# THE FRANKLIN PRESS.

Connecticut Farmer.

## VOLUME XIX

## THY HANDS ARE TWAIN.

Thy hands are twain; by one, life's bane eat back, with blow on blow By one, with toil, with tircless moll, Make thou elysium grow! While toesins flerce reverberate; While rocks unhewn of work awalt; One hand to war must pledge; Must swing, with one, the sledgel

Thy hands are twain: by one, let gain Thy hands are twain; by one, let gat Heap high thy golden store; By one, then give, thy joy may live In lives hereft and poor! Let uo hand dare be miserly But that another eagerly From coffers huge and deep May bless God's fainting sheep!

Thy hands are twain; by one, with pain Thy hands are twain; by one, with pairs Seize fast some lofty crag; By one, then clasp some brother's grasp Who else may downward drag! Thy hands are twain for self in vain! Thy hands despair shall grip but air If both dare clutch the sky and the set of And leave a brother die. -L. M. Waterman, in Sunday School

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Prof. Addle's Disseminator

By Tom P. Morgan.

The man from the metropolis visited

"I am astounded to see you still

the Duffy House again the other day.

clerk. "You still invent, I learn, and I

feared that by this time some of your

numerous inventions had hurried you

into a vawning sarcophagus. There

Foolkiller had resumed business at the

The clerk made no reply, but cast a

The clerk may not be right smart as

an inventor, but when it comes to cast-

amateur. (Parties having looks of re-

call on the clerk of the Duffy House).

from the metropolis, "will you persist

proach which they desire cast with

"Why, oh, why," went on the man

look of reproach at his traducer.

old stand."

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"The best-laid plans of mice and men oft-times bite like a servent and sting like a gad-snapper," to quote the stirring words of one of the slickest poets that ever scratched his head with a two-cent pencil. (That quotation seems a trifle tangled, but like the 'mills of the gods,' to which serious reference has been made, it will get there all the same.) "Prof. Addle was the possessor of a

bos-a bovine-that was in his eyes, all that a cow should be, and he loved her accordingly. He fed and attended her himself. It was his own hands that wooed forth the lacteal stream, and when she kicked in her open-hearted, unreserved way, Addle did his own jumping out of the way.

"One afternoon, the cow manifested strange symptoms. She blatted in a low soulful key, rolled her eyes appealingly upward, and seemed as if about to have a fit or compose an Ode to the Cowslip. Addle was alarmed, and, rushing hastily into his den, began a frantic search for one of his earlier inventions-a condition pow def.or health compeller.

"In uls haste he got hold of the wrong box, and proceeded to give the cow an enormous dose of the Supererogatory Canis Disseminator. Then the cow being inclined to wet her alive," he said, to the gentlemanly whistle, she was permitted to imbilit a full bucket of water. After which there occurred a complication of sur prises that nearly curdled the red cor puscles in the veins of Prof. Socrates was also a rumor to the effect that the Addle.

"The cow cave a sudden start of affright as she experienced a novel internal sensation, and, the next moment Addle found himself kicked clean through the barb wire fence. while the cow went out of the yard in ing looks of reproach at people he is no the opposite direction, without waiting for the gate to be opened, and dashed down the street like an airy whirlneatness and dispatch will do well to wind.

"As the Disseminator began to get in its work the cow began to swell. and by the time she got down town in inventing when you are well aware, was fully twice her ordinary size and that, in the day you wot not, it is lia- still swelling.

ble to rise up and smite you into the "A large crowd had gathered around street auctioneer, and into its very ad the now horribly bloat



#### The Future of Foultry.

That the poultry industry of the country is yet in its infancy is clearly shown in the constantly-increasing demand of both ergs and dressed fowls. The general trend of the markets for the past two years has shown shortage of supply, and a consequent advance in price, until today the products of the poultry yard are at high tide, with no prospects of any early hange.

More poultry has been raised this season than ever before and yet the people want more, and the demand vill continue to grow.

The wise poultry man will, as the saying goes, "get in on the ground floor" and be prepared to 'urnish his part of the supplies which the markets are sure to demand.

