HOW PEAS ARE CANNED.

THE IMPORTANT PART IN THE PROCESS PLAYED BY MACHINERY.

Cut in the Field by a Mowing Machine—The "Vinen" is Ingenious—Work of the Grader and Blancher—Cans Filled Automatically.

The season of canning activity at the two plants Rome, N. Y., and in other surrounding villages is now on in good earnest, and from this time till the cold weather of the approaching fall there will be no cessation. The season for opening is about a fortnight earlier than that of last year.

Peas are the first crop to mature, and the early varieties, commonly known as June peas, are of a quality seldom equalled and the indications are for a good yield. Central New York might well be called the home of the canning industry of the Empire State from the number of factories there. One of the largest, and perhaps the largest, is on the banks of the Black River Canal, about half a mile north of the junction with the Erie Canal. In connection with the factory there is a large farm where are grown some of the products put up in cans, while the farmers round about furnish the rest on contracts for acreage. In the course of the busy season many men, women and young people find employment, and many a family's little store of money is materially increased.

The industry of putting up canned goods is rapidly growing, and the processes by which the different crops are made ready for the market form an interesting sight. It is hardly possible to conceive the rapidity with which the work is carried on and the important part played by machinery. Take, for instance, the canning of peas, where the vines are cut in the field by a mowing machine and loaded on the wagons the same as is done with hay. Arriving at the sheds of the factory as wanted, they are placed on an endless chain and carried overhead to the workmen who run the machine known as the "viner". In looks it resembles a big old fashioned, revolving squirrel cage, in which are paddles which shake the pods and allow the peas to fall out through the meshes of the cage, while the vines and pods are carried by the endless chain to the yard, some distance away. As some pieces of vines and pods are put through with the peas, they are run through a squirrel cage which, revolving, causes the peas to be separated from the other substances, when they pass out into the trays.

Passing onward, the peas are next poured into a machine reminding one of the old time fanning mills seen in farmers' barns. Here they are further cleaned before passing through into the "grader," which is another cylinder, in which there are several sections with different sized meshes, and the peas roll along until they come to the mesh which permits them to fall through. All the while they are in this cage dropping water is washing them and carrying out the dirt that may be on them. Each size is now labelled and kept separate.

The "blancher," as it is called, is a trough of boiling water through which the trays of peas are carried on the minutes to pass twenty-five feet. As some of the skins of the peas, and possibly other dirt, may yet be clinging to the peas, they move on to the second series of squirrel cages, where the revolving motion again cleans them while cold water is continually dripping into the cage and on them. Now they pass out on to a belt about three feet wide and slowly move along between rows of women, whose business it is to pick out any bad peas or any foreign substances. Dropping from this table into trays, they are carried by men to the filler. It is the machine which automatically fills the cans, which are dropped down through tubes from the storeroom above. When the can falls into position on the moving chain it is carried under the spout, which is then automatically opened, allowing the same quantity of peas to fill each can at the rate of seventy to eighty cans a minute. The movement is so well timed that its place is taken by an empty can while it moves under the pipe through which the hot liquid is automatically measured and poured into it. The can now swings on its course, going through a brusher, or wiper, where it is cleaned and any surplus or top brushed off. The boys now place caps on the cans as they move along past them to the solderer, a machine, with which is combined the "acider," which prepares it for taking the solder. After they come out of there they are branded with the quality and grade while on the way to the "dotter," who solders the little hole in the centre of each cap. The inspector then takes his turn, and if the cans are all right they are soon at the end of their first journey, as they pass on to a table, whence they are removed and put into large steel crates, preparatory to a second journey of some 150 to 200 feet under ground on an endless chain to reach the building where the "cookers" are.

Coming out of the "cookers," the crates now go on to a slowly moving chain, which takes about half an hour to pass through the channel of cold water 150 feet long to the storeroom, where they are cool enough to handle. Later in the season, when the labelling is done, machinery again takes a prominent place.

Among the products of this plant are canned peas, beans, succotash, pork and beans, pumpkins, tomatoes and beets.—New York Tribune.

THE END OF THE A. A. O. A. A.

An Entirely New Idea in Trusts and What It Came to.

