To Process Soft-Shelled Eggs.
If soft-shelled eggs appear in the diry house during the winter the per thing to do is to cut down the the morning feed, not the one th is given in the afternoon, Boftselled eggs are almost positive proof na are too fat, and the best may to get rid of the fat is to make bens work it off in the scratching naterial. For the morning feed no re than one handful of wheat to hens should be given as long as soft-shelled eggs are found in the

Form Implement Makers.

It is certainly a great compliment in inventive genius and to the manufacturers of farm implements to be able to say truthfully that the improvement in agricultural implements as now manufactured has reduced the average time in the production of a bushel of corn from four and a half sours to forty-one minutes, and this chirty-five and three-fourth cents to ten and one-half cents a bushel. A like reduction in the time and expense of producing wheat, onts and the other rm products has been accomplished also by the wonderful improvements made in farm implements. This has been done since 1850, in the face of the fact that labor on the farm during that period has advanced at least forty to fifty per cent.

The cost of growing corn, cutting it and putting it in the allo, has been mly reported at almost all figures m \$1 to \$3 per ton. We do not doubt that it has been done for the nade rich and well cultivated, and the t modern improvements were at al to do the work, but we think a fair average would be nearer even in a favorable season. But there are not many who would like to grow to for feeding to stock at that price. Certainly we know of none who would care to sell them at that price, and few would care to grow them at \$4 a ton if they could grow other crops ed find a ready cash market for them, As regards the value of them, an average of the various roots show that the same amount of each fed with equal mations of hay and grain resulted a little in favor of the roots, but this was more than offset by the two facts that the roots cannot be kept in as of condition for late spring or summer feeding as can the ensliage, and that there is more apt to be a crop fallure from drought or other causes with the roots than with the corn. The droughts of the past two years led many to believe that having se to feed in the summer when pastures are growing poorer is of al-most as much importance, and some say more, than having it in the winter. -American Cultivator.

Meeping Eggs For Winter Use. . There are several methods of keeping eggs for winter use. The best one is to dip each egg in melted paraffin; when it congulates on the surface cates paraffin on the spots imperfectly whered. When the air is entirely ex-Suded from the egg it will keep a long e if put away in a cool, dry place. in a nice wooden box, two or three layers deep, small end down. If of drippings or lard may be used ind, and with this you can feel re of your eggs for two months or re, if they are kept in a cool place, where the fat will not turn rancid. The grease fills the pores and shuts out the air, and thus keeps the egg m disintegrating.

Another excellent way to pack eggs or winter use is to press them, small d down, in a bed of common sait, mot rock salt). When one layer is d. all in all around carefully with the salt and pince in a second layer of eggs and so continue until the box is full. Press the salt lightly but saly in place, so that all air is exand they will be good for two

To choose a fresh egg hold it up to the light; the white should be clear and the yelk distinct. An egg that is not good will have a clouded appearance. Another thing: The white will perfectly fill the shell if an egg is h; as the egg ages, the albumen inks. It will be necessary to in-ex each egg, holding it between your a and a lamp, candle or gas jet, bepacking it for future use, Chi-s Record-Herald.

Relateg Calvas by Rand.

To one who has had experience in mising calves by hand, the matter nerms aimple enough, but to the inexperienced a little information may not be out of place, as mistakes are light to be made that lead to serious relate to be made that lead to serious rens. It is really better for the enif syn, or even a week with its mother, is it gate a better start that way, all hough this may cause a little more watte in teaching it to drink. At first, our milk must be given, and fed direct men the cow, if possible; if not, warm he sailk before feeding, as it must be rull be given cold. Be grotte in sandling the calf, it can be managed such under. Hold its head down to be milk, place hand in milk and insert the flagers in calf's mouth useful a gets a taste of the milk, and in a tag act two it will learn to drink without acaistance. or even a week with its mother.

to ekimmed milk gradually. A spoon- on PRACTICAL PIETY beneficiat, and if any symptoms of cours occur, a spoonful of flour, or an egg mixed in the milk may be given. In feeding skimmed milk it is well to add a pinch of sods frequently, to prevent indigestion. Dry meal or bran may be fed. In a few weeks give the calf good, clean hay, or even straw, but corn fodder is better when one has it. Oats and corp, either ground or whole, may be fed night and morning. At about four months of age water may be substituted for milk. If it refuses to drink water when it is offered, leave the water in the pen or yard, and when it becomes very thirsty the calf will drink.—Ella L. Layson,

Shingles and Shingle Rails.

in The Epitomist.

