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Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—Jas. Moore, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. M. Green, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Wardle, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

THINGS DOING.

Current Events of General Interest in Agriculture.

One outcome of the cotton situation in this country has been for some time apparent to anybody with an eye for future events. England has been making strenuous efforts to extend cotton culture in Egypt, and it is authentically reported that those efforts are meeting with success. The government of Jamaica is said to be entering upon extensive experiments in cotton production with a view to pushing the industry. Germany and France are also making their ventures in various parts of their foreign possessions, and it is beginning to be realized that there are fresh areas where it is probable the cotton plant can be profitably cultivated.

Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and Japan are now talked of as nations in of which possess cotton territory in their foreign dominions. African and the East Indies and Formosa. Russia already grows cotton, but thus far uses it all.

The secretary of agriculture, the chief of the bureau of statistics and one of the largest manufacturers of print cloths in this country are all credited with opinions which are substantially to the effect that the shortage in the supply of cotton has not been sufficient to account for the abnormally high prices and that the result of these may be the establishment of new cotton fields in other countries. Cotton traders who maintain that the high prices are justifiable do so on account of the smallness of the crop. This is attributed in general to the cotton boll weevil. The loss in Texas cotton through this insect is placed by latest estimates at 300,000 bales. Deterioration in the cotton seed is another factor claimed in the short crop, and some of the agricultural authorities are inclined to see truth in this claim, believing that the low price of cotton had made many planters indifferent in the selection of seed, the best of which went to the oil makers.

A Real Farmers' Trust.

"Buying and selling and dealing in all kinds of farm and dairy products, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, farm machinery, lumber, stone, brick and all kinds of building material, grain and real estate and dealing in all kinds of merchandise and in buying and selling all kinds of property on commission and otherwise." Such is stated to be the object of a company of 500 Iowa farmers. It is claimed that at an expense of less than $4,000 for salaries and other items on a capital of $25,000 and indebtedness not exceeding $5,000 they carried on last year a business of $620,000.

How Glucose Is Made From Corn.

One of the novel things in the food section of the Agricultural building at the St. Louis world's fair will be the demonstration of the process of making glucose from corn. Glucose is now understood to be a neutral sweet devoid of flavor, with no harmful properties and of value as food. With the addition of a little hickory bark to give it the maple "twang" or mixed with a proportion of the genuine maple, it makes table sirup thicker or heavier than maple, but lighter in color, unless colored with sugar house molasses.

A Farmers' Exchange.

A project which originated in a farmers' co-operative meeting held in Chicago last December has for its object the consolidation of the various co-operative movements of American farmers and the establishment of a farmers' exchange. A meeting at Omaha is expected to bring further development of the plan

A Big Butter Show Planned.

At the recent Wisconsin Association of Buttermakers, Secretary Fulmer advocated the holding of a state scoring contest once a month. He also said the association could aid the dairy and food commissions and become a power in legislation. It was resolved that as important an exhibit as possible should be made at St. Louis, and the work of the dairy school of Wisconsin university was commended. It is claimed that the supply men sold about $30,000 worth of machinery.

Ohio's Fine Poultry Show.

Exhibits by two catteries, over a hundred dogs and fifty beautiful waterfowl were interesting features of one of the finest poultry shows on the record of the Ohio State Poultry association, recently held. The entries of fowls numbered about 1,000 and comprised many varieties and breeds. A number of bantams were shown, including black rose combs, silver duckling, games and many others.

Corn Competition.

Both Illinois and Missouri have worked systematically and vigorously for success in the world's fair corn exhibit at St. Louis. The exhibits of each of these states will be the result of state competitions held with a view to securing the finest corn grown in the state for display in the universal exposition. The Illinois commission makes its awards under the auspices of the state farmers' institute.

J. T. MARSHALL.

The Horse For the Farmer.

At Mitchell, S. D., before the South Dakota Live Stock association, J. U. Dunmire of Scotland said in his address on "The Horse For the Farm:" "The horse for the farmer is the draft bred horse. He is the horse that can be raised by the common farmer with little trouble and expense. He is in reach of almost every farmer in the country. It is a profitable business on the farm to raise a few good colts. I say 'good colts,' for it is just as easy to raise good ones as poor ones.

"It is just as easy to raise good horses as good cattle or good sheep or hogs. It does not pay to raise poor ones. Leave that for the other fellow."

CORNSTALKS AND PAPER.

A Step in the Stalk Problem—Machinery Handles Them.