Arabella was a very delightful and altogether charming young woman of some odd summers or thereabout. Not one of those foolish young girls who consider a giggle a sufficient answer to all one may have to say in the way of complimentary or witty things, but a young woman who for the five years since her debut had been able to keep at her feet almost every man who was wise or foolish enough to fall in love with her—and most men were wise or foolish enough.

She had also managed to make each man think that he had the inside track and that "H.E." spelled "IT" with a capital "I." Through all this time she had never struck her colors because, it was said, she did not desire to give up the roses and violets and candies and chocolates and the other nice things which "Charley" and "Billy" and "Tommy" and "Teddy" were offering at her shrine.

In this way originated the A. A. O. A. A. (the Amicable Association of Arabella's Admirers). It was based on the same idea as are the billion dollar combinations—namely, to do away with ruinous competition. The basis proved to be a good one, for the association grew every day. As its existence became known among the contributors to Arabella's happiness it gradually swelled in numbers until a waiting list had to be established and a committee on admissions had to be appointed, so popular and attractive were the advantages offered by it.

Recently Miss Araballa had made a new acquisition. He was entirely different from the rest of us—very reserved and shy; in fact, a regular inexperienced country boy from some little college up State. But his manners and his methods were discounted by his pocketbook, which did not seemed to weary giving up fivers and ten spots to please Arabella. He was really so easy that we all took pity on him and decided to invite him to join our association, though so far he had made no application and was apparently in entire ignorance of our existence. We did not tell him what our club was, for we wanted to break it to him gently, and we all anticipated a lot of sport from his initiation.

On this memorable occasion "Jim" Cunningham acted as chief admirer, and as he developed the purposes of our club before the invited and unsuspecting candidate the latter's face was a study. He was not sure whether he should get mad or not, and when Cunningham had finished, he sat for a moment quite immobile. Then, realizing that he was expected to say something, he got up and said:

"Gentlemen, while I feel highly honored by your kind offer, I unfortunately cannot accept it. The reason why I cannot is something which you were not to have known until next week, but under the circumstances I do not see how I can help telling you now. I cannot accept your offer, but I can and hereby do gladly invite you all to be present at an early date at the wedding of Miss Arabella and your humble servant."

Of course there was nothing for us to do but look pleasant and to go into executive session to discuss the buying of a wedding present, but a more humiliated and disgusted set of men you never saw.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Immense Cannery.

The most perfect salmon cannery in the world has just been completed at Anacortes.

The buildings of the plant have a floor space amounting to many acres and are equipped with the latest type of machinery. The plant consists of twelve buildings, the main cannery being 150 by 208 feet. The machinery is operated by a battery of steam boilers of 400 horse power.

The company owns several ingenious patents, the latest improvement being a fish cleaning machine which does the work of twelve Chinese. This machine cuts off the heads, slices the fish open and thoroughly cleans it. More than 5,000,000 cans are on hand in which to pack the season's run. Six hundred people will be employed, of which about one-half are whites, the rest being Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

American Fruits Abroad.

Germany is finally becoming acquainted with American dried fruits which are gradually displacing the product of France and Italy. It is asserted that the California product is not only cheaper than the European article, but that the fruit is more solid and the flesh brighter. One of the difficulties in the way of capturing the European market is the long interval between placing orders and the receipt of the fruit. Freight shipments are not very prompt, and as all purchases are paid for in advance, this makes the delay very annoying.

Stair-Climbing Competition.

A stair-climbing competition is being organized by a Paris sporting paper. There will be no fewer than 266 steps leading to the top of Montmartre Hill.

The King of Servia is deriving some comfort from the adage that lightning does not strike twice in the same place.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

International Lesson Comments for August 9.

Subject: David and Goliath, I Sam. xvii. 32-47—Golden Text, Rom. viii., 31—Memory Verses, 45-47—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. David offers to fight Goliath (vs. 32-37). The giant, Goliath, who came out as the champion of the Philistines, belonged to the primitive race of the Anakim, of which the Israelites had found a small remnant at the time of the conquest, four hundred years before (Num. 13:22, 33; Josh. 14:12). These, driven out by the Israelites, attached themselves to the Philistines, and Goliath appears to have been one of a family of giants, all of whom were slain by David and his men (2 Sam. 21:15-22). Goliath's height has been variously estimated at from nine to eleven feet. His armor is estimated to have weighed about 157 pounds; while the head of his spear weighed about nineteen pounds. In those times great size and strength and armor were of immeasurable advantage in battle. This armed and plumed giant defied the armies of Israel morning and evening for forty days. His appearance struck dismay into the hearts of Saul and his people. None of Saul's soldiers dared to fight with him, for no one could overcome him with the ordinary weapons of war. But just at this point David appeared on the scene, and, much to the astonishment of Saul, offered to champion the cause of Israel and go out and meet the Philistine.

