

FARMERS' CORNER

White Wyandots.

It is probably a fact that no variety of fowls has so quickly and so completely taken captive the heart of the practical poultry keepers as have the White Wyandots. They are encroaching upon the popularity of the Barred Plymouth Rock, which for a decade has been the most popular breed of poultry, by far, in the list. The reason for the high estimation in which the Wyandot is held is not far to seek. In the first place, it has a splendid market form and is, moreover, a most excellent lay-



WHITE WYANDOTS.

er. The fowls are quiet and the hens make excellent mothers,—in fact, they cannot be excelled in this respect. When wanted for market, the Wyandot is always plump and fat, and this is a condition, too, that is true of them at almost any time after they are ten weeks old. Another point in favor of the Wyandot is its quick maturity. It can be got to laying in five months after hatching. All varieties of Wyandots are of great practical worth, but the white variety is accepted everywhere as being the practical fowl par excellence.—New England Farmer.

The Guernsey.

If there is what is commonly called a special all-purpose cow, that is, one which is excellent for the dairy and good for beef, it is doubtless the Guernsey. It belongs to the so-called Channel Island races, the origin of which seems to have been the cattle of Normandy, the nearly adjoining province of France, but being a part of Great Britain for many centuries. The cut is one of a prize cow which recently gained the first prize at the English dairy exhibition, and the Lord Mayor's cup in a milking contest in London. She is an excellent type of this breed, which is noted specially for the high quality of butter, and its fine color, beating the Jersey in as regards the fine grain and high rich flavor of her product. This cow will surpass the Jersey, one half at least, in the weight of carcass, and still more in the quality



THE GUERNEY COW.

of the meat. In this respect this breed stands very high, and very nearly approaches the Devon. This cow gave 27½ pounds of milk in a week, of which was made sixteen pounds of butter weighed before salting. The breed generally is noted for gentleness and good disposition.

Butter Making.

Butterine cannot compete with good butter. There is no such thing as medium butter. If it is not choice it deserves no place in the market. Much of the butter sold is unfit for use, and the cause is ignorance in making it. In Europe dairy schools have been established for many years, the result being a rapid advance in the methods of butter-making. In this country dairy schools are beginning to be established and are well attended. Butter-making begins when the milk is drawn from the udder, the strictest cleanliness being observed. Filth and carelessness are the obstacles in the way of good butter.

Soil for Bulbs.

Dutch bulbs are the easiest of flowers to grow. Those who have failed with almost every other kind may count on success with these. But even bulbs like certain things better than certain other things. For instance, in fertilizers, the Dutch gardeners long ago showed us that rotted cow manure is preferable to any other. Where this is used some sand should be mixed with it to lighten the soil. Bulbs do not like a soil that is either extremely wet or dry. Any soil that is well suited to vegetable culture will, if it be rich, answer for growing the Dutch bulbs to perfection.—Vick's Magazine.

Raising Peach Trees.

It is usually done in the spring, though it can be done in the late fall, but with the liability of some of the branches being winter killed, thus necessitating cutting again in the spring. The best form is to leave the trees rather open in the center, so as to admit the sunlight and permit of free circulation of air. The peach tree can endure severe pruning and seems to thrive when such is done. All dead limbs, or those that are diseased, must be removed at once.

Light Feeding, Little Milk.

It has been demonstrated that a cow will eat as much as seventy-five pounds of green food in one day. This appears as a large quantity, but such cows are also producers of more milk than cows which eat but little. It is of no advan-

age to have what is termed a "light feeder," as it is impossible for a cow to yield milk to large quantities unless she consumes sufficient food from which to produce the milk. Do not reduce the food because of a scarcity, but buy bran and linseed meal. Economy in the saving of food means a loss in the product. Food brought on the farm is not only an addition to the raw material to be utilized, but increases the manure heap.

A Supply of Ladders.

