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THE HOUSEHOLD--Supplement.

WIVES.

Oh, he that gets a good, good wife,
Gets gold enough and to spare;
And he that gets an ill, ill wife,
Much may make and may still be bare.
For a man must ask of a wife he weds,
"Can I be rich? May I be great?"
And he that mates with an evil wife,
He mates with an evil fate.

For a man may spend, and have to the end,
If his wife on his fortune wait,
He may give to the poor and help a friend,
And may still grow rich and great.
But a man may spare and still be bare,
He may toil through smooth and rough,
If his wife be naught, ill-luck is caught,
He never will have enough.

Oh a man that gets a good, good wife,
Has pleasure enough and to spare;
Outside, his life may be full of strife,
May be full of trouble and care.
But his heart can sing—"At home I'm king,
At home there is pleasure and rest,
I've a wife to bide at my own fireside,
And her love, of all loves, is best."

But a man who gets an ill, ill wife,
Gets trouble of every kind;
He's a weary part, and a hopeless heart,
And prosperity's hard to find,
There's a bitter drop in his sweetest cup,
In his joy there is great pain,
And through all his strife for a broader life,
He works like a man in a chain.

Don't marry for beauty, don't marry for gold,
And on nobody else depend;
For your own life you choose a wife,
And for your own home, a friend.
And he that gets a good, good wife,
May easy be rich and great,
While he that weds with an evil wife,
Mates life with an evil fate.

A VISIT TO NASHVILLE.

During a recent visit to Nashville, when about seven miles from the city, we came in sight of a very regularly laid out cemetery filled with white tombstones of uniform size. We were told that sixteen thousand five hundred boys in blue are sleeping there. This is one of the reminders of the "late unpleasantness." The Union cemeteries are well taken care of by the government. I walked over one of the roads in North Nashville which is paved with cobble stones; it was the work of Federal soldiers while in barracks here. At one time there were about 60,000 troops in and around the city; the hillsides were dotted with the white tents, and the earthworks and barricades thrown up for defence. Fort Negla is being rapidly leveled, still enough can be seen to define the inner and outer works. Fort Morton, on St. Cloud hill, is in a much better state of preservation. On the inside of the earthworks there is a

solid stone wall around the brow of the hill, and a succession of earthworks lower down. On the side nearest the city is a frame dwelling which was the officers' headquarters. Between these two forts is the Franklin Pike, and farther on beyond Fort Morton is Granny-white Pike. These were well guarded during the occupation of Nashville. One of the most important battles fought near here was that of Franklin. Bullets and shells have been plowed up all about here ever since. We saw two boxes of bullets in the Capitol Museum, each one of which cost a life, the most of them having been taken from the heads of the victims.

This is called the Rock City, and the name suits it well. There is rock beneath it, rock around it, and layers of rock form natural steps in many parts of the city. I found pieces of rock formed of minute shells, and crinoid stems were frequently found as we walked. Only a few feet of soil cover the rock in many places. The cellars and foundations are blasted instead of being of masonry, and some of the burial vaults in Mt. Olivet cemetery are blasted out of the side of the rock, with marble fronts and doorways, while others build small houses of stone, finished in marble, for the resting places of the dead.

The capitol building is of bluish-grey (fossilized) limestone, beautifully variegated. The corner stone was laid July 4th, 1845, the last stone of the tower July 21st, 1855. Standing on the brow of a hill, with its wide porticos and rows of columns, it presents a beautiful appearance. Massive stone steps at the four corners lead up to the capitol from the streets below. A statue of Andrew Jackson is on the east side of the grounds.

The new custom house is a beautiful building, all of Tennessee stone and marble. The stones forming the walls are carved at each edge. (We of Detroit would like to see one like it, only larger, in our beautiful city.) A number of fine churches and many fine dwellings ornament the streets.

Several cotton factories are doing a very successful business. One very large one employs 700 people, men, women and children. The work is not hard, and is fairly well paid. The day is long, beginning at a quarter past 6 a. m. and ending at 6 p. m. Large tanneries are flourishing, and the lumber business is doing well. The city seems to be in a prosperous condition, and has grown very fast since the close of the war. A number of Northerners are doing business there.

This is the educational center of the South, many of the friends of the city and education having remembered it well in bequests. The Vanderbilt University has extensive and well laid out grounds, with three handsome buildings and a gymnasium. There are theological, literary and scientific departments. The dental and medical departments are near the business center down town. Commodore Vanderbilt endowed it with the interest of \$700,000 at six per cent. Not very long ago the college received a large amount from W. H. Vanderbilt.

Here is also the Fisk University (colored) endowed by Gen. Fisk; one building called Livingston Hall is for boys, and Jubilee Hall for girls. This is largely assisted by the proceeds of the Jubilee Singers. These buildings have not been long erected.

The Baptist Institute, a theological college (colored), and the Central Tennessee College for general education are also located here, and complete the list of colleges.

The University of Nashville has a very complete normal department. There is a Peabody fund of \$200 to the successful high school candidates of the South. There are three large and a number of smaller private schools. The Watkins Institute, named after the donor, a large, handsome building, not yet finished, is to have a free library.

I spent some time in an art pottery very pleasantly. The friends of Detroit who are wealthy seem to think we can stand alone in the matter of education, but the wish often came to me, in hearing how much had been done for Nashville, that some friends might arise to start a boom towards an art school like those of Cincinnati, Philadelphia and other cities; and towards the completing and furnishing of the art gallery.

The tomb of James K. Polk can be seen from the street in the garden of his old home, where his widow still resides. Twelve miles out of the city is the old home of Andrew Jackson, called The Hermitage. It is kept in nearly the same condition as when he left it, and is owned by the State. In the Capitol library are pictures of Daniel Boone, David Crockett, Andrew Jackson and his wife, and many others famous in history. There is a great deal there to interest a stranger.

On the absorbing topic of the weather you might like to hear something. The past has been the coldest winter that the oldest inhabitant, etc. Generally they

have two months of rather cold weather. Farmers usually plow in February; but this season is about three weeks late. During most of March and the beginning of April the weather has been pleasant—nights cool, warm and pleasant in the daytime.

Some of the farmers I heard about have faith without works; they did not plow, as the season was so late, but planted their seed without, and trust in Providence to have a good crop. They are like the Turks I have heard of, who during cholera seasons eat cucumbers in early evening, trusting in fate, and calmly die at midnight; it is the will of Allah.

The easy-going ways here would rather astonish the Northern farmers; but sufficient for the time, if I have not already tried your patience. There still remains plenty to be seen and of interest in a trip to the South.

L. D. T.

A FLORAL LETTER.

