SURING A FRIENDSHIP.

re may be such a thing as carry-nce too far is indicated by the . Mulcahy and Mr. Mulhooly, two emen. Though they were known t friends, they were one day ob-pass each other on the street greeting. reeting. llcahy," a friend asked in as-"have you and Mulhooly quar-

have not !" said Mr. Mulcahy, ness.

pended to be a coolness between
but passed just now,"
be insurance of our friendship." understand."

hin, it's this way: Mulcahy an devoted to wan another that we the odiea af a quarrel, an as we soighty quick timpered we've reto shpake to wan another at th's Companion.

STRUCTING A COUNT.

a shrewd girl, and as she put nent ring on she said: Count, suppose you talk to my given myself any uneasiness s time you did. I did the pro-a good deal of the courting, as, ny people have noticed. Leap over for several weeks yet, and I am doing the marrying, you'll ye around a little and get to-noney to start us housekeeping." n Star.

TING DRAGON FLIES.

st discoveries among the of the paleozoic age show ce of dragon flies measurwo feet in the expanse of se are much larger than ed traces of enormous inered about a year ago. known fauna of that luxuwas upon the same gigan-Popular Science News. HANDICAPPED.

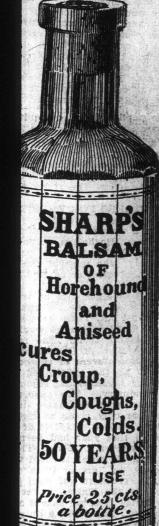
hat a very dull week the been. Nothing has happened o; I wonder what on earth our I find to preach about next

of Circumstances. Lady beggar)-"Are you not beg?" D. B.-"Yes, ma'am; When I'm sober I'm a l. When I'm sobe few York Tribune.

de-"Gosh, Maria, I guess at lazy college boy or ournere new school." Mariaool?" Jay-"Here's a noaper 'bout a man that givin fencin'."-Philadelphia

would marry that girl but Chester-Afraid to pop ? Arthur-No. Afraid to pop.-Brooklyn Life.

erstand that you proposwhile out for a stroll last es; I won in a walk.



DULTIVATOR -AND-CENTLEMAN.

BEST OF THE TURAL WEEKLIES

DEVOTED TO

and Processes, re and Fruit-Growing. ve Stock and Dairying

cludes all minor departinterest, such as the Entomology, Bee-keepe and Grapery, Veter-Farm Questions and ide Reading, Domestic a summary of the news Its Market Reports are ete, and much attenthe Prospects of the wing light upon one of rtant of all questions id when to sell. It is ated, and contains more than ever before. The ice is \$2.50 per year, but ECIAL REDUCTION in

ATES FOR 1897

in one remittance- - - \$ do - - - 10 do do - - - 15 bscribers for 1897, paynow, we will send the from our receipt of the January 1st, 1897, with-

COPIE FREE Address: ER & SON, Publishers, BANY N. Y.

THANKSGIVING LETTER.

Saved from Certain Death.

Paine's Celery Compound Renews Another Life.

Twelve Years Work of Medica! Men Did Not Effect a Cure.

Kidney Disease Surely and Permanently Banished by Paine's Celery Compound.

A terrible record of suffering and misery! Twelve years a martyr to kidney disease and other serious ail-ments! Money spent for medical at-tendance and a vast variety of patent

er to the verge of insanity.

Deliverance from suffering and dis-

friend of the suffering lady to advise Red Polled cows, of which the milk her to make trial of Paine's Celery Compound. It was used. There were no blank disappointments; no vain experiments; no waste of hard earned money. Relief and cure came to gladden the soul. Mrs. George Stone of Eaganville. Ont., writes about her case periments; no waste of hard earned

"For more than twelve years I was afflicted with kidney, stomach and female troubles, and had been attended pounds. In the first seven years after pounds. In the first seven years after by five doctors, and tried medicine she was added to the herd, she yilded

could not live, and concluded there pounds of milk in eighteen months. The was no use trying other medicines.
"I was advised, however, to try Caistor Hall, is reported with an aver-Paine's Celery Compound, and finally age of 8612 pounds in a year. A third decided to give it a fair trial. Before I had finished the first bottle I had improved very much, and after the use being heifers with their first calves. of a few more botles I had not been The Tring Park herd, of 27 cows, averso well for long years, and am now al- aged 6730 pounds. These are selected retogether a different person. The use cords, and show only the best. In qualof Paine's Celery Compound also ban- ity the milk, though not as rich in butished my nervousness. I can there- ter fats as that of Channel Island catfore recommend Paine's Celery Compound to any one suffering from kid-ney, stomach and female troubles."