The world "do move," as said the Rev. Jasper. The factory now goes to the farm. Everybody has heard of paper making from cornstalks, but Illinois has a new development of it, a development, by the way, which indicates a growing regard for the time and labor of the farmer. The cornfields of Illinois, it should be explained, furnish the stalks that a Maine factory turns into paper. At Kankakee is a gathering plant for the same. The usual proceeding would be for the farmers to haul their corn fodder to this collecting station and then haul the leaves and husks back home again to be used as feed. But, acting on the more modern plan of accomplishing any given end with the least expenditure of energy, the wideawake superintendent of the plant last year brought into good working order a steam machine which, like the traveling thrashing machine, can be sent from one farm to another and set up near the barn ready to convert the corn plant into paper stock.

First the machine snaps off the ears of corn and husks them as they are carried along and out of the machine into a wagon box. The clean, trim stalks meantime are being laid straight side by side, rolled into the neatest of bundles and bound with hemp. Then the machine drops them to one side for future reference. On an endless belt the corn leaves and husks travel to a blower, which sends them up into the barn in splendid shape for cattle feeding.

For these labors the manager of the machine collects a dollar for each acre of corn handled and receives the stalks, which is what he is after. The farmer has his husking done at a fixed price per acre, against so many cents per bushel, and gives away only that part of the fodder which is of least value to him and hardest to handle satisfactorily on the farm. Six acres is an estimated or average day's work for the machine.

The stalks are gathered up by their new owner and hauled or shipped, according to distance, to the local plant, where a machine devised for the purpose makes a clean separation of the pith and the hard outer coat of the stalk. These products are separately baled and shipped to the Maine factory. They are separated because it is found that they do not respond to the same treatment in paper making, but work up individually into products of different quality.

It is stated that 60,000 tons of cornstalks annually are required to feed a mill of the capacity of a hundred tons of paper daily.

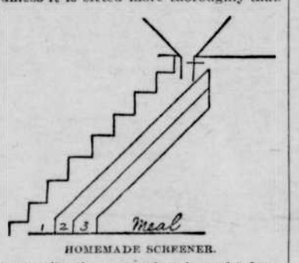
Chicago.

Profit In the Golden Hoof.

Now as to the profit in sheep. This depends, as the old proverb goes, on "good luck and good management." I believe that, for the capital investment, the amount of labor involved and the risk, sheep will today pay larger dividends than any other stock we keep. For example, take $100. That amount will buy twenty good breeding ewes in the late summer. These ewes should produce twenty-five lambs at the least, and these lambs ought to and will, if properly managed, bring you $4 per head off the grass, or you will keep them for winter feeding until they are worth $5 per head or more, making for you the amount of investment at $4 per head, and $25 more at $5 per head if you feed them on, with the wool extra. What other animals will, for so small an outlay and for so little work return such good dividends? Then these twenty ewes and lambs can be kept on an average one hundred acre farm at a very small cost indeed. By gang plowing your stubble ground intended for corn and roots immediately after harvest, sowing one-half bushel of rye and three or four pounds rape seed per acre you will get a lot of fall and spring pasture; also you will germinate weed seeds which will be destroyed by the winter and the spring plowing, and your land will be in better shape for your next crop.—J. H. Wooley, Ontario.

Screening Cracked Corn.

In feeding dry cracked corn to poultry much of the very fine is wasted unless it is sifted more thoroughly than



HOMEMADE SCREENER.

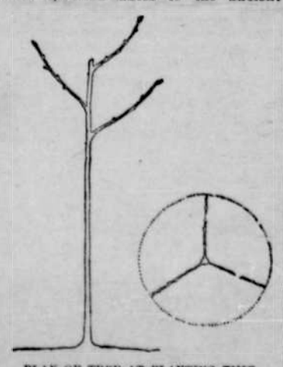
is usually the case when brought from the mill. This led a Rural New Yorker correspondent to arrange an ingenious grader, which he tells about as follows: "I made a hopper large enough to hold a hundredweight or so of cracked corn, with a shutoff in the bottom so as to regulate the flow of grain. Then with three sizes of galvanized wire netting I made screens about one foot wide by six feet long. The hopper was placed up at the head of the granary stairway, with the screens underneath in such a manner that when the cracked corn is allowed to run slowly from the hopper it grades it nicely into three sizes of cracked corn besides the fine meal, which would go to waste if scattered on the ground for the poultry, and any one would be surprised at the amount of this meal saved even from the best sifted cracked corn. I use No. 4 netting for the top or coarsest screen, as I want it as coarse as possible for pigeons; No. 6 for second and No. 12 for finest."

FARM AND GARDEN

MODERN TREE PRUNING.

Commercial Method of Forming the Head of Apple and Pear Trees.

The controversies that rage around cultivation versus grass much in the orchard or stringfellow tree planting as opposed to the old style are hardly more vigorous than the standing discussion on how and when to prune. As to time, theories and practices vary from specified dates to the ancient



PLAN OF TREE AT PLANTING TIME.