I wish to say just a word on the subject of shingling. Farmers and stockmen, from the nature of their occuparequire, large, commodious sheds, pens, coops, etc. All these buildings must be covered with some cheap, effective, water-tight material, and wooden shingles, taking the country as a whole and conditions that generally prevail, are esteemed most practicable for the purpose. The best cedar shingles are the most economical in the end, as they can be haid much faster and are far more certain to make a tight roof than the cheaper grades containing knots that are most sure to give trouble, sooner or later. Buy the grade marked "Extras," and do not begrudge the "extra" cost.

Now comes a very vital point, namely, the kind of nail to be used to fasten the shingles. This matter has received very sure and practical demonstration in this section of the country. Never use a wire nail of any description. Be sure to employ a cut nail every time. Furthermore, use an iron cut nail of proper size; not a steel cut nail. The wire nail will not stand the moisture conditions which prevail on a roof. It is slim, rapidly corrodes under dampness, and very often will drop shingles that have been laid less than five years, shingles that have not seen one-third their period of usefulness. This makes it very expensive, and I know of many osses of this kind that are to be traced to the use of the wire nail.

The steel cut nail, while vastly better for the purpose than the wire, is very inferior to the iron nail. Steel corrodes much faster than iron. This has been demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt in the case of steam boiler tubes, as well as with roof coverings. I myself recently was working on an old roof, removing old shingles that had been laid thirty years, and replacing them with new ones. This roof was shingled with the old-fashioned fron nail, and this nail was tough and strong, necessitating much effort in taking off the old shingles.

This matter of shingle nails is no notion of mine, and I cannot emphasize it too strongly, as I have seen the wire advocated but a short time since in a certain newspaper article, whereas I positively know that to use a wire nail in shingling will invariably result in financial loss.—M. Sumner Perkins, in the Country Gentleman.

Contrivance For Handling Straw.

When straw is stacked outside the barn and some of it is wanted in the stable for feeding or bedding purposes the usual plan is to carry in a little at a time on a fork or in a rope or strap sling. This in the use of a fork is anything but a speedy operation, next to impossible on a windy day, and with a sling a very unpleasant job in cold weather.

Procure first some light laths, say make an almost square frame, using eleven of the lath pieces as if making a box with one corner left out. On the inside of this frame, at the desired height nail two heavier and longer pieces for handles. A couple of three by one inch boards, proper length and with one end narrowed down to



STRAW AND HAT RARROW. fit the hands, will answer for the handle pieces. On the bottom of the frame nail laths or boards, letting the two nearest the centre project about six inches in front. These should be a little beavier than the others, to prevent springing. Between the project-ing ends place a small wooden wheel six or eight inches in diameter. This wheel may be a circular piece cut from a one or one and a half inch board, and have a light from band fitted on to have a light from pand fitted on to keep it from splitting, or be a wheet from an old barrow or something sim-ilar. A light wire spoke wheel from a toy wagon is excellent for the pur-

The axle on which the wheel re The axie on which the wheel revolves is attached to the under side
of the projecting pieces of the frame
by a staple driven over it into each
piece. The two rear upright pieces
of the frame extend down level with
the lower rim of the wheel to act as
fact. Fut braces across the front (as
indicated by detted lines) to strengthen
the frame and hold in the etraw. Other
light strips may be tacked on the sides
of the frame to serve the same purpose.

pose.

If the contrivance is made of the right material, it will combine attength with lightness and be very durable. If made only two and one-half by three by four feet, it will hold a considerable quantity of straw and be found a tirg and labor saver.—Only Farmer.

REV. TALMAGE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Argues That We Cannot Neglect Our Religious Duties and Prosper in Our

Washington, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage advocates the idea that the Christian religion is as good for this world as the next, and will help us to do anything that ought to be done at all; I Timothy iv, 8, "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come."

There is a gloomy and passive way of waiting for events to come upon us, and there is a heroic way of going out to meet them, strong in God and fearing nothing. When the body of Catiline was found on the battefield, it was found far in adequace of all his troops and among the enemy, and thing that ought to be done at all. I There is a doctionase is profitable unto all things, the bedoines a profitable unto all things, and of that which is to many is and of that which is to many is and of that which is to many the profitable unto all things, and the sea a gloomy and passive way of waiting for events to come upon us, and there is a heroic way of going out to meet them, strong in God and fearing solding, and the best way is not for us to lie down and let the events of life trample over us, but to go forth in a Christian spirit determining the country of t

drive rheumatism from the limbs or neuralgia from the temples or pleurisy from the
side, but I do mean to say that it gives
one such habits and puts one in such condition as are most favorable for physical
health. That I believe, and that I avow.

Bverybody knows that buoyaney of
spirit is good physical at the promunrest, dejection, are at war with the
unrest, dejection, are at war with the
plastion of the heart and with every respiration of the lungs. They lower the virtality and slacken the circulation, while
exhilaration of spirit pours the very balm
of heaven through all the currents of life.