AT WHITE HEAD, KINGS CO.

The closing exercises in Miss Maud Waldron's school at White Head, Kings county, were held on Friday. The examination took place on Thursday, 28 pupils present, and a large number of their parents and friends. The pupils generally acquitted themselves creditably, especially in the geography of the dominion and the health reader. The commission of the pupils generally acquitted themselves creditably, especially in the geography of the dominion and the health reader. The commission of the pupils generally acquitted themselves are pupils and the pupils generally acquitted themselves are pupils generally acquitted themselves health reader. The examination was songs by the pupils. A Christmas tree was provided, from which every pupil received an appropriate gift. Refreshments followed and the exercises closed with Auld Lang Syne. Miss Waldron has taught here several terms and has become a great favorite, not only with her pupils, but with every one interested in their welfare, and therefore her engagement at Clifton is regretted, though every one congratulates her on having secured a more lucrative and perhaps pleasanter position in that garden of the county.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

(From Harper's Round Table.)

A dear little girl, named Elsie, was quite a singer and very fond of an old song, familiar to most children, called The Old Oaken Bucket. Elsie was taking lessons in drawing, which interested her very much. She drew pictures in all her spare time, and often teased mamma with the question:

tion:
"What shall I draw next, mamma?"
Mamma always suggested cows, or bears, or steam engines, or trees, according to the first idea which came into her head. One day, in answer to Elsie's usual question, mamma replied: day, in answer to Elsie's usual question, mamma replied:

"Draw the 'old oaken bucket,' Elsie. You are very fond of singing The Old Oaken Bucket. Sit down and make a picture of it."

This was new Elsie, with a deep satisfied breath, sat down and staid quiet about five minutes. At the end of that time she brought mamma this picture:

"What upon earth does this mean?" asked mamma. "It looks like a conundrum, Elsie; or like the sun, moon and stars."

Elsie looked at her design with great pride, and a little impatience at mamma's obtuseness. pride, and a little impatience at mamma's obtuseness.

"Why, don't you see, mamma?" she cried.

"The first one is 'the little oaken bucket,' and the next one is 'the iron-bound bucket,' and the next one is 'the moss-covered bucket that hangs in the well."

Then mamma laughed hard, leaning back in her chair, while she held Elsie's sketch at arm's length to see it better, as an artist always looks at pictures.

"And what are all those little spots for, Elsie?" Elsie?"
"Why—those, mamma?" said Elsie. "Those are 'the spots that my infancy knew'!"

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



FORESIGHT.

"Do you think Julia will accept the offer of her foreign lover?"
"No; her father says when they go abroad they may get something cheaper and just as good."—Chicago Record.

A New Scheme-"I'e discovered plan by which the objections of women to smoking on the cars may be over "What is . it?" "Prohibit smoking in all smoking cars and per-mit it in the others."—Philadelphia

RED POLLED CATTLE.

A GENERAL PURPOSE BREED FROM ENGLAND'S EASTERN "BAY WINDOW"

Characteristics of the Red Polled Cattle -Wonderful Milk Records for a Breed of York's Prize Steer.

The counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, which form the eastern "bay window of England, says George A. Martin, in American Agriculturist, are distinguished as having originated a distinct and valuable breed each of horses, cattle and sheep. The cattle are the Red Polls, which have within the last few years grown largely in favor on both sides of the Atlantic. The breed, as it now exists, was formed by crossing the coarse, duncolored, polled cattle of Suf-folk with the small, red-horned animals of Norfolk. The former, though without claims to beauty or beef qualities, were large producers of fairly rich milk. The Red Polled breed has, by careful and skillful management, become thoroughly well established, and very uniform in appearance and characteristics. It combines aptitude for both milk and beef to an extent which renders it about as nearly as may be a "general purpose" breed. While the Red Polls have, perments! Money spent for medical attendance and a vast variety of patent medicines, and no ours!