A few hints in regard to the classification of flowering plants may be of use to some at least who are ordering and making selections for spring sowing of flower seeds. The flowering plants for gardens, besides shrubs and trees, etc., are termed bulbs, biennials, annuals, and herbaceous perennials. Bulbs comprise three sorts, hardy, Holland and tender. The last, those like Gladioli, etc., which will not endure a northern winter; the hardy those that will; Holland bulbs are the several kinds grown in and imported exclusively from Holland; but I will give notes on them with the bulbs in autumn. Annuals bloom the first season from seed, after ripening which the plants die, except at the south, where some of our hardy sorts are perennial or biennial. Hardy annuals are those which may be sown in autumn or very early in spring in open ground; half-hardy those that will not endure frost, and must not be planted until the soil is thoroughly warmed and the weather favorable.

The tender annuals, which are few in number, should be started under glass; the cypress vine, for instance, although we admire that so much we can well afford the extra pains to start it into growth. Biennials usually die after flowering, which they do the second season after sowing. Herbaceous perennials are those that bloom the second year from seed, and the plants die down every autumn and start again in the spring, and the roots live and increase indefinitely, while the imperfect perennials, as Dianthus and Sweet William, must be divided and reset to insure continuance and healthy growth.

Of the hardy class of annuals seeds may start up in early spring, self sown. Some of them do not show so perfect a "willingness" to come up after being gathered and remaining dry through the winter.

When we understand that *moisture* and *warmth* are the essentials for the germination of seed, and light is not required, although so important to the healthful growth of plants, it becomes easy to accomplish these by some device. A hot-bed

after the German method is so simple of construction, and cheap, that I wonder every farmer with any ambition for a vegetable garden does not have one. I prefer it to glass, and have described it here before. For early forcing glass would be preferable. I have seen so many lose seedlings by drying out and damping off when boxes are used by inexperienced hands, that I think for hardy seed it is best to make a light well worked bed in a warm place in the garden, with if possible a partial shelter from the north, and sow the seed in that, being careful to make the soil for the finer seed smooth and firm, and after sprinkling the seed evenly sift a slight covering of soil over them. If storms come on or the bed becomes too dry either difficulty is more easily obviated than if sown separately. A frame to about fit the bed, covered with cloth of any texture, is the best and easiest for temporary protection against such extremes in weather as we are pretty certain to see even after the soil is warm enough for sowing, and I think the 10th of May early enough to make a beginning.

Sweet Pea, Four o'clock, Morning Glory, and such coarse seeds, should be soaked in warm water and planted where they are destined to stay. Verbena, Stock, Glaucium, and others so hard to start, should be well soaked with quite warm water, and after sowing a wet paper or woollen cloth pressed down over and shaded by a pane of glass will soon bring them to light. Without such precaution those seeds may be dormant for weeks and finally hoed away with weeds. Verbenas from seed are more brilliant in bloom than from cuttings, and better still, fragrant, which is not owing to difference in variety as many suppose.

There is in every garden some shady spot, not under trees, however, where the soil may be kept moist a long time, and that is the place to make a perennial bed. If the seed is put in early the plants will be strong and bloom early the next spring. Such plants cost nearly or quite as much as bulbs if bought of a florist by single sample, while by getting from seed more plants and many varieties are easily secured. I have seed of the Yellow Columbine (Chrysanthé), Gypsophila, Nemophila, Sweet Alyssum, Asperula, and Valerian, which are so desirable I mention them. Many others, too. Five different colors of Phlox for 50 cents, and almost any variety of herbaceous plants at same rate.

Mrs. M. A. FULLER.

FENTONVILLE, Genesee Co., Mich. Box 297.

GOOD WORDS TO MOTHERS.

I read F. E. W.'s letter of April 15th with interest, and believe she has learned to order her household rightly. No housekeeper can ignore those duties which promote the comfort and happiness of her family.

Healthy, wholesome food, with the same courtesy between husband and wife and care of personal appearance which was observed before marriage, would ensure happy homes. While rearing our families, the opportunity for self culture

may be limited—that will come later. The most important thing is to develop those whom God has placed in our care, for usefulness, and for Him. Enter into their sports and pleasures, and don't forget that their sorrows are more to their little hearts, than our griefs in mature life. Comfort them. Many a mother's heart would be less sorrowful, after she has laid the little one away for the last time, if it were not for the memory of a lack of sympathy for the tried little heart. Read to them until they can read for themselves, and then often read to them from the books they are reading, to keep up the interest, that they may not be discouraged by their slow progress; thus you will cultivate a taste for literature, which will be invaluable in mature life. Gain their confidence—even the boys—while young; make them feel that they can tell you everything, even of the most delicate nature; then when they go out into the world they are aware of the many temptations awaiting them, and the memory of your counsels, and trust in God, will enable them to be strong to resist. They will acknowledge that through right home influences, they have been kept from evil. The memory of such a home will be sweet to them through life, and they will "call you blessed" and the Master will say "She hath done what she could."

E. B.

WATERVLEET, April 23rd.

THE COOKING SCHOOL.

A gentleman once remarked, "When I go visiting I always feel that I am welcome till they begin to warm up the potatoes." But even this fastidious individual would not have caviled at the Lyonnaise potatoes which Miss Parloa handed round at one of her cooking lessons, and which were prepared as follows: One quart of cold boiled potatoes, cut into dice, were seasoned with salt and pepper. Three tablespoonfuls of butter were put in a pan, and one tablespoonful of chopped onions fried in it. When the onions turned yellow the potatoes were added and stirred with care not to break the pieces. A tablespoonful of chopped parsley was added as soon as the potatoes were thoroughly heated; cook two minutes longer and serve in a hot dish.

For creamed potatoes one quart of cold boiled potatoes was sliced very thin. Heat one pint of cream, turn in the potatoes, season with salt and pepper, cover the stewpan and cook till thoroughly hot, not longer. They will not require stirring.

Mock Bisque soup is a dish which can grace any farmer's table and prove a most palatable addition to the bill of fare. Put one quart can of tomatoes over the fire to stew. Heat three pints of milk (Miss Parloa uses a double boiler, and the many uses she found for it demonstrated that no well regulated family should attempt to keep house without one,) reserving half a cupful to mix with one large tablespoonful of flour, into which the hot milk is to be stirred, and the whole cooked ten minutes. Stir a scant teaspoonful of soda into the tomatoes, run through a

strainer to take out the seeds. Add a piece of butter the size of an egg and pepper and salt to taste to the milk, and then the tomatoes. Serve immediately, with no further cooking.