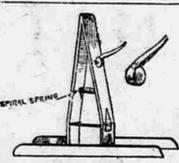
One of the most important things in harvesting fruit is to have a good supply of ladders. The modern methods of pruning trees do not require the long and inconvenient ladders that were formerly used by leaning them against the tree and picking the fruit from the outside. This always had the effect of destroying many small limbs and stripping the bark from larger ones where the ladder rested. Light, self-supporting ladders that can be set under trees, so that the picker need not climb through them, are what are needed. The saving in fruit by picking from these self-supporting ladders will repay their cost any year when the fruit crop is abundant.

The Best Pays Best.

A Canadian dairy farmer found out what the Babcock test would do for him. He had twenty-four cows and two hired men. He tested the cows and found that eight of them did not pay for their keep. He disposed of the eight and one hired man. At the end of the year he found he had made as much money as when he had kept the twenty-four cows and two hired men. He reduced his herd still further to twelve first-class animals, and from them expects to get as much income as he used to get from the twenty-four.

For Mending Harness.

Take two pieces, 1x5 inches, 2½ feet long, trim one end of each to a nice edge to hold leather, and nail to block 4x5 inches, cut five inches long and chamfered off so as to bring points of board together at top. Saw one board off one-half inch below top of



HARNES CLAMP.

block, and rejoin with hinge of leather or rubber belting. Nail two strips 1x2 inches and 20 inches long, one on each end of block to make stand up. Make hand lever, as figure 1, with a cylindrical roll at end, 2 inches in diameter and 2½ inches long. Put hole one-half inch from upper side, fasten in place with two pieces of strap iron running through slots in clamp boards, and with holes in each end to receive sixteen-penny wire nails, one through hand lever and one on outside of opposite board. An old bed spring will do for spreader.—Practical Farmer.

Temporary Fencing.

The zigzag plan of building temporary board fences is recommended by a correspondent, who says: If the board is 16 feet long, set the posts 7½ feet apart and in a straight line. Put the boards on as shown in sketch, nailing one panel on one side of the post and the next one on the other, with the post in the center of the board on the opposite side of the board. This method of putting on boards bends them slightly, and the boards are inclined to hug to the post. In case an animal pushes a board loose from the post if it is not broken it will spring back to its place, making it appear tight, thus present-



ZIGZAG BOARD FENCE.

ing no inducement to stock to jump.—Farm and Home.

Hints for Beekeepers.

Moth worms bother Italian bees very little.

Spring dwindling is the result of bad wintering.

Bees require ventilation in the hive during the winter.

The nourishment of the bee consists of honey and pollen.

Honey will ripen just as well outside of the hive as in it.

In wintering it is always best to take away all but one queen.

With good care combs may be made to last a good many years.

The size of the cells does not determine the sex by any means.

A piece of ground taken up with bee hives is of little value for anything else except fruit.

Bees when building comb commence at the top and hang in heavy clusters to their combs.

Keep the brood as near the center as possible, and the honey nearest the outside frames.

Good chaff hives are quite a protection to early brood rearing if managed properly.

The queen, no matter how prolific, should be confined to the space occupied by the cluster.

Do not allow any drone comb to remain in the hive except the colonies you wish to breed from.

The pure Italian bees show three yellow or golden bands encircling the body when the bees are filled with honey.

The hives should not be shifted around from one place to another, as the bees will get confused and it will offer white robbing.—St. Louis Republic.

REVISED VERSION A DRUG.

Booksellers Still Overstocked with Copies of the Newest Bible.

Those who remember the enormous sales which attended the introduction of the revised version of the holy scriptures will not be a little surprised at the general collapse which has gradually made this publication a drug on the market. Over sixteen years ago the first edition of the revised New Testament was published by the Oxford Press, and at the time so strenuous were the efforts made to obtain advance sheets of it that one house alone offered £5,000 for a single copy without success. When the revised version of the entire Bible was published, four years later, the run on the Oxford University Press warehouse was unprecedented, upward of 1,000,000 copies being issued between one midnight and the next midday. At the New York branch of the Oxford Press, in Bleeker street, the office was besieged the night before publication, and special detectives were placed around the building to prevent over-eager purchasers from obtaining copies, even by depositing their money.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 copies were sold in this country during the first three weeks after the publication. Such a sale had never before been known, and several American firms, including Harper Bros., D. Appleton & Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., and Porter & Coates of Philadelphia, issued American editions in large quantities to meet the demand.