Such disappointments and failures added to physical and mental agonies were sufficient to drive many a suffer. were sufficient to drive many a sufferer animals. One of the largest English herds of which the milk records have Deliverance from suffering and dis-ease was long and earnestly prayed herd of Mr. Garrett Taylor. This con-for, and a kind Providence directed a record has been carefully kept for many years. In 1894 the best yield of one cow was 12,056 pounds; in 1893, 10,-Filipail, dropped her tenth calf on the 19th of July, 1893, and continued in stock are at the sides, the animals facmilk until September 27, 1894, her total ing the driveways.—Farm and Home. after medicine, without any good re- 57,947 pounds of milk. Her daughter, "My sufferings a year ago from the kidneys and stomach were dreadful. I was in such a state that I thought:

Fawn, produced in 1894 two carves and 9655 pounds of milk, and to the 27th of June, 1895, she gave a further yield of 5940 pounds, or a total of 15,595



and the record kept for the year end- and a constant use of land plaster. ing March 31, 1895. The proportion of butter fat was from three to six, the all this! Why shouldn't every farmer yearly average for the entire herd being As beef cattle the Red Polls are little,

if any, inferior in quality to the special beef breeds, even if not always equal to the best of them in early maturity and ease of fattening. At the last show of the Smithfield Club, London, eleven fat Red Polls were entered for competition, The first prize in its class and championship of the breed, were awarded to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, for the steer represented in the accom panying illustration. It was 974 days old and weighed 1618 pounds, having made an average daily gain of 1.68 pounds. It had already won similar onors at the Norfolk fat stock show. The first prize for steers three and not exceeding four years, was won by an animal of the Caistor Hall herd, three and a half years old, and weighing 2156 pounds. In addition to their com bined capacity for milk and beef, the Red Polls possess another characteristic which unquestionably assists to in crease their popularity. This is the absence of horns. Shakespeare's foresters sang, "The horn, the horn, the lusty norn, is not a thing to laugh to scorn, but in these utilitarian days the horn is not a thing to be desired on cattle. It is much easier and more humane to breed from polled parents, than to remove horns. Red Polls were b.ought to the United States several years ago, and are distributed from Massachusetts to Iowa. Men like the Tabers of Eastern New York, Hills of Ohio, and Ross of Iowa, have accomplished much in importing, breeding and maintaining the purity of American-bred animals. But long before their time there were representatives in the United States of the original races from which the improved breed was formed. Hon, Lewis F. Allen wrote nearly thirty years ago of polled cattle, "Kept on Long Island, near New York City, in New Jersey, about Philadelphia and in some other sections of the country," adding: "They are probably descendants of the polled cows of the counties of Suffolk and Nor-folk, England, famous for their good milking qualities, and which, no doubt, were brought to this country at an early day."

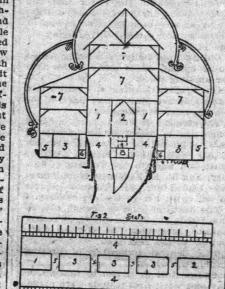
The Sheepkeeping Revolution. Now that sheep feeders are getting about as much for lambs as for sheer a year old, the lamb trade is developing wonderfully. A revolution upon this basis seems to be working its way through the live stock trade entire. It at least assures a quicker return on money invested.—Rural World.

Greatest Silve Crop Corn is the greatest of all silage crops, though sorghum is good, and silage, and a mixture of these with corn very much improves the quality of that silage. But no other crop yield so large a crop or can be so univer sally and so cheaply grown as corn. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

A STOCK FARM BARN.

One Whose General Plan May Be Dupli-

The barn building illustrated below may be of any size desirable, the arrangement of stalls, bins, etc., fitting it for various dimensions. The upper plan represents the front elevation of the structure; 1 are the driveways That Gives Good Beefers-The Duke through the barn; 2, the central portion ing bins and cribs: 3. stalls for stock; 4, driveway over the entrance to basement; 5, doors into stalls; 6, man-



A STOCK BARN PLAN. gers; 7, mows for hay and straw; 8, en trance into sheep fold. The floor of the middle part of the barn (all of the barn except stalls) is 5 feet from the ground and under this floor is the sheep