A poorly cooked fish is the most unpalatable of foods. Miss Parloa took a medium sized whitefish and deftly removed the glittering scales, almost before you could say "Jack Robinson." With a sharp knife she cut the fish along the backbone, removing the flesh in one strip, along each side. These strips she cut into half a dozen pieces, salted, and dipped them into the beaten yolk of eggs, then dropped them into a dish of breadcrumbs which adhered in a liberal coating. The pieces were then laid in a wire basket, just touching each other, and plunged in a pot of hot lard where they cooked done in five minutes. Other kinds of fish can be cooked in this manner.

Breakfast muffins are made as follows: "Into a bowl put one and a half pints of graham flour, one cup sugar, one teaspoonful salt. Into a sieve put one-half pint flour, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar; mix these thoroughly and sift them into the bowl and mix thoroughly again, then add two well beaten eggs and one pint of milk. Fill the muffin cups about two-thirds from the top and bake in a quick oven. This mixture will give about two dozen muffins.

Miss Parloa considers hot bread or biscuit made with baking powder as more digestible than hot bread raised with hop yeast.

MAYBELLE ON THE WAR PATH.

As Bruneille gave me so warm a reception before, I will come again. How nice our little Household is, with its many valuable hints to all! I was much amused at Beatrix's humorous description of the farmer's wife's start on a "journey to town" behind an aged, broken down equine, in the "one hoss shay." It is a true picture, yet in many instances the women folks have young, intelligent and high lived horses to drive. The bread question has been pretty thoroughly discussed. E. S. B.'s recipe far surpasses any I have yet tested, and I thank her for it. The spring has come, and with it the disagreeable task of making new carpets to those of us who have not a supply. I will send some recipes for coloring green, blue and yellow in good permanent colors, and which do not rot the goods as some do.

I feel like saying three cheers for Bruneille, the noble defender of the weaker sex, who sympathizes, as we all should, with the down-trodden, ill-used, greatly snubbed creature called *man*. Bruneille writes: "A woman with tact manages her husband with such *finesse* that he never knows what is the matter with him as he revolves round the orbit of her little finger." Now, please tell us how you manage *your Philander*; does he revolve with perfect submission, or does he grasp at the reins of government and come in contact with your apron strings? Please tell us. You vividly picture the poor burdened husbands with

"Job Trotter" women for wives, who never know what it is to have the house dry and cheerful. On the other hand, does not the average farmer's wife rise at break of day, or at least as soon as her lord and master; does she not work from morning till night, cooking appetizing things for her husband, a troop of hired men and perhaps three or four children? She scrubs, bakes, churns, milk, perhaps, and does she not do her full share in the battle for the means of support? and support includes the whole she does receive, or deserves, according to Bruneille's article. If she asks for a new machine to lighten her labors, or a new garment to enable her to appear decent outside the garden fence, she can have it if she can wrestle it out of her husband by a royal dinner. I am thankful I never am compelled to resort to the good dinners nor the hammer and tongs process Bruneille recommends.

CLINTON, April 19th.

[Will Maybelle kindly furnish the Householders with the recipe for making the hard soap she mentions?—HOUSEHOLD ED.]

FOR "ONE OF THE GIRLS."

I will try to answer "One of the Girls." Her question I consider an important one. Yes, mothers have been bitten, as you please to term it, and their experience teaches them a better way, therefore their don'ts to their daughters. And as we all have nearly the same capacities the mother only wishes an improvement in living out or putting away the natural inclinations, that have been given through hereditary law of mind, as well as matter. Many of the girls of to day can look at facts, and mothers should give them facts, and study for the improvement of human laws.

I think I almost see that waste basket, but have the satisfaction of feeling that if this goes into it, the subject will come up again, and no doubt in better form.

One word on the bread question: I think that good salt rising bread is better and more nutritious than yeast bread.

ONE OF THE MOTHERS.

GRAND BLANC, April 23rd.

BREAD MACHINES.

I was always an attentive reader of the few columns allowed us in the FARMER, and since we have been given us a paper by ourselves, I think it our duty to do all we can to make it a help in every farmer's home. Already I have found a great help in bread making from the old fashioned salt-rising. I have been a farmer's wife for ten years, and had lots of hired men. My average baking per week is about 20 loaves during the year. I saw E. S. B.'s recipe for making bread, tried it, and found it splendid, and last week found "L.'s" much easier yet. And now what I want to know is, have any of you a bread machine? If so, please write and let us know where one can be bought, and if they are as much help as claimed. Please answer through the Household for the benefit of all our readers.

FIRST TIME.

SALT RISING BREAD.

I notice there are a great many recipes for making hop yeast bread in the Household, and I often wonder why some one does not give us some ideas on salt rising bread, as is is termed, although there is no more salt in it than in any other bread. There must be a greater or less number who make salt rising bread, and why not have our different opinions in the Household, and not let it appear like a Hop Yeast circular?

I will tell you my way of making bread: I make a yeast of middlings or Indian meal, preferring the latter. Put a pinch each of salt, soda and ginger in a bowl and pour one teacupful of boiling water on it; then stir in the meal and set it in a warm place until light; then it is ready for use. If it is kept in a cool place it will answer to bake with until it is used up.

When I want to bake I take a little warm water and make a few emptyings of white flour and stir in one or two teaspoonfuls of this yeast I have previously made. When light I make a sponge as follows: One tablespoonful of salt, one quart of boiling water to scald the flour and enough cold water to cool it, then stir in your emptyings, and set in a warm place to rise. (I raise my bread in the warming oven.) When light mould into loaves. I do not mould my bread very hard, nor make very large loaves, so it will have plenty of chance to rise, and I bake it from twenty minutes to one-half hour.

I hope some of the members of the Household will try my way of making bread, and report. S. M.

PITTSBURGH, April 23d.

HINTS ON DRESSMAKING.

The last *Bazar* gives a few hints on the making of wash dresses. There is really nothing very new, except the fashion of buttonholing the edges of the ruffles and draperies with cotton of the prevailing color of the material, a fashion which we think would be extremely pretty for the little people. A blue plaid gingham would be scalloped with blue. The best colored embroidery cottons used for such work are warranted fast colors. A white ground dotted with red, blue or black, would have scallops worked in the color of the figure. The newest flounce for finishing the foot of a skirt is bias, gathered, with an inch wide hem and two tucks of the same width above. It is gathered in two rows at the top, is sewed to the skirt, and the flounce turned over to hide the seam, thus dispensing with a heading. The yoke and belt is a favorite model for nearly everything washable, though many polonaises closed in front to give an apron effect are seen. Many of these polonaises are quite fully shirred in front, to the despair of the novice at the ironing table. Some of the skirts worn under these polonaises are of five straight widths of goods, tucked across the bottom or trimmed with antique lace, then gathered and sewed to a foundation skirt, the top coming up under the polonaise.

SCRAPS.