The collapse was experienced less than two months after the first appearance of the new version. The total loss to the American firms interested has been variously estimated to be between \$500,000 and \$800,000. From that date until now the sales have been extremely small, less than eight copies being sold to 100 of the King James version.

That the revised version will ever supplant the King James version seems extremely doubtful from the present outlook. As is well known, the new version is never used in either the Roman Catholic or Protestant Episcopal church in public worship, and can never be, unless authorized by those in power, which is extremely unlikely to occur, owing to the origin of the revised version. The Douay Bible is at present used almost exclusively among English-speaking people of the Roman Catholic church, and the King James Bible in the Protestant Episcopal church. In churches of other denominations the revised version has made little or no headway, and the regular Scripture reading for the day is rarely taken from it.

As a text-book, however, it is considered almost invaluable, and is used extensively by clergymen of all denominations and in many Sunday schools. Its superiority in technical accuracy is everywhere recognized. Its lack of popularity in public worship seems to grow out of a loss of sentiment, which is found to so large a degree in the authorized version. One of the passages which has evoked the most unfavorable comment is the translation of the Lord's prayer, which in Matthew vi., 9-14, is made to read as follows:

"Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we also have forgiven our debtors. And bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one." The substitution of "the evil one" for "evil" brought forth a flood of criticism.

Another passage which has attracted attention is the translation of "Gloria in Excelsis." Instead of "Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men," the revised version has it: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace among men in whom he is well pleased."

These two passages, perhaps, alone have decided the fate of the new version as a book "appointed to be read in churches."—New York Times.

DANGERS OF GUN PRACTICE.

The Bravery of a Mate Saved a Ship from Destruction.

"There is considerable danger in this naval practice in gunnery," said an officer of the United States navy the other day. "I came very near going up in the air in small bits on this last squadron cruise. We were at heavy gun practice at sea, and but for the quickness of a gunner's mate would never have returned. As you probably know, the heavy guns in the turrets are fired by electricity, the gun being discharged simply by pressing a button. The officer in command of the forward turret on our ship during rapid-fire practice was just about to press the button to fire one of our big guns, when a gunner's mate was seen to grab at something on the wall of the turret and then fall in a heap on the floor. The officer pressed the button, but the gun was not discharged.

"When the mate came to, he was asked what had happened, and he informed the officer that the breech of the gun had not been locked, and that what he grabbed at the wall was the wires forming the electric firing circuit. When he saw the officer was preparing to fire the gun, and at the same time observed that the breech of the gun was not locked, the only thing that occurred to him to prevent the gun being discharged was to destroy the circuit, which he did promptly and effectively. When all this occurred there was a charge of 250 pounds of powder in the gun, another charge of the same size in the turret ready to be served, and the passageway leading to the powder magazine was wide open.

"But for the quickness of the gunner's mate the gun would have been blown out inside the turret, the gases from the burning powder would probably have ignited the charge lying in the turret, this explosion would have

ignited the powder in the magazine, and the chances are that the whole ship, crew and all, would have gone up in the air. A thought that has occurred to me is this: Suppose the accident had occurred, what do you imagine the verdict of the board of inquiry as to the cause of the loss of the ship would have been? Since this experience the department has adopted electrical means to prevent the discharge of any of the large guns until the breech is locked."—San Francisco Chronicle.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Professor Alnsel says that between the ticks of a watch a ray of light could move around the globe.

Professor Bilslk says: The right hand, which is more sensitive to the touch than the left, is less sensitive than the latter to the effect of the heat and cold.