II. The weapons chosen (vs. 38-40). 38, 39. "His armor." The word for "armor" in the Revised Version is "apparel," probably a special military dress adapted to be worn with armor. "Coat of mail." The ancient Hebrews were particularly attentive to the personal safety of their warriors. The coat of mail was usually made of leather or some pliant material, sometimes covered with metallic scales, and capable of taking the form of the parts of the body it protected. "Assayed to go." Endeavored to go. By making the attempt David showed his courtesy and deference to his superiors. "Cannot go with these." The shrewd, practical sense of David admonished him of the folly of attempting such a combat with weapons with which he had no skill. He is a wise man who knows what he cannot do as well as what he can. "Put them off." This was likewise from the Lord, who would have it made manifest that His servant fought and conquered by faith, and that the victory was from Him, who works by the most despised means and instruments.

40. "His staff." His shepherd's crook. "Five smooth stones." Had they been rough or angular, they would not have passed easily through the air, and the roughness would, in the course of their passage, have given them a false direction. Had they not been smooth, they could not have been readily sent from the sling. "Shepherd's bag." Used to carry his daily food. "Sling." A favorite weapon of Eastern shepherds. It was also very effective in war, and was regularly employed, not only by the Israelite troops, but also by the Syrians, the Egyptians and the Persians. The sling is composed of two strings and a leathern strap. The strap is in the middle, and is the place where the stone lies. The string on the right end of the strap is firmly fastened to the hand. The string on the left is held between the thumb and middle joint of the fore-finger. It is then whirled two or three times round the head, and when discharged, the finger and thumb let go their hold of the left end of the string. The sling was a formidable weapon in the hand of a skilful person. A stone could be hurled with a velocity that would make it as fatal as a rifle-ball. It was a very common weapon in David's time. Seven hundred left-handed Benjamites could sling at a hair's breadth and not miss.

III. David and Goliath meet (vs. 41-47). 41-43. "Philistine came on." Goliath, "in his shining armor, with his dreadful clanking tramp under the hundredweight of metal." "Looked about." He scanned the whole scene, and could hardly persuade himself that this boy was Israel's champion. "Disdained him." Goliath seemed insulted that such a young unarmed lad as David should approach him. "Am I a dog." He hurls a thrust at David, suggesting that he knew no more than to control his shepherd dog, and ignorantly supposed he could be as successful with him. Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall (Prov. 16:18). "By his gods." These gods were such as Dagon, Baal and Astarte. The combat thus became a question not merely between David and Goliath, but between God and idols. If Goliath was successful then idolatry would gain a stronger hold upon the people.

44, 45. "Come to me." He dares David to venture near, declaring he will exhibit his great strength in pulling him into pieces. It was common when two champions met that each should make a speech to the other, and thus Goliath scorned the shepherd boy. "Then said David." There was no mistake about their coming together. It was intended. David spoke with as much assurance as did Goliath, and felt no shame because of the contrast between their authority. Nothing can exceed the modesty, the faith, the piety and the zeal for the glory of God and the cause of Israel and of true religion, which glow in this most beautiful speech. "Hast defied." David trusted in the God whom Goliath defied and relied upon Him as safely as Goliath did upon his sword and spear and physical power.

46, 47. "Will the Lord deliver." This was the language of faith. He gave the glory to God in advance. "Earth may know." Here the language is prophetic and rises above that immediate occasion and declares how other nations and times shall hear of that day's victory and shall give God the glory. "This assembly." David speaks as if it were a gathering for worship instead of a battle array. He addresses himself to this combat, rather as a priest going to offer a sacrifice to the justice of God, than as a soldier going to engage an enemy of his country.

IV. Goliath slain (vs. 48-54). 48, 49. "Arose and came." Goliath saw that his challenge was accepted, though scorning to fight with David, yet he advanced to meet him in great pretense of dignity. "David hasted." He did not try to make a display of his power. He was intent on being instant in season, and advanced to do real execution. He could not wait for Goliath to strike the first blow. That would be presumption. When each advanced to meet the other, it was proper to make the attack. "In his forehead." It does not appear that the ancient helmets had any covering for the face. The Septuagint supposes that the stone passed through the helmet, and sank into his forehead.