Poe's celebrated poem "The Raven," which has been quoted, set to music, illustrated by Gustave Dore's wierd fancy, and withal spouted from the rostrum of every schoolhouse in the country, is read by many who are unaware of its deepest significance, and the meaning which underlies its musical rhythm. I had never been able to catch its spirit and subtle import until I learned that in the poet's mind the "lost Lenore" represented lost Innocence, the raven haunting, unconquerable Memory, and "the pallid bust of Pallas," overtopped by its shadowing wings, Reason. With this key, the poem gains a new beauty and import. Innocence once lost, cannot be regained, and Memory, conquering Reason, becomes a Nemesis with voice never to be silenced.

I have just finished reading "Guenn," the new book by Blanche Willis Howard. While it lacks somewhat of the sparkle which characterized "One Summer," the author's first effort, it is stronger and more earnest in tone. It is not in the least degree sensational, yet it is intensely interesting. The scene is laid in Brittany, and the descriptions of life and times in that far off province are no small part of the charm of the book. Beautiful, wild, unconventional Guenn Rodellac, a Breton peasant girl, whose ambition is to be known as the swiftest runner, the gayest dancer at the village *fete*, the shrewdest at a bargain with the fishermen, motherless and worse than fatherless, meets an artist from Paris, who is sketching in her native village of Plouvenec, who is to her a very superior being, whom she at first hates for that superiority, and for those other reasons which a girl sums up in "Because," but whom she finally loves with all the passionate fervor of her untamed nature, hardly aware herself how much he is to her. To him, she is the one beautiful girl of the village, whom he specially desires to paint, believing with her as his model he can produce a picture which shall make him famous. Good humored and genial, he is a favorite with all; ambitious, careless and absorbed in his art, so he carries out his purpose, he is indifferent as to its results to others. He gives a glimpse of his character in a remark to a brother artist, who half jealously speaks of his popularity among the simple fisher folk: "I'd see them all drowned before my eyes if it would help me to paint as I want to paint!" There is not a suspicion of intrigue; he is an honorable man and respects his little model too much for that. But he is selfishly blind to his own influence over her and its results; she is simply his stepping stone to fame; when he gains the prize he forgets the means; he wins her heart unthinkingly, unknowingly, and sees only in her abandonment of all former pleasures and delights a model's desire to forward his great picture which shall make the little Breton girl in her coiffe and kerchief, with lithe form bent to the oar, the great charm of the Paris Salon. There is a priest, Thymert of the Lannions, whose strong,

earnest, self-forgetful life is in direct contrast with that of the volatile stranger-artist, and whom we half suspect of loving the bright-faced Guenn in spite of priestly vows. The story is exquisitely told, but ends sadly. It is absolutely pure in tone, simple in detail, yet not easy to lay down till finished. A mother may read it with absorbing interest, and give the volume into her daughter's hands, sure it will do her no harm.

I cannot say as much for F. Marion Crawford's recently published book, "To Leeward." I wonder if the author cherishes the idea or the hope that the drift of the book sets in the direction toward which the wind of popular opinion blows? I believe it may safely be said that we are still "to windward" in that respect. The story, epitomized, is that of a man who falls in love with his neighbor's wife, said wife having discovered herself to be a person of greater culture than her husband. He feels it coming on with somewhat of the premonitory symptoms of an ague, makes a feeble resistance, then basely succumbs to "fate," with the usual result of wrecked lives and the other not infrequent accompaniment, a murder. Through the whole of this repulsive plot there runs an undertone of excuse and apology for the guilty parties, condoning their sin and palliating its enormity by pleading that "Love is lord of all," as if principle and duty were subordinate to passion, and illicit love at least excusable, if not justifiable. The book is unhealthy in tone; it "leaves a bad taste in the mouth." B.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

"Aunt Addie," in the *Country Gentleman*, says: "When you have spilled anything on the stove, or milk has boiled over, and a suffocating smoke escapes, filling the room and your breathing tubes, sprinkle the spot with a quantity of salt, and it will cease almost immediately."

It is a great convenience to have a tin dish, made small enough so it will go inside the teakettle, furnished with a long handle and a close cover, so that gruel, custard, eggs or panada may be cooked at short notice, and without danger of burning. This is especially convenient when there is sickness in the family, and such things are wanted at irregular hours.

The Household Editor does not recommend the use of canned, or tinned (as they are called in England) goods. There have been quite too many cases of accidental poisoning resulting from their use, for one to feel perfectly safe in partaking freely. Yet to many they are almost the only fruits to be obtained, and their good quality, convenience, and cheapness highly recommend them and tempt us to ignore the danger, which we consider remote. Unless the acid of the fruit affects the lead with which the tin of the package is adulterated there is no danger. In buying, test the can by applying the thumb to both ends of the can.

If it resists pressure, its contents are good; if it "gives," don't buy. *Always* empty the can as soon as it is opened, even if only a part of its contents are wanted for immediate use. It is to be hoped that "some of these days" manufacturers will furnish us goods put up in glass, of which we need not be suspicious.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *World* says: "Perhaps some reader would like to hear how I made a new photograph album out of an old one. I removed the pictures, erased the soiled places with a rubber, drew a border around each leaf and painted it with gold paint. Then I took a strip of plush large enough to cover the outside of the album and lap about half an inch around on the inside edge, and covered the album. I lined the inside of the cover with satin of the same shade, fastening it with mullage. This makes a pretty and inexpensive album."

If you wish to restore the pile of an old piece of velvet to trim your spring hat, or make a vest and collar for a made over dress, do not resort to that old expedient of wetting the velvet and ironing it on the stovepipe, by which you draw the velvet out of shape and leave your finger prints as shiny spots. Heat a flat-iron quite hot, fix it so its flat surface is upward, lay on this a wet cloth and on this the velvet, back down. The steam raises the pile, and the goods will look almost as well as new, if after the pile is raised, the velvet be laid on top of another iron, just warm, to dry it, and should be handled as carefully as possible till quite dry.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Mrs. M. B., of Portland, inquires concerning the De Laval cream separator and its adaptability to a small dairy, of perhaps a dozen cows. The principle involved is that of centrifugal force, and the cream is separated by revolving the milk very rapidly in a machine especially for that purpose. As it requires an engine for operation, and is also quite an expensive affair, we incline to the opinion that our friend would find a cabinet creamery better adapted to her wants.

A NEW TOPIC SUGGESTED.

We take the *FARMER*, and I am interested in the Household. I have tried E. S. B.'s recipe for bread, and find it is all right. But now we have learned how to make such nice bread, what about the butter to go with it? We hear so much about poor butter, would it not be well to discuss that for a little time, and find out if possible where the blame lies? I do not find any trouble in making butter that my husband is proud to carry to market, and he always gets the highest market price for it. I pity the woman who works hard to make butter, and never succeeds in making any that is fit to eat. I guess this will do for the first call of a stranger.

