

HUMOROUS SELECTIONS.

GATHERED BY OUR PATENTED REAPER.

Jokes of Preachers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Editors—Some of Them Very Dry and Others Somewhat Juicy—They Will Aid Digestion if Perused After Meals—Do Not Read Them Upon an Empty Stomach.

At the Obsequies of the Rev. Dunbrow.



First Cannibal—I've written up our little affair for the *Cannibal Daily*.

Second Cannibal—How does it read? First Cannibal—The Rev. Dunbrow was the recipient of a surprise party consisting of several of his neighbors. The party was conducted strictly on the American plan.

Second Cannibal—What's that? First Cannibal—The pastor furnished the refreshments.—Light.

He Wished to be Included. A seedy man called on Senator Husted in Albany the other day and said, "I beg your pardon, Senator, but I read in the evening paper that you had introduced a bill in the Legislature, authorizing a certain association to borrow money."

Husted—Well, sir? Seedy man—I called to see if an amendment might be introduced extending the permission to myself, and while the question is pending you might advance me a quarter, as with your influence the matter will be sure to go through.

He got the advance.—Texas Siftings. Verifying a Statement. Pa—Blanch! I wish to caution you against giving that wog Traddie any encouragement; he's not the style of man I fancy.

Blanche—Don't worry, Pa, about my cultivating any fondness for him. He makes me tired. Bub—That's so, Pa! He made sis so tired last night that she had to set on his lap to rest.

An Orangeman. Dicky—Do you see that man there, Mike? Micky—O! do. Dicky—He is an Orangeman.

Micky—An how d'y'e know? Troth, the licks loike an Etyalian. Dicky—He sells oranges.—Arkansas Traveler.

A Specimen. Lummix—Scandinavians call each other very hard names sometimes. Skimgillet—Do they? Lummix—Yes; Hjalmar Hjorth Boy-see is one of them.

Put None but Cooks on Guard.



Young Husband (wife at church, girl away)—Let me see—she said, as soon as the water boiled to put the meat in. I wonder how a fellow can tell when it does boil?—Puck.

Inducement to Stay Lost. "Hello, Willie," said a small boy, as he met a comrade in the street about dusk, "yer mother's lookin' fer ye."

"Is she?" "Yes; she's got the whole family out, and she's goin' on terrible. She says you was the pride of her heart and was goin' to be the comfort of her old age."

"Go away; she didn't." "Honest. She says she never did see one so smart fer yer age nor such comfort around the house. You'd better go home."

"I was hurryin' with all my might. But are you sure she said all of them things?" "Yes; and a lot more. Go on; she's waitin' fer ye now."

"Well, I don't know. I tell ye, Jimmy, I'm mighty doubtful in my mind about whether I hadn't better stay lost."

Hard Luck. A.—You look blue. B.—I feel blue. A.—What's the matter? B.—I had just made arrangements to fail in business, when my uncle dies and leaves me \$250,000.

A. Explanation Needed.

"See here, sir!" she said, as she entered a sewing machine office the other day, "your agent has imposed upon me."

"Is it possible, ma'am? In what respect?"

"Yes, sir; he has lied to me and I don't want your machine!" "How has he deceived you?"

"Why, he came into my house and told me that your machine was the best in the world. Told it right before witnesses, and I can prove every word of it!"

"But that was not deceiving you, ma'am."

"Yes, it was! I hadn't the machine two days before another agent called and said his was the best, and he had a circular to back it up. He had hardly got out of doors when another called and said his machine had taken ten medals."

"But we have taken fifteen, ma'am." "Oh, you have?" "And are sure to get the premium at the next world's fair."

"Ludeed!" "And we have issued a challenge for a public trial, which no other machine dare accept."

"Is that so? Then your machine is the best after all?" "Certainly." "Then you will please excuse me. I thought I had been imposed upon, and I guess I was a little hasty. The other agents must have been the liars."—Free Press.

Testing the Young Lawyer. Insurance Man—I don't know whether to pay this policy or not. Young Lawyer—What is the difficulty?

I. M.—The only proof of death that I have received is a letter from the man himself saying that he died ten days ago. Y. L. (impressively)—H'm. That does seem suspicious. What was the deceased's reputation for veracity?—New York Herald.



"Well, I'll be blowed!"—Life. Pa's Opinion of Them. Neighbor's Wife (to Little Johnnie, whose mother has been dead nearly a year)—My poor boy, I shouldn't wonder if you should have the Widow Sparks for a stepmother before long.