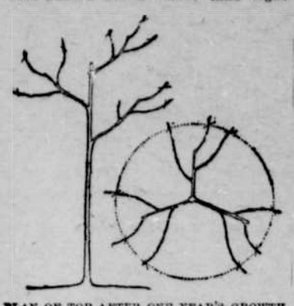
rule, "Prune when the knife is sharp." When we come to form there is more of certainty. Commercial apple and pear orchards, for instance, are nowadays headed much lower than used to be the case, three feet being a very common height for starting the head. In localities where windstorms are frequent the low headed trees are less likely to be broken, they lose a smaller portion of their fruit and are less subject to sun scald, because the low head shades the body of the tree somewhat. The cost of harvesting the fruit is less than that of gathering from tall trees, as with low headed trees much of the crop can be gathered by the pickers standing on the ground, while with high headed trees the major part of the work must be done from ladders which extends the time required to do the picking and consequently increases its cost.

Professor L. C. Corbett, whose horticultural experience has been extensive and varied, recently outlined a plan of forming the head which is in accordance with the latest successful practice and scientific theory. The diagrams illustrate its principal features so plainly as to need little comment. However, the arrangement of the branches may be noted.

First, the branches of the whole should be disposed at equal distances around the main stem or axis of the plant, and, second, they should be at some distance from one another up and down along the central axis of the tree—that is, not in the same plane, but from four to eight inches distance apart. (See the first cut.) With such an arrangement of branches the tree when old is less liable to injury from heavy snows or severe winds.

Professor Corbett emphasizes the desirability of having the main structural branches of a tree composed of from one to five limbs of about equal size rather than of two limbs. A tree which divides into two limbs which again subdivide to form the main head is much more likely to split than a tree with several limbs disposed at different heights upon the main axis.

In order to preserve a symmetrical form and to prevent the fruit being borne at the extremity of long, slender branches on apple and pear trees the main body branches left at planting time should not be more than eight



PLAN OF TOP AFTER ONE YEAR'S GROWTH IN THE ORCHARD.

inches long. At the close of the first season the growth of that year should again be shortened to at least a foot, and each of the main body branches should be allowed to carry not to exceed three subdivisions, each of which should be eight inches long. The third year the same operation should be repeated, and instead of allowing each subdivision to carry three branches the number should be reduced to two.

White Earth In Demand.

The demand for kaolin for the manufacture of crockery is greater than America can supply, and immense amounts are imported. It is said that 20,000 tons are annually imported from British Guiana alone. A firm of Georgetown, British Guiana, has contracted to supply a company in New York yearly that amount. This firm owns a reef that will produce 100,000 tons annually. Kaolin (white earth) is found in abundance in most of the great rivers in British Guiana. This valuable white earth is composed of alumina and sand and is found in this country. Some valuable mines exist in Ohio, also in Maine, Connecticut, New York and other states. Is there white earth in your farm? asks a writer in Farm Field and Fireside.

Man the Slave.

It has taken ages of repression to bring the husband and father to his present condition of abject slavery to the wife and mother. He is the victim of a process that began in the garden of Eden and gives no promise of ending until he is called to the reward that awaits the humble on the other and brighter shore.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Putting Words In Her Mouth.

"I declare," said Bella sweetly, "your thoughts run exactly in unison with mine, Augustus. I had those very words in my mouth."

"Yes, and I saw him put 'em there, too," said little Tommy, who had seen the kissing going on.

An Investigator.

"Yes, our boy has shown a remarkable talent for music. He wants to get at the very source of it, as it were."

"What proof have you of this?"

"Why, he knocked in the heads of three drums in as many days."—Cleveland Plain Dealer

A Governmental Distinction.

In the manual of examinations issued by the national civil service commission among the disqualifications mentioned for applicants for examination it is stated, "Who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating beverages to excess?"

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"My dear sir," replied the modern detective, "if they'd let me plan the crimes in the first place I could discover the facts in ways quite as extraordinary as those of any detective that an author ever put into a book."—Chicago Post.

After the Honeymoon.

"Anyhow, Jack, you cannot say that I ran after you at the time of our marriage."

"You never spoke a truer word, Maria, but neither does the mousetrap run after the mouse, yet it catches it all the same."

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription changed hands in San Francisco, August 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock $112,500, and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's disease and diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific November 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th 87 per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fulton company, 409 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

DRUNKEN WOMEN.

Blackwell's Island's Harrowing Temperance Sermon.

There are over 500 women in the workhouse on Blackwell's island today, says the New York World. Of these the greater number were committed to terms ranging from three days to six months for intoxication. It was not for the slight exhilaration that produces flushed faces and sparkling eyes in Broadway and Fifth avenue public dining rooms, but for the squalid drunkenness that brings in its wake dirt, poverty and loss of the last vestige of womanly dignity and self respect.