FARMER'S WIFE.

NAPOLÉON, April 17th.

[The subject suggested above is an ex-

cellent one, and well worth consideration. Since "Farmer's Wife" proposed it, we move she "open the discussion" by giving the method she employs in making the article which makes her husband proud of her skill on market days.—HOUSEHOLD ED.]

WE have received from parties purporting to reside in Ohio a seductive epistle, telling us how women may rise to fortune by the aid of a plating machine, with which the writer claims to have earned fabulous sums in a very short time. The scheme hath a fishy look. We have heard of that "machine" before. It savors of the Bain Incubator and the chicken vaccine business. No; we don't want any "specimens" plated, and we are just mean enough not to want our readers to have any either. We always distrust those very philanthropic people, who are so anxious the world at large should share in the benefits of their "discoveries"; there is generally a good-sized axe to grind somewhere, and the MICHIGAN FARMER does not propose to "turn the grindstone." So we advise our readers to take the Dutchman's advice, and "look a leedle oudt," and we decline to give this benevolent-minded individual any gratuitous advertising.

WE must again remind our readers of that newspaper rule which requires all communications not intended for the waste basket to be accompanied by the writer's name. The real name is never given, unless indeed, as happened recently, the *nom de plume* is undecipherable. Nor does personal or written application to the Household Editor gratify curiosity as to the identity of correspondents.

Contributed Recipes.

"MAYBELLE," of Clinton, sends us the following recipes for coloring carpet rags:

To COLOR BLUE.—For five pounds of rags, take four ounces of copperas, boil and dip 15 minutes, then dip in strong suds, and back to the dye; let lie ten minutes. Then make a new dye of one ounce of prussiate of potash, and three tablespoonfuls of oil of vitriol; boil half an hour and rinse in cold water.

To COLOR YELLOW.—For five pounds of rags take seven ounces of sugar of lead, dissolve, and dip goods two hours. Make a dye of four ounces of bi-chromate of potash; dip until the color suits.

To COLOR GREEN.—Dip the blue colored goods into the yellow dye.

To COLOR BROWN.—For ten pounds of cotton goods take three pounds of catechu, and boil in as much water as will cover the goods nicely. Boil till well dissolved, then add four ounces of blue vitriol, stir well, put in the rags and let boil up well and lie in the dye over night. In the morning make a new dye of six ounces of bi-chromate of potash in boiling water. Put in the goods and let lie fifteen or twenty minutes. Wring out in cold water. There will be sufficient strength in the dye to color the warp.

LEMON PIE—Cut off the ends of a lemon, grate rind and all, taking great care to remove all seeds; cup sugar; cup boiling water; tablespoonful corn starch, mixed in cold water; boil one minute. This will be sufficient for two pies; bake with top and bottom crust. Serve cold.
DETROIT. Mrs. J. W. P.

JAMES PYLE'S



PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN

FOR

Washing and Bleaching

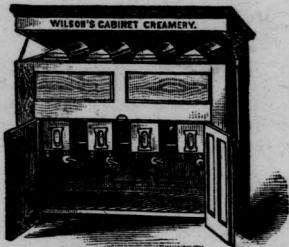
In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

WILSON'S Cabinet Creamery & Barrel Churn

AND ALL DAIRY SUPPLIES.



The woman's friend. It saves three-fourths of the labor in butter making; easily operated; you raise sweet cream from sweet milk; you have sweet milk to feed which trebles its value. Send for a circular. Agents wanted. Address

12-13t FLINT CABINET CREAMERY CO., FLINT, MICH.



THE Fairlamb System OF Gathering Cream.

Send for Catalogue to
Davis & Rankin,
SUCCESSORS TO
Davis & Fairlamb,
DEALERS IN
Creamery Supplies.

24 to 28 Milwaukee Av.
Chicago, Ill.

PRICE REDUCED



This cut represents a scale that will weigh from half an ounce to 240 lbs., made by the Chicago Scale Co., and warranted true. We will send one of these scales and the FARMER for one year to any address for \$5.00, cash with order

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

LOOK! 40 BEAUTIFUL, EXTRA large Satin Finishes, Chromo Cards, Moss Rose, Birds, Mot toes, &c; or 25 Large Imported paneled Chromo Cards, name on each. Ten packs and Neck Chain and Charm, \$1. Large Illustrated Premium List with each order.
BRANFORD PRINTING CO., North Branford, Conn.
119eow13t

DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

January 3d, 1884.

Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

EAST.		STATIONS.		WEST.	
Exp.	Accom'n.			Accom'n.	Exp.
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
9 00	8 30	L....Marquette....A		5 50	7 00
10 12	9 42	.....Onota.....		4 39	5 45
10 37	10 35	.....Au Train....		4 00	5 18
11 22	11 25	.....Munising.....		3 18	4 33
1 15	1 15	.....Seney.....		1 35	2 38
1 55	2 16	.....McMillan.....		12 34	1 55
2 30	2 40	.....Dollardville....		12 10	1 28
2 25	2 50	.....Newberry.....		1 15	1 28
5 45	6 15	A....St. Ignace....I		8 50	10 00
P. M.	A. M.	Via M. C. R. R.		P. M.	P. M.
5 00	6 35	.....Bay City.....		10 05	1 40
7 47	9 22	.....Lapeer Junction..		7 43	11 16
10 20	10 25	.....Port Huron.....		4 25	7 55
5 38	8 18	.....Saginaw City....		8 50	11 45
8 13	10 45	.....Lansing.....		5 55	9 10
9 35	12 05	.....Jackson.....		4 35	7 50
10 15	9 50	.....Detroit.....		8 45	9 10
P. M.	A. M.	Via G. R. & I. R. R.		P. M.	A. M.
4 25	6 10	.....Grand Rapids....		11 00	10 20
2 54	4 43	.....Howard City....		12 40	11 50
11 20	1 00	.....Fort Wayne.....		3 15	3 10
6 10	8 05	.....Lansing.....		9 40	8 45
9 25	11 15	.....Detroit.....		6 35	5 45
		Via D. L. & N. R. R.			
	3 35	.....Detroit.....		9 20	
P. M.	A. M.	Via F. & P. M. R. R.		P. M.	
	3 45	.....Detroit.....		12 10	

Connections are made at St. Ignace with: The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and in the east, south and southeast. Trains leave Mackinaw City 8 50 a. m. and 9 50 p. m. The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the South and East.

Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts, and with boat lines for Duluth and the Northwest.

Trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

D. McCOOL, FRANK MILLIGAN,
Gen'l Supt., Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt.,
Marquette, Mich. Marquette, Mich.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R.