The sense of insecurity which sometimes
hovers over an unregenerate man or
pounces upon him with the blast of ten
thousand trumpets of terror is most deplet-

The religion of Christ is the fountain out of which learning has dipped its clear-set draft. The Helicon poured forth no such inspiring waters as those which flow from under the throne of God clear as

mental discipline, better than belles lettres to purify the taste, better than mathemat-ies to harness the mind to all intricacy and elaboration, better than logic to marshal the intellectual forces for onset and vic-

Again I remark that godliness is profitable for one's disposition. Lord Ashley, before he went into a great battle, was heard to offer this prayer: "O Lord, I shall be very heay to day! If I forget Thee, forget me not." With such a Christian disposition as that a man is independent of all circumstances.

circumstances.

Our piety will have a tinge of our natural temperament. If a man be cross and sour and fretful naturally, after he becomes a Christian he will always have to be armed against the rebellion of those evil inclinations.

enterprises!

How many young men have found in the religion of Jesus Christ a practical help? How many there are to-day who could testify out of their own experience that godliness is profitable for the life that now is! There were times in their business carees when they went here for help and there for help and yonder for help and got no help until they knelt before the Lord crying for His deliverance, and the Lord rescued them.

In a bank not far from New York—a

the series of the part of the

in California with 15,000 acres of good wheat land and culturing only a quarter of an acre.

Why do you not go forth and make the religion of Jesus Christ a practical affair every day of your business life and all this year, beginning now, and to-morrow morning putting into practical effect this holy religion and demonstrating that godliness is profitable here as well as hereafter?

How can you get along without this religion? Is your physical health so good you do not want this divine tonie? Is your mind so clear, so vast, so comprehensive, that you do not want this divine inspiration? Is your worldly business so thoroughly established that you have no use for that religion which has been the help and deliverance of tens of thousands of men in crises of worldly trouble? And it what I have said is true then you see what a fatal blunder it is when a man adjourns to life's expiration the uses of religion. A man who postpodes religion to sixty yeary of age gets religion fifty years too late. Et may get into the kingdom of God by final repentance, but what can compensate him for a whole lifetime unalleviated and un comforted? You want religion to-day it the training of that child. You will want religion to morrow in dealing with that customer. You wanted religion yesterday to curb your temper. Is your arm strong enough to beat your way through the floods? Can you, without being incased is the mail of God's eternal help, go forth amid the assault of all hell's sharpshooters? Can you walk alone across these crumbling graves and amid these gaping earthquakes? Can you, waterlogged and mast shivered, outlive the gale? Oh, how meny there have been who, postpenning the religion of Jesus Christ, have plunged into mistakes they could never correct, although they lived sixty years after, and like ser pents of under cart wheels dragging their manufed bedies under the rocks to die to these have taken the religion of Jesus Christ, have plunged into mistakes they could never correct, although they fived sixty years after, and, f

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 23.

Jubject: Temperance, Eph. v., 11-21— Golden Text: Eph. v., 18—Memory Verses, 15-18—Commentary on the

11. "Have no fellowship." Have no connection with or sympathy for anything done in the dark—under cover. We may not actually commit certain sins, but if we tolerate or encourage them, we are partakers with the transgressors. We should never be accessory to the sins of others, either by commendation, counsel, consent or concealment. See 2 Cor. 6: 14-18. The goepel standard demands a complete separation from this present evil world, both in spirit and practice. 1 John 2; 15, 16; Rom. 12: 1, 2. "Unfruitful works." Sins are called works, not fruits (Gal. 5: 19-23); their only fruit is death (Rom. 6: 21; Gal. 6: 8), which is not fruit in a true sense. "Darkness." Sin is darkness and its parent is the prince of darkness. Plants cannot bear fruit in the absence of light. The graces of the Spirit flourish in the light. Sinful works come from the darkness of ignorance, seek the darkness of concealment and lead to the darkness of concealment and lead to the darkness of concealment and lead to the darkness of hell. "Reprove them." Speak against every form of sin, as did John the Baptist, Jesus and Paul. The parent of crime and pauperism in our country today is the liquor traffic. It thrives in darkness, behind screens, It could not for a moment endure the gass of an enlightened people. And yet this iniquitous traffic is entremched behind the law of the land and public opinion. The superlative duty of the Christian citizen is to oppose and denounce this vile, soul-destroying business, by voice, by pen, by vote. 12. "It is a shame," etc. They are too vile to be mantioned or even thought of with but abborrence. The only agin of their shame was that they sought the cover of secreey. How low they must have sunk when it was a shame for the apostle to even "speak" about what hey sought the cover of secreey. How low they must have sunk when it was a shame for the apostle to even "speak" about what hey "did." But there are some subjects about which it is our duty to remain ailent. It is a shame and disgrace for the public prints t blighting, ruining, cursing wherever it touches; and then with an enlightened and awakened public conscience we will rise up

bigiting, running, cursing wherever it touches; and then with an ealightened and awakened public conscience we will rise up and drive out this monster.