Dr. Sharpbill says: The elephant does not smell with his trunk. His olfactory nerves are contained in a single nostril, which is in the roof of the mouth, near the front.

Every ton of Atlantic water when evaporated yields eighty-one pounds of salt; a ton of Pacific water seventy-nine pounds; Arctic and Antarctic water yield eighty-five pounds to the ton; Dead Sea water 187 pounds; the Mediterranean eighty-seven and four tenths.

A medical authority condemns slow eating as well as hurried eating, for both begot imperfect mastication. But rapid and energetic chewing with freedom from mental anxiety insures the most thorough mastication while stimulating the secretion of saliva in the most favorable manner.

It is asserted in Popular Science News that spectacles for horses are among recently patented inventions. The purpose is said to be not to improve the sight, but by causing the ground in front to appear nearer than it really is, to induce the horse to take high steps. After a training with such spectacles, it is averred, the horse acquires and retains the habit of high stepping.

When liquid air, containing from 40 to 50 per cent of oxygen, is mixed with powdered charcoal it forms an explosion which is said to be comparable in power to dynamite, and can be exploded by means of a detonator. This new explosive has been tested in a coal mine at Penzberg, Germany. The liquid air evaporates so rapidly that the explosive cannot be stored, but must be used within a few minutes after it is prepared.

Floors are making in France from a mixture of six parts of good plaster with one part of freshly slaked lime. This is hardened, when very dry, by thorough saturation with sulphate of iron or zinc—the former giving a surface twenty times as strong as ordinary plaster, while the latter is chosen for its whiteness. Linseed oil boiled with litharge turns the rust color given by the iron to a beautiful mahogany, which is further improved by a coat of copal varnish.

M. Ch. Ed. Guillaume, in an article in the Bulletin de la Societe d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale calls attention to certain properties of nickel-steel which are little understood. Now certain of these alloys are not magnetic, but acquire magnetic properties after they have been submitted to the action of intense cold. Under the influence of variations in temperature it is found also that nickel-steel expands and contracts in a regular ratio, but within very small limits.

Dr. Lydekker, in Knowledge, points out the error of the widespread belief that deserts, like the Sahara, are the bottoms of ancient seas, which have been lifted above their original elevation by geological forces. It is absolutely certain, he says, that the sands of all the great deserts of the world have been formed on the spot by the disintegration of the solid rocks on which they rest. "Desert sands correspond in all respects, so far as their mode of origin is concerned, to the dust and sand which accumulate on our highroads in summer." All deserts are situated where the winds from the ocean, before reaching them, are exhausted of their moisture by passing over mountains or across extensive tracts of land.

Mixing Affairs.

"Gracie," said Mr. Nipperson, "I think your father ought, in some way, to be given to understand that he carries his business as a contractor altogether too far."

"What makes you think that?" the fair girl asked.

"When I went to him this afternoon and told him that I wanted you for my wife, he told me to submit a sealed proposal and he would consider it in its proper order."

Rides Only on Green Cars.

There is an Irish woman in Kansas City so patriotic that when she comes down town she will never take any but a green car, no matter how long she has to wait, though the yellow and red cars would serve her just as well. The red signifies to her the crimson color of the hated British, while the yellow is the symbol of the odious Orangeman.

There used to be an old-fashioned woman who made a great deal of joy for her family by shaving the raw corn off the cob, and mixing it up with a batter and frying it. Does any one know where she may be found?

As soon as the poor barber begins to scrape acquaintances he cuts them.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Device for Breaking Eggs.

To break the egg is an easy task, but to prevent a suspicious one from joining the rest and contaminating the whole is a very delicate matter. To remedy this the little device shown in the illustration has been invented. As shown, the oblong scoop at the top is pivoted and furnished with a tin arch. On the edge of this arch the egg is broken and the contents drip into the



INGENIOUS AND USEFUL.

back part of the scoop. When the absence of anything obnoxious has satisfied the operator that it is a fresh egg, a movement of the finger tilts the scoop and allows the contents to run into the can below. If, however, the egg be stale the scoop is easily slipped off the machine and washed out. The containing vessel is also graduated to show the weight of the eggs contained in it.