Depot foot of Twelfth Street. Trains run on Central Standard time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & Indna's. Exp	*9.38 am	*6.48 pm
Ind. and St. Louis Exp.	*3.48 pm	*12.23 pm
Chicago Express.....	*10.08 pm	*6.28 am

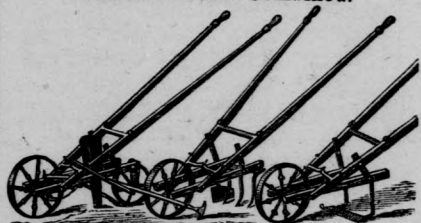
Trains leave Fourth Street depot, via Toledo, at *8.45 am; *3.35 pm; *9.35 pm.

Trains arrive at Fourth St. Depot from Toledo at *7.50 pm; *12.30 pm and *1.00 am.

† Daily. * Except Sunday. † Except Saturday Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and Louisville.

City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue.
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agt
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

MOSHER'S Hand Seed Drill, Hand Wheel Harrow and Wheel Hoe Combined.



This drill is for the garden or the field. It plants in hills or sows in drills. Invented and made only by E. MOSHER, HOLLY, MICH. Circulars free. f5eow3m

WANTED!

Agents, of either sex, to sell Teas, Coffees and Groceries to Families by sample. Liberal terms to reliable parties. Choice goods repacked ready for delivery at Jobbing prices. Exclusive sale. Good profit. No risk. A good Home Business which pays well from the start. Particulars free. Address at once the old reliable San Francisco Tea Co., Jobbers, 1447 State St. Chicago. Mention this paper.

a15eow4t

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 TAUX & Co Augusta, Maine

Beecher on the Government of Children.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent sermon at Plymouth Church, said:

"There are two ways of governing a family. One is to teach the children to govern themselves; and then you save them. The other is to do all the governing yourself, and then you lose them. It is said that ministers' children are the devil's grandchildren. I don't believe it; but certain it is that some men are so religiously conscientious, and so earnest for the welfare of their children, that they watch them incessantly night and day and prescribe everything the child is to think, everything he is to say, everything he is to do, and everything he is not to do, so that when he emerges from under them, and is of full, strong rebounding nature, he goes out utterly unable to decide for himself; and coming under all the fiery influences and temptations of life, it is found that the father and mother have betrayed the very foundation of duty in regard to those children. They have not taught the child how to take care of himself. It is better for a child to lie when he is a child, and be whipped out of it; and there is often a good deal of conscience that goes in through the skin. The child is made ashamed of lying, and trained out of it, before he goes into Wall street and has no conscience of any kind. It is a great deal better, oftentimes, that a person should stumble and fall in the family, because then an investigation takes place, and the child comes under such influences that he begins to see himself that it was a mistake. Give him liberty, and let him stumble again; for there is nothing that teaches a man so much regarding the boundaries of his ground as running his head in the night against his fence, and thus finding the gate. So he very soon learns—what he ought not to do anyhow."



YOUR NAME printed on ALL NEW designs of Gold Floral, Remembrances, Sentiment, Hand Floral, etc., with Love, Friendship, and Holiday Motives, 10c. 12 NEW "CONCEALED NAME" Cards (name concealed with hand holding flowers with motives) 20c. 7 pls. and this Ring for \$1. Agents' sample book and full outfit, 25c. Over 200 new Cards added this season. Blank Cards at wholesale price. **NORTHFORD CARD CO.** Northford, Conn.



We will send you a watch or a chain BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, C. O. D., to be examined before paying any money and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 250 styles free. **EVERY WATCH WARRANTED. ADDRESS: STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.**

HELP
a8-St

WANTED. 1 Agent wanted in every place to sell our new goods. Big Pay. 40 samples only 10c. None free. Cut this out. **Acme Novelty Co., Clintonville, Conn.**

PATENTS

Hand-Book FREE.
R. S. & A. P. LACEY,
Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

\$250

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

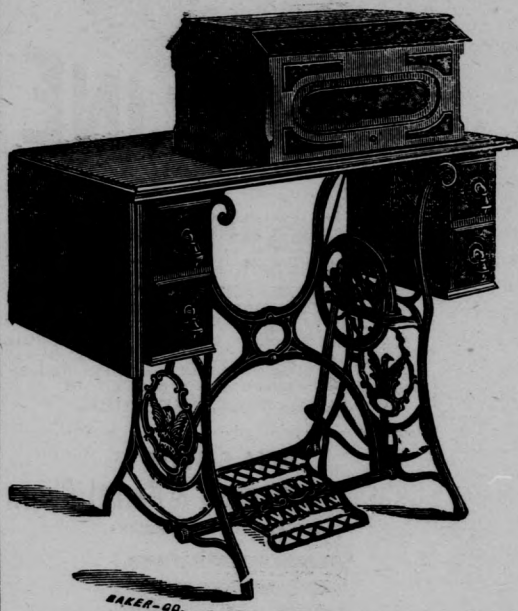
VIRGINIA

Farms for Sale. Catalogue free. Maps of Va. 20 cts. **H. L. Staples & Co., Richmond, Va.**

(1884) Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c 13 pks., \$1. **GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau NY**

THE IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

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



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.

The Poultry Yard.

THE LANGSHAN FOWL.

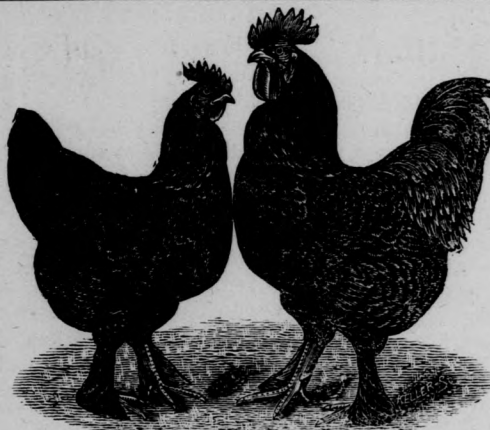
VERNON, Mich., April 17th, 1884.
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The Langshan is comparatively a new breed, sometimes called the sacred bird of China, and, like most Chinese names, carries with it a meaning—*lang* signifying "two" and *shan* "hills," the place occupying two hills; and of the many different pure bred fowls that we find in the yards of our American fanciers to-day there are none more deserving of praise than this welcome visitor.