Little Johnnie (confidently)—No danger of that. Pa wouldn't marry any one in the neighborhood. He says there isn't a woman in the village, married or single, who knows when to hold her tongue.

Afraid of Procrastination. Jake Jimpson (after the engagement)—Shall I name the day, dear? Cora Bellows—Oh, dear, no! Jake Jimpson (with a look of fright)—Why not, darling? Cora Bellows—You are too procrastinating, Jake!

Detective Vision. Anxious Mother—As I passed the parlor door last evening, I noticed Mr. Nisseloff's face very, very close to yours. Lovely Daughter—Yes, ma, he's so nearsighted.—Street & Smith's Good News.

How Many to the Drachm? "I have conscientious scruples," began the druggist. "Then you ought to get some conscientious ounces and pounds, too," interrupted the customer, who had been complaining of short weight.

A Reminder. On the frontier. Captain—The sound of those rifles from the skirmish line reminds me of the day I made my sweetheart happy. Sergeant—How is that? Captain—Why, it has an engagement ring.

A Distinction. Clerk—This cloth is very durable, madame, I assure you. Shopper—Yes, but take it away. It is not endurable.

Fido's Importance. Mrs. de Kay Knighn—I wish you would throw that cigar away. Mr. de Kay Knighn—Why, love; you said you liked to have me smoke, before we were married.

Mrs. de Kay Knighn—But I didn't have Fido then. It makes him cough dreadfully.—Puck.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

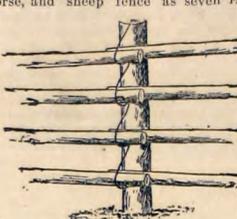
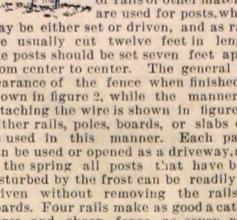
TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Some Valuable Information for the Plowman, Stockman, Poultry, Nurseryman, and Everybody Connected with the Farm.

THE FENCE.

A Yankee Fence.

In many localities rail fences are still used, but the scarcity of timber prevents them from being rebuilt; hence various plans are adopted to still keep the fence with less wooden material. A fence that is not only neat, but truly economical of timber, may be constructed as follows: Sound pieces of rails or other material are used for posts, which are usually cut twelve feet in length the posts should be set seven feet apart from center to center. The general appearance of the fence when finished is shown in figure 2, while the manner of attaching the wire is shown in figure 1. Either rails, poles, boards, or slabs can be used in this manner. Each panel can be used or opened as a driveway, and in the spring all posts that have been disturbed by the frost can be readily driven without removing the rails or boards. Four rails make as good a cattle, horse, and sheep fence as seven rails



would laid up in the common zigzag form, occupy less ground and will be found very desirable. No. 9 or 10 galvanized wire should be used, drawing each staple so that it will grip the wire.—American Agriculturist.

Farmers' Barn Yards.

Some day, when you have nothing else to do, take a ride through the country and count all the neatly-kept barn-yards you see. Even if you have other duties, go, if for no other reason than out of curiosity. In a ride of twenty miles you will not see ten half neatly-kept barn-yards, and not more than two—more likely not one—as it should be kept.

You will see a wagon here, another there, over there a sled and in another place a hay-rack, flat on the ground, all ranged about the middle of the lot; and besides all these things you will see plows, corn-planter, harrows, small hay-stacks, piles of boards, rails, posts and many other things I cannot now enumerate, thrown around in a haphazard way that ought to put any farmer to shame. Not a blade of grass to be seen, when there should be a well-ordered yard.

In thinking of the many, many farmers I have known, I can remember but one who has a well-kept barn-yard. And, as the yard indicates, he is a very methodical farmer. "A place for everything and everything in its place," is his motto, and the entire farm shows that the motto has become a reality, not a mere theory.

When he drives into the lot his wagon has a place of its own; each piece of machinery has its own place. Nothing is left in the center of the lot for a horse to run over and perhaps cripple itself. This barn-yard furnishes pasture for two work horses during the summer nights, and for four or five calves through the entire summer; yet, it does not contain over two acres. But the horses are never allowed to run in it when the ground is soft. Of course, it never becomes cut up and rough. The farmer has hauled plenty of gravel about the barn, and little or no mud is found there.