Most of the women in the city workhouse have been known there for years. When they leave the island the nurses realize that the enforced sobriety of the sojourn only made their craving for drink the more maddening and compelling and that when they are once on the other side of the river they will plunge into the first saloon, there to spend their last remaining pennies, or if they are penniless into a pawnshop to pledge some article of clothing for the price of a drink.

Many of these women drunkards are of a class who have perhaps been driven to seek relief from poverty in the temporary forgetfulness that first whisky, then absinth, then morphine, will bring.

But some few are of the leisure class, unfortunates who have never known want, but who have been driven from wealthy and cultivated homes to the gloom and degradation of New York slums by the mere craving for liquor.

Only recently a woman, still young and with some traces of former beauty, was discharged from the workhouse upon payment of $5, which she had been fined in a police court for being drunk and disorderly the week before. Ten years ago she was the wife of a southern millionaire and connected with one of the best known families of New York. Soon after her marriage luxury developed a liking for whisky and champagne which grew gradually to such proportions that her husband, tiring of many fruitless efforts to reform her, sought and obtained a divorce.

One woman there is, an actress now playing with deserved success, who, though a member of a wealthy and respected family, was at one time a well known figure on Blackwell's island. Time after time she was dragged through police courts. Month after month she stood maudlin, unkempt, carelessly despairing before a police magistrate and was sentenced to the workhouse. Time after time she left it sober, repentant and genuinely resolved to lead a decent life. Again and again she tried and failed. But the last time she succeeded. And many persons who know her story today honor her for the brave fight she made to recover her position in society as much as though she had never lost it.

But this was the one victory in a long list of failures, and when the workhouse nurses are asked if the inmates ever reform they smile sadly, but tolerantly, and answer:

"Once in a great while perhaps. But as a rule they come back. Some of them go back to drink for the love of it, others just to be sent to the workhouse, which is all the home they have left and where the attendants are their only friends in the world."

A Drunken Sheriff.

Charles Howard, formerly sheriff of Daviess county, Ind., while drunk attempted to kill his family at Madison, Ill. He stabbed his wife, probably fatally, and rendered his son, who attempted to help his mother, unconscious. He then attacked his two daughters, injuring them seriously

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

In London the schools are so crowded that sixty pupils per teacher is the average.

The fees charged foreigners in many of the schools of Germany have been increased. In some institutions they are now double those charged Germans.

CONSUMED BY A FIRE THAT WATER WILL NOT QUENCH

Eczema drives its victim almost to the verge of distraction by its intolerable itching, stinging and burning. It seems to set the skin on fire, and the tormented sufferer rubs and scratches till the flesh is raw and the skin is torn and bleeds. Nothing applied externally does much good, for the disease is internal; the blood is aflame with acid poisons, that are forcing their way through the glands and pores of the skin, causing it to redden and swell and break out in splotches, pustules and pimples, from which a clear, yellow, watery matter exudes, hardens and dries, and then peels off in scales or fine particles like bran. Eczema kindles a fire that water will not quench, and that lotions, salves, powders and soap cannot smother. As warm weather comes on and the system is reacting and the blood making extra efforts to throw off the accumulated poisons, Eczema attacks with redoubled violence, and the sufferer is almost distracted by the fearful itching and burning. It is the most uncomfortable and aggravating of all skin eruptions and a terror in warm weather.

Local remedies give temporary ease, but as Eczema is not due to outside causes, but to a disordered condition of the system and an over-acid and impure blood, the treatment must be constitutional, or internal. Purify the blood and the skin disease will disappear. No better blood remedy can be found than S. S. S. It builds up the sour and acid blood, rids it of all impurities and poison, stimulates the sluggish organs, and invigorates and tones up the entire system; and as all skin eruptions like Eczema are only symptoms or signs of bad blood, they naturally disappear when that vital fluid is again restored to health. S. S. S. is guaranteed strictly vegetable. It is not only a blood purifier, but a splendid tonic and appetizer, making it an ideal spring medicine. Treat Eczema through the blood, or you will never get permanently rid of it. Write for our book on the Skin and its Diseases, which is mailed free Medical advice furnished without cost to you.

ECZEMA KEPT SPREADING.

Six years ago my wife had a breaking-out below her knees. At first red bumps appeared, but soon white, husky scabs came, and when these would shed off the place became red again, and would itch and burn so that she found it impossible to sleep. At times a yellow water ran from the bumps, and it kept getting worse and worse. Our family physician pronounced it Eczema, and prescribed ointments and powders; but it kept spreading, breaking out on her body and arms, and almost closed up her ears. The druggist at Garner told me to try S. S. S., which she did, and after taking several bottles was cured, and is well to-day and has been for years.

Garner, N. C. W. A. HOCUTT.

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