The Langshan will surely become very popular, as the breed has so many good qualities to recommend it to all who are lovers of fine poultry. If there is any one particular fowl that may be claimed as a perfect one, it is this admirable bird; but as no one variety answers for all purposes, it is safe to say that they come nearer to that point than any other. They are a large fowls, nearly as large as the Brahmas, and the pullets sometimes lay at less than four months old. When we say this much in their favor, it is not all, for they lay as steadily after they begin as any of the smaller breeds. As layers in winter they have no equals, which is a well established fact. Eggs during this time are much higher than at any time during the year, making them the most profitable fowls to keep for the production of eggs alone; while their beauty of form, fine plumage and upright carriage enable them to compare with any other breed, either upon the lawn, in the place of exhibition, or in the fancier's yards. They thrive well while in confinement; but if given a free range will hunt a good part of their living. Taking into consideration their good qualities as egg producers, their fine appearance, their excellence of flesh, and the rapidity with which they grow, I think they will command a host of friends wherever they are introduced. C. S. BINGHAM.

Roup.

The *Country Gentleman* says: "There are two phases of roup known to the poultry-keeper—the acute and chronic—both of which, if not taken in hand, prove fatal. The acute is produced by sudden changes of the weather, especially when the change is accompanied by high winds, during the six months from October to April. In the earlier portions of this season it is produced by drafts; later by wet and a sudden cold gathered from the damp chilliness of early spring. The first indication of the acute is a hoarse rattle in the throat accompanying every breath. These cases should be taken in hand immediately, and delay is dangerous. Catch the fowl and turn two tablespoonfuls of castor oil down the throat, which will generally act like a charm, giving almost instant relief. Another form in which it makes its appearance in the acute form is indicated by the bright pink of the comb and face, which is often



Langshans. Bred and Owned by C. S. Bingham, Vernon, Mich.

swollen, with either one or both eyes closed, and a yellowish gummy substance exudes from the nostrils and mouth. Treat this case to a liberal dose of the oil also. Swab the eyes and mouth with tepid water, removing the bad humor, and wash the eyes and face with a solution of sugar of lead, being careful not to allow much of it to go down the throat. Place both cases in dry, warm quarters, and give soft feed until better or worse, which will be in a day or so, according to treatment and the diligence and experience of the keeper."

Poultry Hints.

DESTROY the old nests when the hens come off with their chicks. Burn the straw and the vermin if there are any, and cleanse the box.

For cramp or rheumatism in chicks or fowls, Fanny Field recommends us to rub the legs with hot mustard water or with some good stimulating liniment; afterwards keep in warm, dry quarters and give plenty of nourishing food.

FANNY FIELD, when the supply of cabbage which she had saved for green food for her poultry, gave out, used late cut rowen, cut fine, steamed and then sprinkled slightly with bran or meal. Fifty hens would get away with a peck measure full of that provender in a day.

THE *Rochester Post-Express* says: "For the prevalent disease of scaly legs in fowls, caused by a minute insect, rubbing the legs with an ointment of sulphur, kerosene, etc., is advised. The remedy is good enough, but a better one is immersing the feet and legs in a tomato can of kerosene. Do this every three days until a cure is effected.

As soon as one hen in the yard begins to sit every other hen in the yard feels it to be her duty to lay in the same nest. The nest must either be protected or both hen and nest be moved to a hatching room or coop. The removal should be made at night and the hen kept in partial darkness for a few days. Hens that will not be transferred in this way are not fit for incubators."

MRS. F. M. COOPER says, in the *Indiana Farmer*: "There is a great change in

the attitude of the farmer toward chickens within the last few years, and instead of allowing them to depend entirely upon foraging for their feed, and begrudging the corn they eat from the hog-pen, and allowing them to look out for the warmest limb of the apple tree on which to spend the cold nights of winter, he is making special provision for them and finds that it pays. There is no better proof that the farmer is progressing than the change in the manner of treating the stock which has been made within the last few years." Mrs. Cooper highly recommends the Plymouth Rocks from a three years' experience with them.

WYANDOTTES.

Eggs from the best strains. First-class Weston stock. Price \$2 50 and \$3 00 per 13.

LANGSHANS.

Eggs from Croad and Samuels strains Price \$2 50 per 13.

Rose-Combed Brown Leghorns.

Eggs from Mapes and Forbes strains. Price \$2 50 and \$2 00 per 13.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Upham strain. Price \$2 50 per 13. Address a15-3t E. O. DEWEY, Owosso, Mich.

HOUDANS

One of the very few breeds that are superior table-fowls; also non-setters and excellent egg-producers. Eggs from pure and choice fowls, carefully packed, at \$1 per 13. Address a29-4 HENRY KING, South Haven, Mich.

Bronze Turkey Eggs.

Bronze Turkey Eggs at \$4 for sitting of thirteen. Only a limited number for sale. Address a15-4t MINOR DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Mich.

Light Brahma Eggs.

For hatching from stock fully up to the times in style and breeding. Price \$1 per setting of 13. a15-tf N. A. CLAPP, Milford, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Van Gieson Bros., Clinton, Lenawee Co., Mich. breeders of

Pure-Bred White Leghorns, settings of 13 eggs for sale at \$1 25. m4-8t

WYANDOTTES.

A record hard to beat! Twenty hens averaging six pounds each laid during January and February three hundred and sixty-four eggs, and during March four hundred and eighty-six. Eggs for sale, two dollars for fifteen. Address a8-4t C. C. NELSON, P. M., Cassopolis, Cass Co., Mich.

Apiarian.

Two Methods of Treating Foul Brood.

Dr. A. B. Mason, in a paper on the cause and cure of foul brood, read before the Southeastern Michigan Bee Keepers' Association, gave three methods of treating this much dreaded disease, as follows:

"The first I tried was Mr. Muth's method, with salicylic acid. I took disinfected hives and put in frames filled with foundation, and set the hive near where the diseased colony stood. I then shook and brushed all the bees into, or in front of the new hive, (none of the bees should be allowed to enter any other colony). I then removed the infected hive and combs to a place where no bees could find them, till I had time to extract the foul honey, melt the combs, and boil the hive. I then fed the colony about a pint of boiled honey each day for a week. To this honey I added salicylic acid as directed by Mr. Muth. His directions are sixteen grains of borax, sixteen grains of salicylic acid and an ounce of water, and put this amount in each quart of honey. I boil all infected honey before using it to feed bees. Some have reported that this method has proved a failure with them, but with myself and others in this locality, it has been a perfect success.

"Another method of curing the disease, is the starvation plan, and I was as successful with this as with the acid plan. I shook the bees into a clean hive and confined them until they had consumed the honey taken in their honey-sacs, which was shown by their beginning to fall from the cluster. A more convenient way would have been to put wire cloth on the top of a hive, or box, and place it on its side, so as to be able to see when the bees fall from the cluster. I then gave them clean hives with foundation. I had two colonies that seemed bound not to starve. One held out for nine days, and the other for ten days, before showing any signs of giving up the struggle.