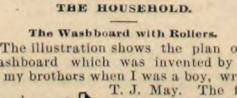
As most barn-lots are along the road in line with the house-yard, one would suppose as much care would be taken to keep them in order as is used on other premises. There is just where you are mistaken, as a ride will convince you. The house-yard may be perfectly neat and the adjoining barn-lot may be a perfect slough of filth and disorder.

Why do not the men realize that their lots are but lots on an otherwise lovely picture? Why not use a little forethought when driving in with machinery and vehicles? It takes no longer to drive a wagon to the same place each time, than it does to unhitch wherever the horses may happen to stop.

"But," says one, "I haven't room." You think you have not room simply because your lot is in such a confused jumble that you do not know yourself how much room you have until you "size up," as the housekeepers say. Just try it once; if for your own satisfaction, do so for the pleasure of the people who pass your place. At first they may make remarks and be inclined to wonder what you have taken possession of, but it is so unlike you to have order in your barn-yard. But never do you mind their talk, when this systematic plan has become a habit with you, others may be led, seeing your "light," to "go and do likewise."—Eliza Renan.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Washboard with Rollers. The illustration shows the plan of a washboard which was invented by one of my brothers when I was a boy, writes T. J. May. The first one that was made was used at home, and the neighbors, learning its convenience, had similar ones made for themselves. The board consists of a frame similar to the diagram, with rollers instead of grooves as in the ordinary washboard. The rollers are made of some hard wood, oak, beech, hickory, maple, or something of that kind. About an inch and a quarter in diameter I think would be the proper size, however, that might be changed to any proportion. Set them in the frame as indicated in the diagram, and be very careful not to put them too far apart, as they are intended to roll when in the process of washing. An eighth of an inch would be the proper distance



A NOVEL WASHBOARD.

apart to set them. Any wood turner can furnish the rollers. Have the tenons cut on the ends to about half an inch. A thin board nailed on the back of the washboard at the top, and extending down about half way, is absolutely necessary in order to protect the one who is washing from getting wet.

Verm. The only way to keep down vermin is to take a day and do the work well. Add a quart of kerosene to a tub of strong soap-suds, so as to form an emulsion. With a watering pot, force pump, or any other contrivance, saturate every portion of the house, exterior, interior, floors, roosts, walls, under the roof, and be sure to get it into every crack and crevice. Then dust each fowl thoroughly with Dalmatian insect powder, holding the fowl head downwards, so as to have the powder reach every portion of the body. Lice multiply very rapidly during the summer, and the house should be kept clear of the droppings.

A large number of young cockerels in the yards with the hens and pullets are a nuisance, and should be thinned out just as soon as can be done.

Cheap Cuts of Meat.

Many of the so-called cheap cuts of meat are preferable, for instance, the shoulder of mutton is much more delicate than the leg, as most persons know, the price is low. The English, who of all people know what good mutton is, always give the leg to the household and save the shoulder for guests or first table. However, meat is not the only thing you must learn to choose.

Every housewife does not know that a delicious stew may be made of round steak, which costs a mere trifle when compared with the choicest sirloin and porterhouse steaks. First pound the round steak, then cut it into small pieces and proceed as with any meat stew.

Utilizing Old Carpets. Ingrain carpets, worn beyond repair, should be cut into lengthwise strips, and woven the same as a rag carpet. It is unnecessary to sew the ingrain cuttings; weavers generally preferring to overlap the strips as they weave. Mats and carpets assume quite a Persian look when made in this way, and are very durable.

When the carpet is only worn on the edges or in certain spots the good portions may be sewed together, a border put on and a good looking rug made.

Hints to Housekeepers. TALLOW, applied warm, will soften and finally cure corns and bunions.

APPLES will not freeze if covered with linen cloth, nor pie or custard burn if in the oven with a dish of water.

PERRY cloths that have been kept from the air by laying pieces of charcoal (wrapped in paper) in the folds. Try the open air first.

It is said that to drink sweet milk after onions will purify the breath so that no odor will remain. A cupful of strong coffee is also recommended.

Don't forget to have a few beans of coffee handy, for this serves as a deodorizer if burnt on coals of paper. Bits of charcoal are useful in absorbing gases and other impurities.

Keep your jelly in a cool, dry closet. Either write the name of the variety of the jelly on a neat little slip of white paper, and paste this on the side of the glass, or write in the centre of the covers before pasting them on.