#### Stunted Plas.

Sometimes these are caused by an inherited disability to make use of the food given them, but probably more often by conditions after birth i they are watched it will be found that the other pigs are driving them from the teats and later from the trough, says Farmers' Review. Having once become weakened they are less able than the other pigs to fight for Loir food and have to be satisfied with short rations. It is evidently part of the plan of nature to eliminate the weakling as a breeder. However, those same pigs, if given a chance at the teats and the trough, often develop into good sized hogs and provprofitable. We would not, however, advise using such an animal as a breeder. The hint that nature has given us should be taken. We agree with her in wanting for breeders only the most vigorous.

#### Free Range or Yards.

We are often asked if it is better to keep the laying hens in vards or give them the run of the farm; and we confeas that the question puzzles. us, since there are so many things that D SHOCK elecely associated

ing hens. filled .....

viewing this place, whether the out- A SERMON FOR SUNDAY look is from or towards the house-AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED Barley as Food for Horses. "COMMERCIALISM."

FRANKLIN. N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1904.

Pertinent Talk on a Present-Day Problem, by the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop-

# Stature of the Perfect Man. BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Dr. Reese F. Alsop.

BROOKLYN, N. 1.-D. Reset 7, REOR rettor of St. Ann's Church on the Heights, preached Sunday morning on "Commer-cialism." He took his text from St. Luke sbundance of the things which he pos-

abundance of the things which he pos-seasca." Dr. Alsop said: I heard lately from a brilliant speaker an address on "Commercialism." To the surprise of all, it was a pauegyric rather than a distribe. His argument was that commercial, that is, business activity, the industrial epoch in which we live and whose push we feel, engenders certain use-ful and even moral qualities, such as thrift, underlving all accumulations of capital: truth telling, which is essential to success-ful trading; trust, without which the vast truth telling, which is essential to success-ful trading; trust, without which the vast credit system of the day could not exist; the sense of responsibility shown in the honesty of the great army of clerks and place holders, among whom breaches of trust, defaults and the like are compara-tively rare, the percentage of the honest being surprisingly high. At the same time our Civil War and the Boer War have shown that the commercial spirit did not extinguish heroism and liberality. Wit-ness the gifts of rich men to education and charities. charities

Now that is all true, and yet there is a had flavor about the word commercialism. It has another cannotation. Is it not a matter of emphasis? Jesus says, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God." He says agan, "What will a man give in exchange for his life?" What are men exchanging their life, with all its possibilities of symmetrical de-veloument, for? What are they seeking first? Is it not too largely material suc-cess? St. Paul says: "Having food and raiment we have enough." The feeling of to-day scorns such moderation. A modest competence is nowadays nothing accounted Now that is all true, and yet there is a

cent careers open to him in science, in art, in literature, in philanthropic service. Over against all these stands the spirit of the age and cries follow me. The ideal is a man who turns everything to gold that he touches; a man who gets and holds and then goes on to get more and hold more. Two conversations lately overheard illus-trate the point. Dr. Kainsford, of St. George's Church, walking down a New York avenue, overheard the talk of three or four university men before him. Look-ing upon the gleaming equipages and splen-did dreases flitting by, one said to another:

too subserviently to those who can furnish too subserviently to those who can burnisd endowments, tempting the young man to turn from courses that cultivate the mind to those which prepare for buainess. Our theatres have felt the influence, and think more of pieces which will draw than of those which will elevate as well as amuse or described bars these an and hear

and recreate those who see and hear. Yea, it is conceivable that even the caurch may not escape. The ministry that sets gain above usefulness has caught the contagion. "Put me into the pricethood that I may eat a piece of bread!" So cried one of old. The very thought was a dese-cration. The ministry that is sought for the sake of "the pieces of bread" for a live-lihood, whether it be large or small, is a ministry not to God, not to those among whom it is exercised, but to the man that holds it. The clergy who are in orders and recreate those who see and hear. holds it. The clergy who are in orders chiefly for what they can win in the way

chiefly for what they can win in the way of comfort, or respectability or income are unfit for their place. They serve not God c- their fellows, but themselves. And so the church whose chief aim is a large pew rental and a fashionable congregation—for-getting the while that the Master's boast was that to the poor the gospel was preached, is tarred with the same stick. Vie commenciality is in the sir. It is