"The other method I call the California plan; and it proved to be so much more troublesome, that I tried but few colonies by it. In the evening, cage the queen; the next evening tie the queen cage to an empty frame; place it in a clean hive and shake all the bees into the same hive; leaving them so that they can fly for three days, and then shake them into a clean hive, and release the queen. I prefer Mr. Muth's plan with salicylic acid; because the bees can be at work, drawing out foundation and gathering honey, and the queen may deposit eggs.

"All infected honey should be boiled before feeding to the bees; all combs melted; and all hives boiled before being used again. Washing with the acid solution, I believe, will answer the same purpose as boiling, but is more trouble for me. I have kept a bottle of the solution on hand with which to disinfect my hands, smoker, knife, etc., before going

to any other colony or work, after handling a foul broody one.

"Failure has been reported from all these methods; but I believe something has been omitted, or something overdone where such failure has occurred, and here is such a case: A party trying the California method reported it a failure, but they did not follow the instructions. Instead of putting the bees in a empty hive, he put in 'some drone combs for the bees to cluster on,' and the bees put the honey taken with them, in the empty cells, and so had a good start for foul brood."

DR. MILLER, who has been examining bees dead of diarrhoea by aid of a microscope is said by H. C. Whitlow, in the *Bee Journal*, to have discovered as follows:

"Bees that had been dead 24 or 48 hours were taken, and the yellow brown matter (the same that is discharged by the live bees before death) was mixed with matter to clarify it, and when submitted to examination under the microscope, a mass of pollen grains could be plainly seen. Most of the pollen grains are so perfect that the class of plants from which they came can be identified. The contents of the bodies of many dead bees were examined carefully, and in every instance this yellowish-brown mass was pollen, and sometimes mingled with honey. The fact that all the bees were full of this pollen, and that being in a state of partial decomposition and undigested, strongly points to the conclusion that pollen is the primary cause of the disease.

THE *American Agriculturist* says: "As is known, bees become irritable if handled after gathering ceases in the autumn. To take out extra comb, extract the uncapped honey, and prepare for winter, is often the most dreaded work of the season. The bees seem cross at the failure to obtain labor, and cannot endure disturbance. By using a bee tent, made of wire gauze or mosquito netting, and large enough to set over the hive and operator all this danger and trouble is avoided. The bees are apparently frightened into good behavior, and are as amiable as though in the midst of the honey harvest. The bee tent also prevents robbing, which is quite likely to be induced if we work with the bees when they are irritable from enforced idleness.

In Germany the hives used are about the same size as those used here. That the hives were placed, as a rule, closer together than we do in America. That almost invariably the hives are placed under a cover something like a pavilion and that not infrequently a house is built open at the base, where a great number of hives are placed, while in the next story the family of the apiarist take up their abode.

In answer to a question put at the Tuscola County Bee-Keepers' Convention, as to the proper time to remove bees from their winter quarters. W. Z. Hutchinson said he would not remove until willows and soft maples were in bloom.

Michigan Central R. R.

Depot foot of Fourth street. Ticket offices, 154 Jefferson ave., and Depot. All trains arrive and depart on Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than Detroit time.

Chicago Trains	Leave, going west	Arrive, from west.
New York Limited Ex..	\$11.50 a m
Mail, via Main & Air line	*6.55 a m	*6.10 p m
Day Express.....	*9.30 a m	*6.25 p m
Kal. & Three Rivers Ac	*4.00 p m	*11.45 a m
Jackson Express.....	*5.50 p m	*9.55 a m
Evening Express.....	*7.55 p m	*8.25 a m
Pacific Express.....	*9.15 p m	*5.55 a m

GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS.		
Fast Express.....	\$11.50 p m
Day Express.....	*9.30 a m	*6.25 p m
Grand Rapids Express.	*4.00 p m	*11.45 a m
Night Express.....	*9.15 p m	*8.25 a m
SAGINAW AND BAY CITY TRAINS.		
Bay City & Sag. Exp..	*4.55 p m	*9.50 p m
Marquette & Mackinaw	*8.45 a m	*11.20 p m
Night Express.....	*10.55 p m	*5.55 a m

TOLEDO TRAINS.		
Cincinnati Express....	*8.20 a m	*7.25 p m
St. L. Clin. and Col	*3.10 p m	*11.50 a m
Cincinnati Express....	*6.50 p m	*8.35 a m
Toledo Express.....	*9.30 p m	*12.05 a m

Canada Division.		
Buffalo and Toronto Trains.	Leave, going east.	Arrive, from east.
Atlantic Express.....	*6.15 a m	*8.50 p m
Accom't'n from Windsor	*7.15 a m	*8.50 p m
Fast Day Express.....	*11.59 a m	*3.00 p m
New York & Boston Ex	*7.30 p m	.....
Limited Express.....	*12.15 a m	*8.10 a m
\$Daily. *Except Sundays.	†Except Saturdays.	

CHAS. A. WARREN, O. W. RUGGLES,
City P. & T. Agt. Gen'l P. & T. Agt.,
Mar. 9, 1883. Detroit, Mich. Chicago, Ill.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot.

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Bay City & Saginaw Mail..	*10:50a m	*8:40 a m
Bay City & Ludington Exp	*3:45 p m	*12:10 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp	*5:55 p m	*5:00 p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp	*8:05a m	*11:30 p m

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains.

*Daily except Sundays †Daily.
C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

Cincinnati, Colum's and Cleve. Express.....	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago Express.....	7 12 a m	1 02 p m
Adrian, Toledo, Cleveland & Buffalo Express	8 52 a m	6 42 p m
Fayette, Chicago & Cincinnati Express.....	3 10 p m	7 25 p m
	6 12 p m	10 22 a m

The 7 25 p m train will arrive, and the 3 10 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. Daily except Sunday.
Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

Depot Foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard Time, which is 28 minutes slower Detroit time. In effect December 30th, 1883.

	Depart.	Arrive.
*Morning Express	6:50 a m	11:45 a m
*Through Mail.....	10:30 a m	4:50 p m
*Grand Rapids Express..	4:30 a m	9:50 p m
*Holly and Saginaw Ex...	8:35 p m	8:00 a m
*Night Express.....	10:30 p m	5:25 a m
*Daily, Sundays excepted. †Daily. ‡Daily, Saturdays excepted.		

Through Mail has Parlor Car to Grand Haven. Chicago Express at 8:30 a m has through coaches and Pullman Parlor Day Car to Chicago.

Chicago and Owosso Express at 8:35 p m has through coaches and Pullman Palace Sleepers to Chicago.

Night Express has Wagner Sleeper from Detroit to Grand Rapids.

Sleeping Car berths can be secured at G. T. R'y Ticket Office, 156 Jefferson Ave., and at Depot.
T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

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