Sunshine in the Carn We are thoroughly convinced that the average cow farmer has but very little idea of the value of light and sunshine in his stables. Anyone can see that he has not by looking at the kind of stables he builds. The past summer we stopped and talked with a half dozen farmers who were building barns with underground stables. We tried hard to get them to put in plenty of windows to make the stable as light as possible, and if possible, provide so the sun should shine into it. In not one instance were we successful in making any change. They had always been used to a dark, badly-ventilated stable. They had never taken any pains to look up and study the danger of such a stable. Having no particular knowledge on the subject, they simply did not believe what we told them. They were spending plenty of money to build the barn. It would hardly cos any more to make the barn right. But in their state of mind wrong was right. Last winter we visited the celebrated Guernsey herds of N. I. Bowditch at Framingham, Mass., and Francis Shaw of Wayland, Mass. We were greatly impressed with the splendid health and vigor of these cattle. They had been subjected to the tuberculin test and were found to be free from tuberlosis. recitations and tle, is fairly good. The yield of the great abundance of windows, where the Nocton Hall herd of 24 cows was tested sun could shine right in on the cows,

> more health, more milk, nicer milk and more butter. Each of these men will back up all this. The experience of men everywhere who have tried the sunshine plan is t the effect that the cows do a great deal better, are much brighter, vigorous and productive on the same feed. Sunlight is the greatest disinfectant known. It is also the greatest invigorator. Why not provide for it when it is so cheap? Now, in the face of all this, don't let us build any more of these underground stone stables with just as few windows as we can put in. Don't let us stable the cows on the north side. Don't let us refuse to stop and study up this onderfully important question of sun-

light, health and profit in our stables.-

use as much? The sunlight gave them

Hoard's Dairyman. Milking Shorthorns.

Well, says the Montreal Journal of Agriculture, if people will cast their eyes over the tests of all sorts of dairy cattle at the London Dairy Show for 1896, even the most prejudiced of them must confess that the Shorthorn dairy cow is not such an inferior animal as



SHORTHORN COW, DAIRY MODEL. some breeders represent her to be. Cows like "Dairy Model," with her 47 pounds of milk a day, yielding 3 pounds ounces of butter, or at the rate of a pound of butter to 15 pounds of milk; or as Mr. Mary's "Daisy Belle," that gave 56 pounds of milk, from which 3 oounds 1 ounce of butter were made at the rate of 18 1-5 pounds of milk to 1 of butter, cannot but be profitable cows for the dairy; and when their milking days are over, it will not cost much to fit them for the butcher. The illustration is of "Dairy Model," the property of Mr. Robert Shepherd, Sniperly Farm Durham, winner of first prize in the Shorthorn butter test at the Londo Dairy Show.

Winter Green Food. Green food in winter is necessary for egg production. Any kind of vege-

table can be suitably prepared. If the flock can have access to erimson clover or winter rye it will meet all requirements. When fattening for market, corn can be used. They re-lish cold mush. Mixirg corn meal with scalding water, or boiling the whole grain until soft is good. Celery tops are the best thing to be found at pre-sent; later beil d roots of all kinds will be eaten with avidity.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

WELSH BLACK RUNTS

SKETCH OF THE ANGLESEA CATTLE OF NORTH WALES.

Improvement Made in the Breed Within cord of a Prize Steer.

The principality of Wales has two indigenous breeds of brack cattle, of which at least one fills an apportant place in Great Britain, though it is unknown on this side of the Atlantic, says Farm and Home. The black cattle of Wales were originally all of one placed of the must have been carefully breed on certain lines for color, comb, etc. Is it a pullet? She must have been breed in pullet? She must have been breed in pullet? England, and the so-called Podolian race of the continent. One singular fact that justifies this opinion is that among the black Welsh cattle is seen an occasional white calf, black on the more real problems. The poultry show is the fancier's Mecca. The average breeder, whether he be great or small, has no place, for example, in the New York or Boston the problems. The farmer can become a speccattle of Chillingham. The original b.ack cattle of Wales were coarse and slow of maturity, but

they possessed such hardiness, dairy qualities and special adaptation to their enviornment that no effort at improvement was made until within a few recent years. The first herd book was publi hed in 1874, embracing. both the so-call d Castle Martin cattle of South Wass and the Anglesea. of North Wales. The former are to ly improvede that they are now recognized as a distinct breed with a separate herd book of which the first Class 90—Single Comb White Leghorn volume was published in 1883. The Cocks—From noted laying strains of 200 improvement in these cattle is the re- eggs or more.



