

EDUCATIONAL

WORK OF THE W. N. C. BAPTISTS

Outlined by Assistant Secretary Rev. A. E. Brown.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN THE WAY OF ESTABLISHING BETTER SCHOOLS.

The educational work of the board of missions of the Baptist church in Western North Carolina was interestingly described in a talk with The Citizen by Rev. A. E. Brown, assistant secretary to the board.

Mr. Brown was formerly pastor of the West End Baptist church, but resigned to take up the mission work, which he began the middle of last June. The mission board is not attempting to establish colleges, but high schools of the better class. Mr. Brown said:

"When I commenced work we had one school of this character in the west, which was at Mars Hill. Now we have six others. At Fruitland, in Henderson county, they are completing a building costing from \$3000 to \$3500. Then we have the Bellevue school in Cherokee county, with a building worth probably \$1500, and we are getting ready to spend \$1000 more on it. At Sylva we are making the brick to build a \$4000 house.

"In Haywood county I got help in the shape of a gift of land worth \$2400, which was given to me on condition that I raise \$1200, and I will raise fully that much or more. The college church raised \$225 of this amount at one time. At Bakersville, Mitchell county, we have a building that is worth \$2500, nearing completion. I expect to go to Yancey county the third Sunday in June to raise \$3000 for the building there.

"These schools have all closed for this year. All the work has far exceeded my expectations, and I have accomplished in one year what I expected to accomplish in two, at first. The home mission board and the state mission board are backing me in this work. The Baptists have waked up to the fact that they must have educational facilities. The interest in this work is higher now than I have ever known it, and I have been identified with it nearly all my life. My father was the first president of Judson college. At Mars Hill we are going to erect two new buildings. We will also build a tabernacle for use in the summer there. We have a Bible conference there every summer, also a summer school for teachers, the first session of which will begin shortly. These schools are all well conducted by college men, as far as we have secured teachers. R. L. Moore of Mars Hill is one of the best school men in North Carolina."

Mr. Brown preached Sunday morning at Gash's creek church and Sunday evening at the First Baptist church.

IN THE STUDIO OF AN ASHEVILLE ARTIST

SOME SPECIMENS OF THE WORK OF MR. WORRALL.

A visit to C. A. Worrall's studio at 250 North Main, reveals the fact that, for a man in search of rest, Mr. Worrall has done a prodigious amount of work since coming to Asheville. He has completed several pictures and a number more are in various stages of progress. All of these are outdoor sketches in oil, the central idea in most of them being figures in the picturesque drapery of colonial times. To the head of a young girl framed in a mass of apple blossoms he has given the name "Spring Flowers." In this picture the detail is brought out elaborately, and the effect is one of great richness and refinement.

Mr. Worrall believes in impressionism as incidental to art, and not as being the ultimate definition of it. In "A Daughter of the Revolution" he has summoned to his aid the best that impressionism can offer, but the picture—a quaint, highbred girl of Janice Meredith's time—is nevertheless faithful to reality and detail. He has a keen color sense, and manages to secure the most decided color effects, combined with the utmost softness. "The Oracle" is a mid-spring landscape wherein the full strength of the palette has been employed, and yet the whole is combined to secure a charmingly soft spring atmosphere.

Mr. Worrall is fortunate in selecting exactly the right atmosphere and handling for his pictures. "Waiting" is a sketch which has been treated with a most sympathetic touch. There is a delightful sense of repose in the features of the young girl in the foreground, and the same feeling is found in the drapery, the foliage, and in the atmosphere itself.

He has a sketch which represents probably half an hour's actual work, and much study, which is called "The Last Glow." The gorgeous beauty of one of our Carolina sunsets has been imprisoned on the canvas, and combines with the wondrous depth of the landscape to make one of the most delightful of his pictures. All of these pictures were made to fill orders. Most of them are to be reproduced in colors, and some in black and white also.

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ABOUT DUCKS.

How They Differ From Chickens. The Gallantry of Two Drakes. Duck raising, like every other industry, has its interesting and uninteresting side, its amusing and annoying side, its agreeable and disagreeable features, its profits and its losses.

The birds themselves are extremely interesting from a naturalist's standpoint, especially in contrasting their ways with those of chickens. For instance, we know how steady diet falls upon the taste of the barnyard fowls and how beneficial to them are a variety of grains and the tidbits from the table. Now, ducks prefer the same grains in the same proportion, month in and month out. Tidbits they disdain. Even a deviation in cornmeal from yellow to white will sometimes throw them off their feed for several days, especially if fattening.