Yes, commercialism is in the air. It is the spirit that now works-that stealthily the spirit that now works—that stealthily penetrates every d martment of modern ac-tivity, always seeking to make gain the dominant motive. There is no line of work, no business, no profession safe against its insidious influence. It invades haw and medicine, even divinity, as we have seen. It is felt in halls of legislation and seats of government. Yes, it pervades even so-ciety, making the fine raiment and the gold ring and the larce bank account more poring and the large bank account more po-tent to open doors than gentle birth and

tend to open doors than gentle birth and fine breeding. How are we to resist this influence-es-cape this spirit? Just as we resist the con-tagion of an epidemic, the depression of a malaria, by fortifying the powers of hife. A man in whom the tide of life is full and strong will walk unscathed through the plague laden air. The health that is in him resists the disease that rushes upon him. The bacteria that floats into throat or lung, or stomach finds no midus and him. The bacteria that floats into throat or lung, or stomach finds no nidus and dies. It must be thus, then, that we es-cape the spiritual danger. Fortify the life within. Remember that life is more than meat; that the kingdom of God and His rightcounness are infinitely worthy of our seeking. Do not forget the possibilities of your life, what you can make of it in the way of growth, what you can make of it in the way of usfulness. Keep your eye on the Master. In Him see what you may be -in Him see what you may do. Yea, not only keep your eye on Him, but keep in

-in Him see what you may do. Yea, not only keep your eye on Him, but keep in living touch with Him, that the tides of His life may flow into your soul, and carry you on and up to the measure of the stat-ure of the perfect man in Christ Jesus. Finally, my brethren, "whatsoever things are honest - whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things." Turn your thought and your eves away from the good report, think on these things." Turn your thought and your eyes away from the dazing hait of the age. Escape its smare. Seek first the kingdom of God. Determine to be a man, mentally, morally, spiritually; determine to be a brother to your fellow man, and do for him a brother's part; de-termine to be a child of the heavenly Father and obey His will, so far as you know it; resolve that in yon the splendid possibilities hidden in the gift of life shall be realized, and you shall have learned how to use this world without abusing it. Then commerce, business, success shall how to use this world without abusing it. Then commerce, business, success shall minister to you but not enslave you; shall embellish your life but not absorb it; shall bring you, perchance, an abundance of things to possess, but leave the while the state of the state of the state of the state the state of the state of the state of the state the state of the state of the state of the state of the state the state of the state of the state of the state of the state the state of the s

The modern development of sugar refining is a good concrete illustration of the use of chemical engineering in a long line of industries. Not so long ago the processes of sugar refinwere carried on by hand, although ical reactions on which they a practically identical In the mod

While is it undoubtedly true that onts are the standard grain food for horses and will probably continue to be so through all time, yet there is a Jeaus Christ is the Measure of the wide place for the feeding of barley.

not only to colts while growing, but also to horses at work, and for fattening old horses it would probably be correct to say that there is nothing like it. In feeding barley it is not cualomary to feed it right along, the same as oats, although to young colts that are growing it may sometimes be fel once a day to advantage, suggests the

Farmer To horses at work it is usual to feed it two or three times a week, but when the object in feeding is to fatten old horses and put them in condition for selling then it would be well o feed barley to them every day. The favorite old time method of preparing arley for such feeding is to steam it. This is considered preferable to boll-

It is thought to be a matter of some mportance to know just how far the teaming process should be carried. It s not considered judicious to steam t to the point of causing the grains of barley to burst open. It is steamed enough when it allows moisture to escape when squeezed between the finger and thumb.

### Agricultural Notes,

Our pretty yellow marsh marigold, ometimes incorrectly called cowslip. altha palustria botanically, grows abundantly in Italy in the Pontine marshes, and is called "the bride of the sea.

The vigorous strawberry plants are the ones that will produce the largest berries in the spring. The best mulch for strawberries is fine, well-rotted manure. It not only serves to protect the vines, but supplies the ready food early in the spring.