PRIZE BLACK WELSH STEER. sult of careful selection and breeding, which they have responded rapidly. quarters have been bred out, and a fine, blocky animal is the result, like that shown in the illustration above, which is a life-like reproduction of a Welsh steer that won the prize breed on the characters are that we should be willing to invest our money more freely and in larger amounts.

On the other hand, look at it as it is to-day. As a rule, most of the specimens are bred under size. These Welsh steer that won the prize breed cup in the Smithfield club cattle show. London. His weight was 2464 pounds. Fat cows of the same breed have attained weights of 1800 to 2400 pounds. The cows are deen and long continuing milkers, producing an average yield of from 12 to 14 quarts daily at the flush. The milk is fairly rich in butter fats. With their extreme hardiness, early maturity, good heef and dairy quali-ties, the North Welsh cattle are rapidly growing in favor among British feeders and breeders and seem worthy of attention in this country.

FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

How the Dairymen of That Colony Sell

rency to some instructive facts concerning the methods of the dairymen of his country in selling their butter. Mr. Thornburn said:

Brains, energy and good cow sense in. "Our butter making is done almost entirely on the co-operative plan. The farmers in each section buy a separator together; then they send the cream to large creameries, which are in various parts of the country, where there are appliances for making ice, and for storing the butter. Thence the butter is all shipped to Sydney, the capital, and there it is put on sale at a fixed price—16 cents is the lowest it ever gets at wholesale in summer. Whatever is not sold at the price put upon can neither trot nor run? Of is put back into the ice chests, and London, even, if this is done at a loss. maker? "In this way butter is kept up to cents a pound; they bought it all up, stored it, and then in cold weather brought it out and undersold us to our

society is quite large, from a million and a half to two million dollars a year; and by its help the farmer gets a far fairer share of the profits than he does with you. It was an upfill fight at first. Now the farmers are pretty generally seeing the benefits of working together. In Victoria, where they do not have any such system, they are pretty badly off, and have to take whatever the middlemen choose to give them, although they make just as good butter as we do-butter which sells just as well in the London mar-

"The cattle most popular are called the South Crast breed, originally a cross between the Shorthorn and the Ayshire, which through careful selection, have row become a distinct breed, having its own stud book. It is good for both milk and beef. We do not go in for Jerseys as much as you do."

.... "hould From Fame's, Large farmers, owners of granarie or slaughterhouses or of any large establishments likely to attract rats should undoubtedly keep ferrets; but it is a question whether it pays owners of small properties to do so, especi-ally in States where ferreting rabbits is forbidden, except for the sake of amusement; and this amusement is not always easy to find, for when one has visited all the neighbors' barns, pig-pens and granaries within a fair circuit a few times, rats become scarce. To keep a ferret in good "fettle" regu lar hunting exercise is necessary; in-activity for weeks at a time makes it sluggish and takes the edge off its keenness for hunting.

Though I kept ferrets and fox terriers for fifteen years in England, I found that my ferrets had outlived their usefulness in less than three years here, and so I disposed of them. Neglect in cleaning out or carelessness in feeding will soon end the life of a ferret. A bread and milk diet is a good one, though care must be taken that none is left to sour, else a sooured and sick ferret will be the result. -Country Gentleman,

BEAUTY VS. UTILITY.

Are Our Poultry Shows Doing All They Could for the Latter?

The season of poultry shows is at hand. For many weeks fanciers have been preparing their best specimens for the battle of their lives. One who has never entered a bird in prize competition cannot realize the care and anxiety and Care—The First Herd Book—Keis not the final preparation-not the

the of Waies were originally all of one breed, and in fact are supposed to fifferent lines, all of which means ten, descend from the species of Bos primo-genius, which is now represented by stant, painstaking study. And besides, the wild white cattle of Chillingham, stock must be up to weight and in the

shows. The farmer can become a spectator. It would be folly for any er to enter a specimen unless he feit sure he could travel in such company. Such shows have been called the battle of the giants, and so they are. Poultry shows are of the greatest possible benefit to poultry culture. What avails it that a man has a fine specimen in his yard? Unless he exhibits it, its value rests only in his mind. In competition

the story is told.
Yet shows are for fanciers only, There ficient beef qualities, but good milkers. The Anglesca cattle, or "runts."

s they are called, have been so great
with first sides and deis no place for the breeder for utility.