A PRETTY way of serving eggs for tea is this: Cut bread in nice square pieces and toast. Take eggs out of the shell, keeping yolks whole. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, lay the beaten whites around nicely on the toast, drop yolks in center of white ring, salt and put in hot oven to bake a few minutes. When you take them out of the oven, pour a little melted butter on toast.

THE POULTRY YARD. Poultry Houses. We have endeavored to give a great many designs of poultry houses, and in this issue give two by way of comparison. It is not possible to present a design that would be acceptable to the housewife, each reader must compare the whole, and select the one most suitable for his purpose, considering the cost.

Fig. 1 shows a house in which the roof and sides are combined. It may be 16 feet square, 9 feet at the peak, with a board at the bottom 1 foot high; or it may be of any size desired. The cost for material is about \$15, the floor being of earth. It is not so convenient for entering it as is the house shown at Fig. 2; but this house gives more room on the ground, at less cost. Windows should

be at both ends, and the roosts may be short, so as not to interfere with ingress or egress of the attendant.

Fig. 2 shows a double house. This house is 10x16 feet, divided into two apartments, each 8x16 feet, and will cost about \$15. Each apartment will accommodate about ten or twelve fowls, and one ventilator (A) will answer for both. There are two entrances to and from the interior, one at each end (B) and a

daily for two-thirds of a year has no profitable place on the average farm. The four-gallon cow described above, under right management, will pay her way and give to her owner a 600-pound calf at six months old, free of charge, which may be counted the average animal profit from a herd of good cows. With such a steer of half calf it may be fed to early maturity, say at 600 days' age. Under successful feeding from the time it will never become well acquainted with hunger, nor should it ever be allowed to become dyspeptic from full satisfaction at the feed-box. There is a right principle to follow in the successful production of beef and butter. The above outline applies to the general farmer who lives five miles or more from a village of 1,000 or more population or a railway station—his farm land being worth \$30 to \$100 per acre. The retail dairyman who sells milk in town by special, or ships to the city wholesale trade may (?) ignore the calf and the beef question. The large farms where help is scarce and high priced and the land worth less than \$30 per acre, may dispose with real milkers by careful management, grazing the cow principally, and the steers after 12-months-old, putting the latter on the market at thirty months of age instead of twenty months. But the prosperous cattleman must be a business man—one of natural ability; and not the better chance for profit from his calling.—Orange Judd Farmer.

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1. The Pekin or Aylesbury ducks seem to be best adapted for purely economical purposes, having large bodies, white plumage, and a habit of extremely rapid growth. They are prolific egg-producers, and the eggs hatch well.

My experience with the young has been that extra care is necessary for the first two or three days after they are hatched, as they do not begin to eat or drink readily, even when twenty-four or thirty-six hours old. A little patience, however, in teaching them to eat will overcome this difficulty. If other others have found it. When they once begin to eat they will need no urging, as any one who attempts to feed a couple of hundred will soon find out.

Their growth from the shell up to the time when they are eight or nine weeks old is simply marvelous. One can almost see their bodies expanding. But to sustain such a growth they must have a large supply of growth-producing foods—milk, meat, bran, oats and whole wheat steamed, chopped clover steamed, and some corn meal, or better, cracked corn.

To secure the greatest profit, the young stock should be marketed at about eight weeks of age. Prices in other years have been very good for young ducks at the proper season in the spring. In May and June, but the present season has seen a decrease in prices. I believe—probably owing to the fact that the duck raising industry is so general that the market is overdone. A great many have doubtless gone into raising them for market, induced by the good prices and the very rosy accounts that certain ones have given in regard to the business.

There are quite a number of points that might be considered before one invests very heavily in this class of poultry. The birds are exceedingly filthy and noisy to have about. They will wander long distances from home in search of water for swimming if not confined in yards. They are enormous eaters, reminding one of the pig that was met by a five-year-old girl carrying a pail of milk. Feeling distressed at the hungry appearance of the pig, he presented the pail, from which the little porker drank every drop. "Then," exclaimed the owner of the pig (so we are told), "I picked up the leetle baste, and put 'im into the pail, an' sure it he did eat 'im till it full!"