A good plant for house decoration is the auricaria or Norfolk pine, an evergreen-looking plant that some florists sometimes speak of as "Christmas tree." Though stiff in habit, resembling an evergreen in foliage and man ner of growth, it is attractive,

The new Japanese anemone flowered chrysanthemums are beautiful as well as odd. The centre of the flower is panded flowers the

raiment we have enough. The techna of to-day scorns such moderation. A modest competence is nowadays nothing accounted of. To make a living is not enough; to achieve comfort for self and family is a small thing; men aim and toil and struggle for more daziling prizze-a success that makes a noise and is talked of; that glit-ters and dazzles the eye. This is commercialism as I understand it; the measuring of success by the stand-ard of the market place, the sinking of other aims in the caser rush after gain. There are high things possible for man. Culture of body, mind, growth in moral and spiritual attainments, expansion in faculty and usefulness. There are magnifi-cent carcers open to him in science, in art, in literature, in philanthropic service.

ey that goes in blief that it is



## CHEMICAL ENGINEERS.

NEW PROFESSION THAT HAS COME INTO EXISTENCE.

de is Part Physicist, Part Chemist and Part Mechanical Engineer-He Must Solve the Countless Problems Which Arise in the Great Industrial Plants, With the far-spreading of great in-

ustrial plants in the last two decades new profession has come into existence-chemical engineering, for which the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston has apparently been the first technical school, either in this country or abroad, to make adequate provision.

The chemical engineer is part me chanical engineer, part physicist, part chemist. In this combined capacity he is responsible for about all our modern advance in industrial processes from the making of rubber boots to the production of crystalized sugar from oil refining to the manufacture of armor plate. Wherever you see a great plant for the manufacture of any important chemical compound or the utilization of any important chemical process you may be sure that a chemical engineer laid down the plans and solved many of the preliminary problems necessary to meet on a large scale the demands of successful com mercial operation.

The necessity of this combination of hemist and mechanical engineer for the development of any large industri al enterprise that depends for results upon the action of chemicals becomes evident when one realizes that a powerful chemical agent acts upon other materials with which it comes in con tact as well as upon the particular substances with which it originally enters into combination. The mechanical engineer knows nothing of chem ical reactions. While he can tell to a nicety the amount of wear and tear to which an ordinary holler or pipe will be subjected when used to boll water or conduct water, he faces an altogether different problem if his bollor is to be filled with a corresive acid. Here the chemical knowledge of the chemical engineer comes into play. He is able not only to fortell the ac tion of that acid on the material of that boller, but to choose material upon which the acid will have the least hurtful effect, and thus save time and money as well as increase efficiency. Moreover, his knowledge of physics solves countless problems in which the physical properties of his chemi cals play an important part in pro ducing the manufactured product.

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# NUMBER 8.

## TRAVEL BY KITE-DRAWN BOAT.

How Two Englishmen, In a Third Attempt, Thus Grossed the Channel.

How S. F. Cody, the Englishman who has been trying to cross the channel from Dover to Calais in a collapsible boat drawn by kites, succeeded on the third attempt is told in de-tail in the Emission in these accounts that any one sees in the feat anything more than an interesting freak experiment, and nobody has the hardihood to suggest that kites will ever superde sails in navigation at sea.

Cody made three attempts before he ucceeded His boat was a 12-foot collapsible craft weighing, when laden, about four tons. It had canvas lecks to keep out the spray from the choppy seas which run in the English channel

At a distance the boat looked like a small submarine. At first it had bamboo masts, but these were subsequently discarded as useless and in the way.

The kites were 15-footers, of silk, constructed on the box principle, with ving shaped extensions. The first atempt was made in a light wind with three of these kites two with exceedingly light framework. The boat had a combination steering gear which controlled both the kites and the boat at the same time.

With the sailor kite fiver went a ewspaper correspondent. They wore ilskins and life belts and to sustain them during the journey of 23 miles r so, carried a large supply of chocolate and bottled ale. Of this the newspaper correspondent wrote:

"Chocolate, it may be added, is of great value when the human temperaure is reduced by long exposure to wat and cold "

There were 21 cameras snapped at the craft when she started from Dover in tow of the three kites. The voyavers were at sea three hours. When they were not so far as to be invisible from land, the wind failed, the kites dropped and in hauling them in the travelers would have been swamped if a friendly craft hadn't gone to the rescue. They rowed back,

The second attempt failed from a imilar cause-the lightness of the wind. The kites would have fallen into the water as the boat was gathering way under them, had not a sea anthor, a canvas bag which opens automatically in the water, been -thrown out

The third attempt was made several weeks later in a brisk breeze. One kite towed the craft across the channel in 13 hours. An interesting commentary upon it was that Cody disovered before making it that his life was practically uninsurable except at a ridiculous premium,

England has the kite flying craze just now a little worse than many people here han it a short time ago. The model all ship, in the popular es-timation, is one which combines acro-