Canned Raspberries.

Pick out all imperfect berries and put as many as your preserving kettle will hold at once into a large bowl. To each pound of fruit add three-fourths of a pound of sugar and let stand two or three hours—until the juice is drawn out. Pour it into the kettle and let it just come to a boil; remove the scum and put in the berries very carefully. As soon as they come thoroughly to a boil put them in warm jars and seal while boiling hot. A handful of currants can be added to each quart of berries in the above, as raspberries, when canned, are rather insipid in flavor, and currants are an improvement.—Good Housekeeping.

Canned Peaches.

Select peaches that are ripe and not too soft. Pare, halve and weigh the fruit, and allow six ounces of sugar to each pound of fruit. Put the sugar with just water enough to dissolve it, over the fire. Skim as it boils, then put in the peaches, a few at a time, and as soon as they are well scalded, take out carefully, drain, and pack in the jars, filling nearly full. Strain the syrup, boil again, and then fill the jars. Run the handle of a silver spoon down the inside of the jar to let any bubbles escape, and then seal quickly.

Orange Cheese Cakes.

Peel the yellow rind from two oranges and boil in a saucepan of water until tender. Drain, and when cold pound to a paste with one-quarter of a pound each of powdered sugar and butter. When smooth, add gradually the beaten yolks of eight eggs and one tablespoonful each of brandy and sherry. Line some patty pans with puff paste, fill with the mixture and bake in a quick oven.

Curried Eggs.

Peel and slice two good-sized onions and brown them slowly in two tablespoonfuls of butter. Add one teaspoonful of curry powder and one heaping tablespoonful of flour, and stir until smooth and thick. Simmer for ten minutes, add six hard-boiled eggs, cut in quarters or thick slices, and stand over hot water for ten minutes, then serve.

Scalloped Vegetable Oysters.

Scrape the roots, cut them in small pieces, and boil them until they are tender. Then take bread or cracker crumbs and put a layer of each in a pudding dish. Season each layer with pepper and salt, butter and parsley, and when the dish is full pour a quart of sweet milk over it, and bake one hour and a half.

Household Hints.

Young housekeepers should not forget to put the corn broom into scalding water once a week or so. It not only cleanses, but prevents the corns from getting brittle.

Wooden skewers are convenient to clean the hairs and dust out of hair brushes, also to loosen the dirt which sometimes gets caked in the corners of floors or window sills.

Wash silk stockings in lather of castile soap, rinse very thoroughly in clear water, turn wrong side out, wring dry in a cloth; when nearly dry stretch and rub with hands to shape them; do not iron.

Flaxseed syrup for colds is made by boiling flaxseed until water becomes slimy, then strain, sweeten with powdered sugar and juice of fresh lemons. Dose, wineglassful when cough is troublesome.

Do not trouble because a sick person does not eat; in cases of acute disease they are better without food for a day or two. When nourishment is absolutely needed it should be given sparingly and frequently.

To remove mud stains from black silks or woolen fabrics, let the same become perfectly dry before attempting to brush. Then rub the spots with a flannel that has been dipped in gin or hot coffee, to which a little ammonia has been added.

FIRST CHINESE "HELLO."

Ching Soy Sing Says "Choy Que Ko" When the Wire Is Busy.

San Francisco has a novelty in a telephone exchange for the use of the Chinese merchants of Chinatown. Now, Ching Soy Sing is a modest looking young man, but it is evident that he feels his position, for he says he is the first Chinese telephone "opellata" in the world. The Chinese who have connections put in their places of business were at first a little nervous concerning the mystery of a voice sailing over a wire and would stand from the 'phone as far as the receiver would permit, but the "unnaturalness" of the system is gradually working off and seemingly all will be in working order before many days.