The adult ducks are most excellent and persistent layers, and will average more eggs than the general run of hens, and the eggs usually sell at an extra price. Wisely conducted, the raising of ducks may be made to pay a profit, but the average poultry keeper will probably make more profit from hens, giving them the same care, and such food as ducks require in order to do well. If one is situated near tide waters where the ducks can gather a good deal of their living, the margin of profit might perhaps be quite large.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

THE DAIRY.

Cattle-Breeding. The best beef has usually sold at a profit through all the seasons of depression. The exception may be accounted for in the improper methods of feeding, and neglect to improve the best time for marketing. Every general farmer should grow good-grade cattle—every animal the progeny of a pure-bred sire of any of the recognized beef breeds, and the dam should be of the best type of cows herself the get of a choice sire with as much good blood back of him as is obtainable. The cows should be trained to milk well; and if their capacity after a full test, when three years old, does not reach an average of four gallons per day during at least 250 days in the year, great effort should be made to breed them so that their progeny will be more surely in the milking strains. Half of such a cow's milk should go to the calf until six months old, the balance to good use for butter or cheese and the dross to the pigs. A 3-year-old cow whose average milk production is less than three gallons

A PREHISTORIC KING.

Valuable Archaeological Discovery in an Arizona Village.

While removing the earth for the foundation of a new hotel to be erected at Crittenden, Ariz., the diggers discovered what seems to be the tomb of a king, though of what people would doubtless puzzle an antiquarian to say. The workmen had penetrated at some eight feet below the surface of the ground what they took to be stone of a soft, friable nature, but which was evidently masonry of very superior workmanship when they reached the tomb itself. This was composed of large square blocks of stone, which was identified as red rose granite, and cemented together with such skill as to first cause the whole, measuring twelve by fifteen feet, to appear as a solid mass. The opening of this while very difficult, as the use of powder was prohibited by the archaeologists placed in charge of the excavation by the authorities, was accomplished by night, when the interest and curiosity of the party was so great that the work was continued by lamplight till dawn.

The tomb when opened was found to contain a gigantic image of a man lying at full length and made of clay mixed with a sort of preparation which gives it a bright blue color and a slight elasticity, which are the qualities that have been subjected to the microscope, except for a very tight girdle about the waist, a pair of cloesetting sandals and a crown on the head shaped very much like a bishop's miter, but topped with the head of a hawk or eagle. The features are roughly molded, are of an imperious cast, and of a man in middle age, with a prominent nose and a very wide mouth, but with cheek bones so low as to preclude all idea that the original could have been an Indian. The hands, which are as small as a woman's, and bear on the backs the head of the bird, as on the crown, are crossed on the breast and hold an image about three inches long, of a squatting figure, probably that of a god. The feet are also crossed, the right presenting the peculiarity of possessing a sixth toe, which the sandals are cut to bring into prominence, as if the owner had prided himself on it. The hair of the image is dressed in thick curls on both sides of the head, reaching to the shoulders, and brought down to the brows over the forehead.

Careful examination of this clay figure revealed that it was merely the elaborate coffin of the real body and could be opened from the back. This was done with all possible care so as not to disturb the remains within, but a few handfuls of dust, dark brown and almost impalpable powder is all that was left of the body. The crown, however, together with the girdle, the image of the god, and a large battle-axe with a blade of sharp gold or obsidian, and a handle of petrified wood were found in the coffin.

The crown is of thick red gold, carved with minute but well executed drawings, representing battle scenes, triumphal marches, and other pictures the meaning of which is somewhat misty, but in all the principal figure is that of a man with six toes on his right foot. The workmanship of the whole crown is very fine, and the bird's head on top is a masterpiece worthy of Cellini. It holds in its mouth a magnificent Chalchicomula, or green diamond, valued by the Aztecs, which shows some attempts at lapidation.

The girdle found is composed of plates of gold arranged like scales and very thin, so as to give every movement of the wearers body. On each of these plates, which is in shape of a half ellipse, is engraved a figure or hieroglyphic, conveying, however, no hint of their meaning in their form. The image of what is, presumably, a god is made of clay combined with the preparation spoken of before, and also burnt till thoroughly hardened. It represents a male being seated on a pedestal in a squatting posture, its eyes squinting, and grinning in hideous rictus, while both hands are placed over the ears, as if to shut out sound.