Again, Chautauque admits of no rival. The best kind rules the roost, and bill and spur settle the question promptly and without palaver. A strange cock introduced into the yard receives treatment the opposite to friendly. Drakes, however, so far as my observation goes, belong to the commanner; one is as good as another. Introduce a strange drake into the flock. They will take him up, observe toward him a kind of Bostonian reserve for a day or so, then he is admitted to all the privileges of the elect. The drakes do not forage for ducks as do the cocks for hens, and usually it is a duck that leads in their expeditions, the drakes bringing up the rear or hovering on the flanks. They run to the fore promptly, however, in the time of trouble. (It has been suggested that they sympathize with the woman's suffrage movement.)

I remember one fall the flock was on the opposite side of the river. The water was high, currents strong, and ice formed across just below us. At night they crossed with some difficulty and were starting up for their supper when a distressed quack from the other shore checked them. Two drakes dropped out of the ranks, and the rest continued like a moving snow bank to the hillside to the house. Again came the agonized quack. One of the ducks for some reason feared to cross. The drakes stood at the edge of the bank and consulted; then they separated, one going down stream, evidently searching for an easy landing. They made their selection in a shorter time than it takes to tell and then talked across instructions to the lone female anxiously watching their operation. She quacked back her expostulations, and they waxed and encouraged. Finally she plunged in, swam a few feet, turned and quacked back to land. The drakes pleaded in vain. She had lost her nerve. They appeared at their wits' end, but finally dashed into the river and presently waded up the opposite shore. The three exchanged a sentiment or two and returned to the water; the duck in the middle. Slowly and carefully the drakes piloted her over to dry land and then exchanged congratulations over the happy termination of their adventures all the way up to their supper.—Miss F. E. Wheeler, Chazy, N. Y.

Sound Advice Is Brief.

From a lecture by J. A. Tillinghast of the Rhode Island Poultry school the following advice to poultrymen is condensed:

A poultry raiser must have application, patience, persistence and in every sense of the word be a hustler. Do not begin too expensively. Remember every dollar you put into business is an interest bearing factor and must be accounted for out of your profits. Expensive or fancy buildings are not a necessity, but convenience of labor and proper conditions are. Make your plant cost as little as possible, but do not sacrifice convenience or proper conditions under any circumstances. Be on the alert for every new idea in your business, but do not be greedy and attempt to swallow more than you can digest.

Always know your business. Keep strict accounts and records and study them. A good system of accounts is the surest guide you can have to success in any business, and you will find farming to be no exception, though comparatively few farmers keep them. Study your markets, the particular likes and dislikes of your customers. Learn to fill every want, and just as they wish it, and never know more than your customers. If you wish to make changes in any way, do it in such a manner that they will think they are the ones making the change, rather than you.

Above all, look after the details, for no department of the farm needs such close attention to the many little details or will suffer so quickly for lack of attention as this. Careful attention to these details, a love for the work and a never failing will to succeed under any and every condition will bring you success. Never depend upon luck.

Does It Pay to Preserve Eggs?

It matters not how eggs may be preserved for future use, they cannot be made to retain that appearance which is so noticeable when eggs are fresh. It is doubtful if it pays to preserve eggs unless at points where prices are extremely low. Those who buy eggs in order to store them away for winter must look up capital equal to the value of the eggs until they are sold, and there is also a proportion of losses from breakage, bad eggs, etc., to say nothing of the cost of collecting them from time to time, as well as the labor of preserving them. The prices of such eggs are often less than at the time of the storage, as "limed" eggs have a poor reputation and will not bring high prices, often being not more than half the price of fresh eggs. There is no obstacle in the way of him who sells only fresh eggs, so far as limed eggs are concerned, as fresh eggs are products distinctly separate from all other kinds.—Poultry Keeper.

SPECIAL NOTICES—If you have anything to sell or wish to buy anything say so in Special Notices.

In Thorough Subjection.



Mr. Meeker, who had gone to the front door to answer the postman's ring, put his head inside the door of the room where his wife was sitting. "It's a letter for me, my dear," he said. "Shall I open it?"

How to Improve the Hair: Lime juice and glycerin for the hair is a good, old fashioned remedy which should be more widely used now if people desire good, thick hair. Prepare it by mixing half a pint of lime juice, a quarter of a pint of rosewater, two ounces of glycerin, two ounces of rectified spirit and 30 drops of oil of lemon. This will keep well and should be rubbed thoroughly into the scalp once or twice a week.