Ching's explanations of the workings of the telephone sounded like an act in "The First Born." He said in broken English yesterday: "No saba voice walkee here, but I saba fixee him for walkee, you bet. One man say 'Bin ong ke ong sop.' I catchee plug, stab him on board and voice walkee to me, then to nother China boy. One time no catchee 'nother man. I talkee Choy Que Ko. Then 'nother man sit down. He talkee me one time again and I talkee 'Mut la ho so,' all same Melician man. What man you likee talkee? Next time maybe you catchee, then voice walkee. What's matter you bet, heep good I likee, sometimes, everybody talkee all same time. What's matta him. I no saba again. What he do that all tice? If hatcheman talkee 'bout killee some more men, I hear him and tell 'nother man, you bet. I stop him voice walkee, and 'nother man no saba nothing. I no likee talkee me 'hello gally.' Smart fello' sometime talkee me likee him, 'nother man say 'hello gally' to me. What for? no saba. Next time I stoppe him voice walkee, you bet."—San Francisco Call.

Growing Erect.

In the pictures by Gibson and others of that class depicting social life, it is remarked that the women are drawn sitting, with heads erect and splendid carriage, or standing in stately attitude, tall, graceful creatures, while the men almost invariably appear round-shouldered, bunched down in their chairs until they lose the benefit of their extra height, and often appear shorter than their well-poised companions. Why cannot the new man rise to his full height, either sitting or standing, and assume the splendid poise of the new woman? It may be the reason that the girls now are taller than they used to be, is that emphasizing all the height they have their stature increases. At all events this matter of the difference in carriage between most men and women has been remarked by the observant ones in our audiences this winter.—Boston Traveler.

A DOMESTIC INCIDENT

From the Observer, Flushing, Mich.

"Early in November, 1894," says Frank Long, who lives near Lennon, Mich., "on starting to get up from the dinner table, I was taken with a pain in my back. The pain increased and I was obliged to take to my bed. The physician who was summoned pronounced—my case muscular rheumatism accompanied by lumbago. He gave me remedies and injected morphine into my arm to ease the pain.

"My disease gradually became worse, until I thought that death would be well to my bed. The physician who was summoned pronounced—my case muscular rheumatism accompanied by lumbago. He gave me remedies and injected morphine into my arm to ease the pain.

"I was finally induced through reading some accounts in the newspapers regarding the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, to try them. I took the pills according to directions and soon began to notice an improvement in my condition. Before the first box was used I could get about the house, and after using five boxes was entirely cured.

"Since that time I have felt no return of the rheumatic pains. I am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I try to induce my friends who are sick to try the same remedy. I will gladly answer inquiries concerning my sickness and wonderful cure, provided stamp is enclosed for reply.

"FRANK LONG."

"She Was Like Her Brother." One of our village young gentlemen took his little sister with him while calling the other evening at a home where he is a regular visitor. The little girl made herself quite at home and showed great fondness for one of the young ladies, hugging her heartily. "How very affection she is," said the lady of the house. "Yes, so like her brother," responded the young lady unthinkingly. Paternalism looked sternly over the top of his spectacles, the young gentleman blushed and the rest were silent.—Shortsville, N. Y., Enterprise.

Ancient Greek Ballot.

One of the ballots for Themistocles has just been found by German excavators in the Areopagus, going back to a date earlier than 470 B. C., as that was the year in which that celebrated worker of the Athenian primaries was banished. It is an inscribed potsherd, bearing his name and, with proper care, is good for another 2,500 years. There are only three such souvenirs of old Greek elections in existence and only this one bears the name of Themistocles.

One of our village young gentlemen took his little sister with him while calling the other evening at a home where he is a regular visitor. The little girl made herself quite at home and showed great fondness for one of the young ladies, hugging her heartily. "How very affection she is," said the lady of the house. "Yes, so like her brother," responded the young lady unthinkingly. Paternalism looked sternly over the top of his spectacles, the young gentleman blushed and the rest were silent.—Shortsville, N. Y., Enterprise.