Points, points, points, nothing but
points—which means simply beauty. What a relief it would be if one could see a catalogue made up as follows:

> Class 91-Single Comb White Leghorn Hens-Specimens with egg record of 200 eggs or more.
>
> Class 60—Barred Plymouth Bock Hens—
> Class 60—Barred Plymouth of non-sitters. Class of Barred Plymouth Rock Hens-Class 61—Barred Plymouth Rock Hens-From egg strain and sitting strain. Class 10—Light Brahma Hens or Cocks-

From strain of market roosters; weight Class 15-White Wyandotte Cocks-From great broiler strain; weight given. With such entries we should have no objection to judges deciding which specimen had the finest points. We should be sure of something in the useful line, as well as the ornamental, and the chances are that we should be will-

course, carrying weight for standard points must come up to the required amount; but we do not consider Brahma cockerel at ten pounds a very extraordinarily heavy specimen-certainly not for market purposes. The Leghorns, with no weight requirement, seem to be getting smaller and smaller each year. Who would think of buying a first prize Leghorn cockerel at Madison Square Garden to increase the egg production of his flock? I have a friend who paid a long price for a cockerel from a New York prize winning strain, and the eggs from his pen did not average 50 per cent. fertility in April. Another paid an equal sum for a B. P. Their Butter

Mr. R. T. Thornburn, of New South
Wales, is just now in this country,
and in a recent interview he gives currency to some instructive form. enough to condemn the whole system, but I dare say that I could procure two hundred more with the same story

attached Poultry shows seem to be the only exhibitions of their kind in the world, in that they consider nothing in their specimens but appearance, or eauty. In horses, cattle and all other live stock, utility is a great consideration. Take for example the draft horse at a county fair. That he looks as if he could pull a mountain proves nothing. He must show his strength. the trotter or runner; what matters it how thoroughbred he may look if he value is a milk-breed cow if she gives at the end of a week or so shipped to no quantity of milk and is not a butter

Sometimes to a poultry show is added a fair price. Before the formation of a pet stock annex, and at these we gen-the Farmers' Co-operative Society, we erally find cats. Nothing could fit were at the mercy of the middlemen, more nicely, nothing more appropriate-Butter, in summer, went down to 8 ly. We might stretch a point and call the exhibition a pet stock show, and leave out the name of poultry, for it seems as if it is fast becoming nothing "The business of this co-operative to look at, and so are the cats. Neithbut pet stock. The fowls are beautiful er has a useful trait of any great importance, except to produce progeny of beauty. The hens cannot lay eggs enough, and the cats cannot catch mice enough.-E. O. Roessle, in Country Gentleman.

A Typical Silver Laced Wyandotte. The illustration above clearly portrays the general conformation of a premium wining Silver Laced Wyandotte cock, and conveys some idea of the great beauty of plumage. The cock won his ribbons at the annual poultry show of the Massachusetts Poultry Associa-



PRIZE WINNING SILVER WYANDOTTE

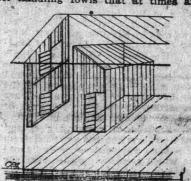
considered one of the greatest poultry shows ever held. First premium was also awarded later at the New York Show. The owner, W. B. Barton of Berkshire County, Mass., refused \$50 for the bird. Mr. Barton annually raises about 200 fowls which have the run of his large farm during the summer; during the breeding season the fowls are kept penned. Mr. Barton truly says, "It costs no more to raise a premium winning pure-bred than it does a scrub."-Farm and Home. Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN. Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

FOWL HOUSE CAGES.

RECENT ADDITIONS THAT ARE POUL-TRY HOUSE CONVENIENCES.

ome Little Things That Will Prove Profitable and Labor-Saving in Keep ing Chickens-Waste Wall Space Utilized in a Practical Manner.