50-54. David then ran and took the sword of Goliath and cut off the head of the giant. As soon as the Philistines saw that their champion was slain they fled in great terror.

A Disappointing Prospect.

Dr. Clouston, in the last report of the Edinburgh Asylum, says: "The cause of insanity for the past year which stood the highest in the list was intemperance from drink. Twenty-eight per cent. of all admissions were due to alcohol. It is a sad and discouraging prospect that the most preventable cause of disease should continue to increase."

His Fortune For Rum.

James E. Horton, of No. 238 West Sixteenth street, in the ordinary course of business got hold of a dollar bill on the back of which is written: "This is the last dollar of a fortune spent for rum. John Debold, Galveston, Texas."—Vance Smith, in the New York Press.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

Bradstreet's says: Weather, crop and trade conditions are seasonably favorable, though irregularity and weakness in some staple prices reflect readjustment of consumption to enlarged production. Copious rains in the corn belt and in the western portion of the cotton region have removed some of the uneasiness existing as to the outturn of these two great crops, and despite this backwardness the outlook for general trade has been measurably helped. Iron and steel buyers are still backward. Prices of the cruder forms tend lower, pig iron and billets both declining this week, though a formation of a pool to maintain prices in the latter product is noted. The industrial situation has improved, the railroads are having all they can handle, with talk of congestion again being heard, and the country's returns of cereal and food products promise better than a year ago insofar as quality is concerned.

Failures this week were 190 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 19 in Canada, compared with 18 a year ago.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, $3.55@3.70; best Patent $4.00; choice Family $4.15.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 83c; Philadelphia No. 2, 81@81¼c; Baltimore No. 2, 79c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 58¾; Philadelphia No. 2, 56½@57c; Baltimore No. 2, 55½c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 40c; Philadelphia No. 2, 41c; Baltimore No. 2 37½c.

Hay—We quote: No. 1 timothy, large bales, $19.00@19.50; No. 2 timothy $17.00@18.00; No. 3 timothy 14.50@16.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples—Maryland and Virginia, per brl, fancy, $1.25@1.40. Beets—Native, per bunch 1@1½c. Blackberries—Eastern Shore, per quart, cultivated, —@6c; do, wild, —@4c. Cabbage—Native, per 100, Wakefield, $1.50@2.00; do, Flat Dutch, $2.50@4.00. Cantaloupes—Florida, per crate $1.00@2.00; do, Anne Arundel Gems, per basket 50@75c. Carrots—Native, per bunch, 1@1½c. Corn—Native, per dozen, field, 7@10c. Cucumbers—Norfolk, per basket 15@20c; Anne Arundel per basket 20@30c. Damsons—Maryland and Virginia, per brl $4.00@4.50. Eggplants—Native, per basket 50@60c. Huckleberries—Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, per quart 6@7c. Lettuce—Native, per bushel box 30@40c. Onions—Rappahannock, per half-barrel basket 55@65c; do, per brl $1.25@1.40; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu 50@55c. Peaches—Georgia, per carrier $1.50@2.50; do, Virginia, per basket 50@75c; do, per box $1.00@1.50; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland, per basket 60@80c. Pears—Manning Elizabeth, per basket 60@80c; do, Southern, LeConte, per brl $2.50@3.25. Pinapples—Florida, per crate, as to size, $1.75@275. Raspberries—Eastern Shore, red, per pint $3@4; do per quart 6@8c. Tomatoes—Potomac, per 2-basket carrier 30@50c; do, Anne Arundel, per basket 15@40c. Watermelons—Georgia, per 100 $10.00@15.00; do, North Carolina, selects, per 100 $13.00@15.00.

Potatoes—New Norfolk, per brl, No. 1, $1.50@1.75; do, seconds, $1.00@1.25; do, culls, 50@75c; do, Eastern Shore, Virginia, per brl, No. 1, $1.50@1.75; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland, per brl, No. 1, $1.50@1.75. Sweets, new, North Carolina, per brl $3.00@4.00. Yams—New, Potomac, per brl $2.75@3.25.

