be able by careful management and judicious feeding to stimulate, to bring all his colonies up to prime condition, and to have a large force of foragers ready to take advantage of the first flow of honey that is secreted by the early flowers. Many, however, are not careful enough in this matter of stimulative feeding. We begin without reference to the strength of the colony to feed diluted syrups, and also spread the brood, the consequence being that a cold frosty night drives the bees into a cluster, the brood is exposed, chilled and dies, and the colony is either ruined completely or so injured that it becomes valueless for the whole season.

"In this whole matter of strengthening and equalizing colonies, there is an opportunity for exercise of the greatest care and judgment, and to know how to do it just right every time, can only be learned by experience. Many are apt to make the mistake of strengthening colonies too early. By so doing they lose a large amount of stores in feeding useless consumers. We want a large force of foragers when there is honey to be gathered, and at no other time.

"If any queenless colonies are found, when it is too early to raise queens with any prospect of their mating in time to be of any use, they must be united with some colony that has a good queen; this, I have found, can best be done by moving the hives close together, giving both colonies a little smoke, and when the bees are filled with honey removing the frames,

bees and all, from the queenless hive, and alternating them with the frames in the other hive. This united colony should be closely watched, and if any fighting takes place, another blast of smoke should be given them. If the union is made in this manner on a chilly day, no trouble need be anticipated, and no pains need be taken in regard to the queen. I have united many colonies in this manner without caging the queen, and find she is not troubled at all, and that the bees unite peaceably, and are friendly at once."

Extracted Honey.

A very large part of the honey crop is now taken in the form of extracted honey. Comb-honey is good and beautiful, but it has the disadvantage of the wax, which is indigestible, and which nobody cares to eat. In the extracted honey we have no wax, it is honey in its purest form. Many people associate extracted honey with strained honey; they suppose that all honey out of the comb is strained honey, but this is great injustice to extracted honey. In getting strained honey all the combs from a hive, combs containing capped brood, and growing larvæ and pollen and honey, are mixed up together and then the liquid squeezed out. In this way there is obtained some honey, but there is also obtained the juice of the growing larvæ of the young bees and of pollen, so that the honey has a rank flavor, a dark color, and associations by no means appetizing. But extracted honey is as different from this strained honey as it is possible to be. In getting extracted honey we get no pollen, no juices of bees or larvæ. We get simply the pure honey, without any admixture whatever. He, who on a cold winter morning has never had pure, candied, white clover honey to spread on his hot cakes, has lived in vain! Life has lacked for him one of its chiefest charms!

The Best Bee Veil.

James Heddon says: "I consider a black bobbinet veil the best face protector we have. The meshes are round, and the shape and color is best fitted to clear vision. To make one requires a yard of goods, twenty inches wide. When sewed up the veil will be twenty inches long, three feet in circumference, and one foot in diameter. The usual way of attaching this veil to the hat has been to have a cord "run" into the edge of one end and drawn up to the size of the crown of the hat. When drawn over, the veil comes out over rim and down over the face and inside the coat, vest or shirt collar. I have found that a much better way is to procure a new white chip hat (about fifteen to twenty cents is the price), and sew one end of the veil to the rim. This can be done whether the rim is just one foot in diameter or larger; for, if larger, it can be sewed to the rim a short distance back from its edge. The wide rim hat gives better shade. When so used, your hat and veil are always to be found at once, and the veil is practically about six inches longer than when used in the first way mentioned.



NEWEST & BEST! THE MACK DOOR HANGER!

Patented by Eugene Mack,
July 17, 1883.

Cannot be thrown from the track; runs at the touch of a finger while carrying the heaviest door; it is the strongest hanger made, and the only hanger in the world having a Lathe-turned Roller; Iron Track; strongest in the market, and has the only perfect splice in use.

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REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS,

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Personal and prompt attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Best references furnished if required.

WM. W. HANNAN.

HERBERT M. SNOW.

6,000 Acres of Land FOR SALE.

I offer for sale 6,000 Acres of Land, situated in the townships of MAYFIELD AND ARCADIA, LAPEER Co., MICH., within nine miles of Lapeer City the County seat, flourishing and good market town and within three miles of the Michigan Central and Pontiac, Oxford & Port Austin Railroads. This land consists of about 5,050 acres of wild and 1,000 acres of cleared. Will sell the wild land in lots of 40 acres and upwards at from \$5 to \$15 per acre; terms, 10 per cent of purchase down. The cleared in farms of 83 acres or more to suit purchaser price from \$15 to \$35 per acre; terms, one-third down. Ten years time will be given on all balances, drawing interest. Investigation and examination solicited. Address

HENRY STEPHENS,

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or A. L. STEPHENS,
St. Helen's Roscommon Co., Mich.

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All Teeth. Steel Best implement in use. Unequaled as a sod harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield. 25 to 50 acres per day cultivated by one team. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List. THE CHICAGO FLEXIBLE HARROW CO., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 35 to 41 Indiana St., Chicago, Ills. j1-17

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