Scratching Sheds.

Four years' experience with these shows me their advantages. Many who use them go to the expense of enclosing them in addition to poultry netting with waterproof muslin stretched on frames inside of netting. I have had better results in the use of burlap sacking. I fasten it by nailing lath through the edges outside of netting. Rain will follow muslin placed inside. Snow will lodge and thaw, keeping the floor wet.

I have found burlap sufficiently close to exclude all wind, rain and snow, yet it is open enough to admit air and an astonishing amount of sunshine.

I have no use for dust bins as such. My hens revel in dust in any part of shed or pen.

For scratching material, perfection is found in shredded cornstalks. This is far better than straw, chaff, hay or leaves, in that it will not pack. Small grain sinks in it and has to be scratched out. The broken corn blades are eaten and relished, furnishing welcome variety. I am careful not to put in too much at once, as a great depth will discourage rather than encourage scratching. Try it.—George C. Acton in Reliable Poultry Journal.

A Homing Winner.

This B. C. Homer cock, which is owned by C. E. Twombly, Medford, Mass., was imported from Belgium. He is of the Davaux strain and was



B. C. HOMER COCK, No. 166, bred in 1895. He won three prizes the first year up to 200 miles; two prizes second year up to 350 miles, and in 1897 flew in the races up to Bordeaux, 550 miles. Best speed ever made, 1,500 yards per minute.

China Eggs Injurious.

A china egg in a nest is always of the same temperature as the atmosphere; hence when the thermometer records zero the egg is also zero. The temperature of the body of a hen is about 102 degrees. When a hen goes on a nest to lay and her body (the naked portion) comes in contact with the ice cold substance, it is torture, and she also loses heat and becomes chilled. It does not pay to use food for warming china or glass eggs by the hens. Cover them with white flannel or some other material.—Poultry Keeper.

"THE WYANDOTTES."

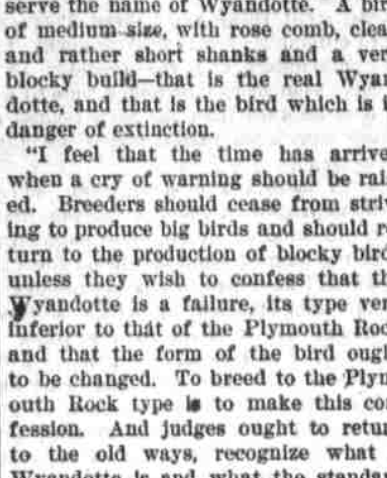
Mr. Babcock Discusses a Danger That Threatens This Breed. Under this title Mr. H. S. Babcock, in The Country Gentleman, makes some very pertinent remarks along lines which have been much discussed in the showrooms this season. It is a very real and not a fancied danger that Mr. Babcock points out. At the same time the danger is so fully recognized by many Wyandotte breeders that there is good reason to suppose that another year or two will see the breed a safe distance from it. Among other things Mr. Babcock says:

"The fowl called Wyandotte is in no danger of extinction. There were never more bred than now, but the trouble is that the so called Wyandotte is a Wyandotte only in name. For what makes a fowl a Wyandotte? Is it comb? No, for, though a rose comb is the standard characteristic, other breeds have rose combs, and some real Wyandottes have had single and pea combs. Is it color? No; if the laced birds only had existed, as their markings were distinct from those of other breeds, it might have been plausibly argued that color really did make the breed. The argument would not have been valid, though it would have had a fair appearance, but since the breed has become so variegated in color by the addition of buff, black and white varieties what plausibility once existed in the argument has disappeared. What, then, really does make a Wyandotte? The distinguishing characteristic of a Wyandotte is 'blockiness.' A bird which is not blocky, no matter how it has been bred, does not deserve the name of Wyandotte. A bird of medium size, with rose comb, clean and rather short shanks and a very blocky build—that is the real Wyandotte, and that is the bird which is in danger of extinction.