14. "Awake thou that sleepest," etc. Sleep is an emblem of death, and both sleep is an emblem of death, and both sleep is an emblem of death, and both sleep is a state of (1) unconsciousness, (2) seeming security, (3) darkness, (4) inactivity, (5) unconcern; while death includes the idea of corruption. From this state, through the power of the Holy Ghost, we are to awake and arise. God uses means to awaken men, and by His power we are to come forth from the death of sin to a new life in Jesus Christ. Chap. 2: 4-6. "Shall shine upon thee" (R. V.). Shedding forth His love, joy and peace into our hearts, and thus bringing us into a state of rest, comfort and holiness.

15. "Circumspectly." See R. V. Watchful and cautious in order to avoid danger. The Christian needs to be prudent.

18. "Redeeming the time." To redeem time is to regain what is lost and to save what is left. "Buying up the opportunity." R. V. margin. By eagerly seizing the moments, by diligence, by continued application this can be done. "Days are evil." The present times are dangerous, and are full of troubles and temptations, and only the watchful and diligent have any reason to expect to keep their garments clean.

17. "Be ye not foolish." (R. V.) Here is a most evident allusion to the orgies of Bacchus, in which his votaries acted like madmen, running about, tossing their heads from shoulder to shoulder, appearing to be in every sense completely frantle.

Bacchus, in which his votaries acted like madmen, running about, tossing their heads from shoulder to shoulder, appearing to be in every sense completely frantic.

18. "Be not drunk." Do not become drunken with wine and act like fools or madmen. There were doubtless converted drunkards among the Christians to whom Paul wrote, and wine was their especial danger. Intemperance is a folly, a waste, a degradation, a sin. It (1) divests men of their native dignity; (2) sinks them below the brutes; (3) injures body and mind; (4) wastes their substance; (5) destroys the angredness of the home; (6) is the parent of other vices; (7) is prohibited by the Scriptures; (8) must be renounced or the end will be destruction. "Wherein is excess." "Wherein is riot."—R. V. The word here translated excess means profigacy and debauchery of every kind, such as are generally connected with drunkenness, and especially among the worshipers of Beechus. Paul's prohibition is positive and absolute. Wine that causes rioting is forbidden. "Filled with the Spirit." Here Paul shows the difference between the worship of the true God and of the heathen deities. After offering sacrifices to Beechus, the god of wine, it was the custom of the people to get drunk in his honor. The joy that is kindled by wine is degrading, that which is kindled by the Holy Spirit is edifying and soul-inspiring. To be filled with the Spirit is to be filled with God and to accept Him as the only portion of the soul.

19. "Speaking," etc. Men filled with wine a ring vile sougs, but God's people wing the songs of Zion. Christianity is a religion of satisfied until He gets the heart. Christianity is a heart religion.

20. "Always." In times of adversity and trial as well as in times of bleesing. "For all things." Rom. 8: 28; 1 These 5: 18. "Unto God." James 1: 17.

21. "Submitting," etc. There is a mutaal submission that Christians owe one to another, condescending to bear one another, condescending to bear one another. Poder is produced in the service of the submission t

Stole \$43 non. Portland, Maine, Special.-Cranville W. Leighton, teller of the National Traders' Bank, of this city, is under arrest, a self-confessed defaulter to the extent of \$43,000. Tuesday night the bank officials would make no state-ment further than Leighton had made over to the institution all his real caover to the institution all his real of the control of the loss sustained by the bank. The detection of the deflication was brought about by the discovery of an apparent arrays in Lateston's house. arror in Leighton's books.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.



HERE are still a few men who scat-ter alms and sound their troumpets before them. The hand of of-

ficialdom cannot save the world. The soundest fruit will be on the tempest-torn tree.
If we prayed as long as God would listen we would never cease.

The diamonds of truth are more easily lost than the pebbles of error. It is not wise to set the house on fire o thaw the frozen water-pipes.

Partial statistics of defaication and embezzlement in the United States and Canada during 1901 show that about \$7,800,000 went astray in this criminal fashion. Considering the emptations that beset custodians of other people's money, the wonder grows that the percentage of loss should be so slight as compared with the enormous aggregate of the counry's financial transactions, observes he Philadelphia Record.



Between New York, Tamps, Atlanta, How Orleans and Points South and West.

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H. S. LEARD, T. P. A.,

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