Provisions and Hog Products—Bulk clear rib sides, 9½c; bulk clear sides, 10¼c; bulk shoulders, 9¼c; bulk backs, 18 lbs and under, 8¼c; bulk bellies, 11c; sugar-cured shoulders, narrow, 9¾c; sugar-cured shoulders, extra broad, 11c; sugar-cured California hams, 9½c; hams canvased and uncanvased, 15 lbs and over, 13¾c; skinned 14¾c; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 9¼c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 9½c; tierces, lard, 9c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, hens, per lb, 13@13½c; do old roosters, each, 25@30c; do, spring, large, 17@18c; do, small, 15@16c. Ducks, puddle, per lb, 9@10c; do, muscovy and mongrel, per lb, 9@10c; do, drakes, each, per lb, 30@40c; do, white Pekings, per lb, 10@11c. Spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 11@12c. Geese, Western and Southern, each, 30@40c; do, Maryland and Virginia, per lb, —@—; do, Kent Island, per lb, —@—. Pigeons, young, per pair, 20@25c; do, old, per pair, —@25c. Guinea fowl, each —@25c.

Butter—Separator 21@22; Gathered Cream 20@21c; Imitations —@19c.

Eggs—Choice, nearby, loss off, per doz, —@16; do, West Virginia, loss off, per doz, —@17½; do, Southern, loss off, per doz, —@15c. Guinea, per doz, 8@9c. Jobbing prices ½ to 1c higher.

Cheese—Large, 60-lbs, 11@11¼; do, 36-lbs, 11¼@11½; 20-lbs, 11½@11¾.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market active and steady; good to prime steers $5.25@5.60; poor to medium $4.25@5.25; stockers and feeders $2.50@4.40; cows and heifers $1.60@4.85; canners $1.60@1.00; bulls $2.50@4.40; calves $3.00@6.60; Texas steers $3.50@5.00; Western steers $4.50@4.00. Hogs—Receipts 16,000 head; mostly 5c higher; mixed and butchers $5.45@5.85; good to choice, heavy, $5.70@5.80; rough heavy, $5.30@5.65; light $5.50@5.00; bulk of sales $5.60@5.80. Sheep—Receipts 10,000 head. Sheep steady; lambs steady to 15c higher; good to choice wethers $3.75@4.00; fair to choice mixed $3.00@4.60.

East Liberty.—Cattle steady; choice $5.25@5.40; prime $4.90@5.10; good $4.60@4.85. Hogs active; prime heavy $5.85@5.90; mediums $6.25@6.30; heavy Yorkers $6.30@6.35; light Yorkers $6.40; pigs $6.45@6.50; roughs $4.00@4.25. Sheep steady; best wethers $4.00@4.25; culls and common $1.50@2.25; yearlings $3.00@5.00; veal calves $7.00@7.50.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Lard is the most economical animal fat.

A harness-broken zebra is worth $10,000.

London has an "American invasion" of mosquitoes.

Ten to twelve ships a day arrive in the port of New York.

Hot weather is no more dangerous to fat people than to lean.

India exported 19,212,153 bushels of wheat during the last season.

The price of labor in Alaska is $4.50 to $6.50 a day, with board.

"Yes, I'
corn off the
white and eve
of red, and she
But there was
about it."
"What was th
"It took five ea

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Mrs. Sharp—What
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A search warrant isn't necessary in the
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Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used
for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm.
O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Scarlet fever is unknown in the tropics.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough.
The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
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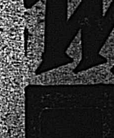
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THE NEW 20TH CENTURY DISCOVERY
NO MORE HARD BREAKING WASH DAYS.
THE GREAT TIME AND LABOR SAVER WILL WASH THE COARSEST & FINEST FABRICS WITHOUT INJURY TO THE GOODS. NO WASHBOARD USED. A CHILD 16 YEARS OLD CAN DO THE FAMILY WASHING AT ONE FOURTH OF THE ORDINARY TIME & COST. A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK, IF YOUR GROCER DOES NOT HANDLE IT SEND 60 CTS. FOR 1 BAR OR 50 CTS. FOR A DOZ. YOU WILL FIND IT IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT. COST NOT OVER 1½ CTS. PER HEAD FOR EACH IN FAMILY.
THE ATLANTIC M'F'G. COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.