A peculiar thing about this image is that its hair is represented as hanging down its back in one long plait like a Chinaman's. The figure is hollow, but contained only half a dozen small black pebbles, highly polished, and a somewhat larger stone of a dull gray hue. The coffin and these relics are now on exhibition, and are to be donated to the State Museum of History and Archaeology at Tucson. No clue of any value as to what race the remains are to be ascribed can be found, but it is probable that it was one antedating the Aztlan and even the mound-builders, and superior to both in knowledge of masonry, sculpture and the working of metal.—Philadelphia Press.

An Ancient Tomb. Recently a tomb near Sparta, Greece, was opened with extremely interesting results in relation to the history of Greek art. It is supposed to belong to the prehistoric city of Pharis. Mr. Stillman says it is "a royal tomb of an epoch which cannot be later than the eighth century B. C., and is estimated as most probably two centuries anterior to that date. At all events, it goes into the Homeric days, and the contents had never been disturbed. But the astounding revelation, which indeed made a revolution in our idea of Greek art, is in a pair of gold cups, ornamental in repose work with cattle subjects in a masterly style of design, and with a knowledge of nature which no archaic Greek work known to us hitherto approaches. They enable us to understand as never before the descriptions of decorated objects in Homer. The problems which these relics present for the archaeologist are not even to be roughly stated at once, so much do they antagonize with all previous discoveries. I take the liberty of calling attention to the differences between the design of these cups and that in the engraved cuirass from Olympia which I discovered some years ago, and which is considered the earliest work of its kind then known, but which was by no archæologist dated earlier than the sixth century B. C.—Heath and Hall.

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Their growth from the shell up to the time when they are eight or nine weeks old is simply marvelous. One can almost see their bodies expanding. But to sustain such a growth they must have a large supply of growth-producing foods—milk, meat, bran, oats and whole wheat steamed, chopped clover steamed, and some corn meal, or better, cracked corn.

To secure the greatest profit, the young stock should be marketed at about eight weeks of age. Prices in other years have been very good for young ducks at the proper season in the spring. In May and June, but the present season has seen a decrease in prices. I believe—probably owing to the fact that the duck raising industry is so general that the market is overdone. A great many have doubtless gone into raising them for market, induced by the good prices and the very rosy accounts that certain ones have given in regard to the business.

There are quite a number of points that might be considered before one invests very heavily in this class of poultry. The birds are exceedingly filthy and noisy to have about. They will wander long distances from home in search of water for swimming if not confined in yards. They are enormous eaters, reminding one of the pig that was met by a five-year-old girl carrying a pail of milk. Feeling distressed at the hungry appearance of the pig, he presented the pail, from which the little porker drank every drop. "Then," exclaimed the owner of the pig (so we are told), "I picked up the leetle baste, and put 'im into the pail, an' sure it he did eat 'im till it full!"

The adult ducks are most excellent and persistent layers, and will average more eggs than the general run of hens, and the eggs usually sell at an extra price. Wisely conducted, the raising of ducks may be made to pay a profit, but the average poultry keeper will probably make more profit from hens, giving them the same care, and such food as ducks require in order to do well. If one is situated near tide waters where the ducks can gather a good deal of their living, the margin of profit might perhaps be quite large.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

THE DAIRY. Cattle-Breeding. The best beef has usually sold at a profit through all the seasons of depression. The exception may be accounted for in the improper methods of feeding, and neglect to improve the best time for marketing. Every general farmer should grow good-grade cattle—every animal the progeny of a pure-bred sire of any of the recognized beef breeds, and the dam should be of the best type of cows herself the get of a choice sire with as much good blood back of him as is obtainable. The cows should be trained to milk well; and if their capacity after a full test, when three years old, does not reach an average of four gallons per day during at least 250 days in the year, great effort should be made to breed them so that their progeny will be more surely in the milking strains. Half of such a cow's milk should go to the calf until six months old, the balance to good use for butter or cheese and the dross to the pigs. A 3-year-old cow whose average milk production is less than three gallons

daily for two-thirds of a year has no profitable place on the average farm. The four-gallon cow described above, under right management, will pay her way and give to her owner a 600-pound calf at six months old, free of charge, which may be counted the average animal profit from a herd of good cows. With such a steer of half calf it may be fed to early maturity, say at 600 days' age. Under successful feeding from the time it will never become well acquainted with hunger, nor should it ever be allowed to become dyspeptic from full satisfaction at the feed-box. There is a right principle to follow in the successful production of beef and butter. The above outline applies to the general farmer who lives five miles or more from a village of 1,00