"I feel that the time has arrived when a cry of warning should be raised. Breeders should cease from striving to produce big birds and should return to the production of blocky birds unless they wish to confess that the Wyandotte is a failure, its type very inferior to that of the Plymouth Rock and that the form of the bird ought to be changed. To breed to the Plymouth Rock type is to make this confession. And judges ought to return to the old ways, recognize what a Wyandotte is and what the standard says it is and put the prizes upon true Wyandottes, medium sized, blocky birds. Of course it will be understood that I do not condemn all the judges, for there are some who have not bowed their knees to this Ban, but I do condemn the practice, by whoever followed, of ignoring the old fashioned and the present standard Wyandotte and awarding prizes to rose combed Plymouth Rocks under the name of Wyandottes. The evil is one that our judges can do more than any one else to correct, for breeders will produce the birds that will win, and whatever type the judges favor, that the breeders will show."

How to Wash Woollens. To wash woollens use two tubs of very hot soapuds, each supplied with a washboard, and a third tub with slightly soapy, hot water and a wringer. Put each piece through whole process before taking up next. Wash white flannels first, then gray and red. Wash in first two suds, rinse in third, put through wringer and immediately put on line, hanging heaviest part downward. When dry, dampen evenly and thoroughly, roll tightly and iron with very warm irons. On the contrary, some persons insist that it is far better not to iron woollens.

Too Easy to Read.



"What's her news, little boy?" "Don't read de news; I jest purveys it."—New York Journal.

Short Talks on Advertising By Charles Austin Bates.

No. 2. The first insertion of an advertisement very seldom pays. That is to say—if you have never advertised before in a certain paper it will take some little time for its readers to get acquainted with you, and until they do, don't expect much return. There are occasional exceptions, of course, but they are few and far between. It is the systematic, persistent effort that pays in advertising as in everything else. In taking medicine the regularity of the dose is almost as important as the drug itself.

For that reason the columns of the newspaper offer the very best medium for business announcements. For that reason, programs and wall hangers and schemes of all sorts, from an industrial write-up of the town to a picture card, are never effective. It may be well enough to indulge in a pretty novelty occasionally, if you are using all the space you need in the papers.

I have been a publisher of programs and of other "schemes"—I have advertised in them, and in my whole experience on both sides of the fence, I have never heard or known of a single advertisement in a medium (?) of that kind that paid.

The local newspaper goes into the house bristling with intelligence, brimful of the news of the world, sparkling with the daily doings of the community. If its advertisers are awake to their opportunities it contains business news of value to every reader, for it pays to read advertisements. Advertisements are becoming more truthful every day. Business men know that their news must be true, or it will fail—they remember the story of the boy and the wolf. I think it is safe to say that any woman who makes a business of reading business news—ads.—will increase the buying power of her husband's dollars as much as twenty-five per cent. I am not sure but that the percentage is even greater at my house.



"The local newspaper goes into the house bristling with intelligence."



Remember the story of the boy and the wolf.

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CHANNEL BASS AND SILVER SALMON. Fresh from Florida. They are headless and drawn, yet we sell at same price as we would otherwise. This makes a great saving, as they are sold by weight. Delicious baking fish. Red Snappers and Red Snapper-jowl are of delicious flavor. ASHEVILLE FISH CO., PHONE 289.

Plumbing PENNIMAN & KELLY. Desire to inform all those wishing work in this line that they have a large stock of materials, bought before the advance in prices. This stock they wish to reduce, and will sell at very low figures. We have a force of competent Plumbers to do all work in our line, which we guarantee, and those wishing any plumbing done will do well to see us before placing their contracts elsewhere.

Imported and Domestic Cigars Sold by the Box at Factory Prices at the Berkeley Cigar Stand.

Tate Springs, Tenn., Improvements at the Carlsbad of America. The most delightful health and pleasure resort in the South, 164 miles east of Chattanooga, in the loveliest valley of the East Tennessee Mountains. Two hotels, 25 cottages, 40 acres lawn, walks and shade trees; complete system water works with modern baths; splendid orchestra, spacious ballroom, telegraph and long distance telephone. Buildings and grounds lighted with electricity; in fact all the amusements and comforts. Best German and American cooks. The water cures in digestion, dyspepsia, and all troubles of liver, stomach, bladder, bowels and kidneys. Shipped anytime, anywhere. Write for 40 page book free. THOS. TOMLINSON, Prop.

PARAGON PHARMACY Biltmore Dairy Jersey Milk... PURE : RICH : NOURISHING REFRESHING Produced under a system of expert inspection and control which makes this of the best quality, and the only safe milk. One quart contains as much nutrient solids and fats as three-quarters of a pound of beef, and is much easier to digest. Especially recommended to invalids or those wishing to regain their normal weight. On draught or in pint or quart bottles, fresh from the cows, at the PARAGON PHARMACY.