Among the recent additions to our poultry house conveniences, we num-ber several compartments under the heading of "cages." The uses that we find for these compartments are numerous, and the convenience of them is greater than we had even anticipated when planning for the introduction of this innovation to our poultry quarters. Of wall space, we had many yards that we felt might just as well be utilized to some purpose, and, in the introduction of said cages we have really succeeded in utilizing this space to a decided advantage. They are built upon the walls at a convenient height for nesting purposes, and for handling fowls that at times are



POULTRY HOUSE CAGES.

West end, interior view of my poultry house, showing "Cages," two of them, one above the other, Also "Nest-Rooms" formerly, before advent of cages, but now used for compartmen for breeding stock. confined within them for one purpose and another. In floor space they are from sixteen to eighteen inches in width, and in length they are accommodated to the wall space in different parts of the houses. In our nest-rooms we have built them one above another, making the floor boards of the upper one answer for the roof of the under one. The fronts are mostly of lathwork, although some of them are fronted with woven wire poultry net-ting. The wire fronts look the neater of the two, though the lath fronts are very neat looking also. For a cage four feet long but one door is needed. But this door is made quite wide. It it also of lath-work, of a frame covered with wire; it is hinged on with small "5-cent per pair" hinges, and the fastenings are home-made buttons of wood. The lath-work of the upper tier of cages reaches to the roof of the room, saving in lumber for overhead use, the plastered walls forming the roof. These cages form secluded places for sitting hens, and this is one of the many uses they are put to. The laymany uses they are put to. The laying hens are possessed over them for nesting places. The other nests were at once abandoned by them when the cages came. Very shallow boxes are fitted up with straw for their nests and put into the cages, for when the straw is put on the floors of cages, the hens scratch it out upon the noulthe hens scratch it out upon the poul-try-house floors, thus keeing everything in a litter. And we like our poultry houses to look neat as well as clean. Straw litter all over the fleors gives an air of neglect in appearance that is annoying, hence the addition of shallow nest-boxes to the cages. Another use in which they prove a valuable assistance is in the daily feeding of rale birds from the breeding pens. We do not allow the yards of breeding hens the privilege of corn to any appreciable extent. It is held in reserve simply as a rare treat. But the male birds we wish to have all the corn they wish for at least once a day. With the "Catcher" we pick them out from the group, put them in separate cages and feed them their extra feeds of such things as are de-

nied dainties to their harem.

When choosing show birds these cages are invaluable aids. By placing them in compartments where they may be picked up and looked over at may be picked up and looked over at will, a great deal of work is saved. Choice specimens are "labeled" and put here and there in different compartments. Also, at the time of the coming of the poultry judge to one's yards, do these cages come exceeding-ly handy. And in choosing birds for shipment to customers it is very convenient, indeed, to have places wherein to confine said birds, until they are looked over and everything in readiness for shipping them.

An occasional biddle shows signs of

being out of condition, and we wish to isolate her for treatment. And we have in the possession of numerous such cages "a place for everything." Many feet of otherwise waste wall space may be made valuable to every breeder of poultry. We long remained in ignorance of the advantages of such compartments or cages. But the build-ing of one of them gave immediate call for more. And still more of them are to be put up from time to time, as op-portunity affords both time and lei-

sure and the necessary materials.

The accompanying cut is a rough sketch of the west end interior view of my main poultry house, showing two cages upon the wall, one above the other. The room partitioned off the other. The room partitioned off from the main room of poultry house was once a nest-room, and was fitted up with box nests upon the floor. But the many cage-nests have left us this room for other purposes, and it is now used as a roost-room for breeding stock. A large yard is in connection, surrounded by 150 feet of poultry netting and this yard is well shaded with trees of both large and smaller growth. ting and this yard is well shaded with trees of both large and smaller growth. The east end of main poultry house is similarly fitted with nest-room that has been converted into a room for breeding stock, cages and yard of poultry netting, and supplied with young plum trees. There is also connected with this breeder's room a large scratch-room, and more cages. large scratch-room, and more cages are upon the walls of this room also. -Nellie Hawks, in Practical Farmer.

If Eggs Ar Desired Keep the fowks warm and dry if eggs. are desired. Never let laying hens, stand about in the snow. Egg production is a delicate operation, and to keep the hens laying during winter requires the patient watchfulness and care of the

Then Trouble Began, -What, would you do if I should die and leave you? Mrs.-Leave me how much? Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.