

Mississippi Conference.  
JACKSON, Miss., Oct 31, 1895.

To the Editors:

It is with pleasure that we submit to your much appreciated and valuable paper a short report of the Mississippi conference, thinking perhaps there are some who would like to know how the cause of God is moving in the "Old River State."

Since our conference held in July the Elders here have been busy preaching, but although Mississippi has not been inundated by new Elders, yet the health has been better than to say other conference of the missions. Our numbers have been increased from 22 to 28, and we have had 10 meetings, 1000 souls, 1000000 dollars, 86 all able young men, and sincerely devoted to the cause of truth, laboring energetically and successfully for the warning and redemption of the human race.

For a few months after our conference the Elders were sent as messengers through the old countries previously closed, reporting, stirring and swelling up the claims, organizing Sunday schools, and giving the people general knowledge of the principles of the Gospel of their salvation. Many thereby have been added to the fold, and in many districts, where it is a year ago the Elders were unable to enter in a single house, they now enter with open arms, and proclaim the principles in large assemblies. Thus is the Lord working in the hearts of the people, staying their proclamations and preparing them for the trials, trials which we are sure will come, as the President foretold at the dedication of Salt Lake Temple. We all rejoice in these testimonies, although often we run counter of perjurers and evil, whilst toiling on persecutions, yet, notwithstanding these trials, the Elders' purpose may be accomplished, the sooner, the better, and the people learn of the sinfulness and truth of the mission we are performing among them.

Since our conference, a little over two months ago, 20 honest souls have been added to the fold, 10 brethren blessed, 2 Sunday schools organized, 14 counties re-opened, 1 new one closed, and 2 new counties opened, and during this time meetings have been held. Then you can see the Elders have not been怠慢.

The 2nd Inst. the state of Louisiana was opened by Elders from our conference, they entering the city of New Orleans, the largest city yet open to the mission, containing a population of 250,000 people; and this week three pairs of Elders will open counties or parishes as those are called in that state. They will, for the present at least, remain in New Orleans, and the Mississippi conference. These are we extending our borders, opening up new fields, under the leadership of our worthy brother, E. S. Knobell, in the interest successive to encourage missions from the field.

Due to the multiplied duties entailed by our increasing numbers, we have established headquarters for the conference in the city of Jackson, which we entered the 3rd Inst., and were recently received and established in comfortable lodgings in the best section of the city.

Your much appreciated paper will reach the Elders of that conference, if you would be kind enough to enclose the address to those who do not receive them, at the following address; and all others coming to Elders in that conference can be sent to:

Frank T. Romney and Alfred Gowen,  
Lee & C. W. Woodley, Raymond, Hinds  
county, Mississippi.

P. F. Lichensbury and J. F. Jenkins,  
Benton, Hinds county, Miss.

F. E. West and Wm. Palmer,  
Meridian, Neshoba county, Miss.

M. H. Price and R. W. Brown,  
Paducah, Jasper county, Miss.

J. F. Astle and G. H. Jones,  
Floyd county, Miss.

J. W. Chapman and C. J. Black,  
Montgomery, Madison county, Miss.

G. H. Johnson, Oxford, Clarke  
county, Miss.

W. Martin and W. W. Chapman,  
Brundidge, Lincoln county, Miss.

Geo. F. Shad and Geo. B. Morse,  
Benton, Lincoln county, Miss.

Geo. H. Cox and W. P. Pratt,  
Crysal Springs, Copiah county, Miss.

W. M. Holt and Wm. H. Kerr,  
613 Charlotte street, New Orleans, La.

A. C. Mattocks and J. C. Lovell,  
Franklin, St. Tammany parish, La.

Joe T. Clark and H. L. Newell,  
Amite, Tangipahoa parish, La.

Asst. Nelson and A. M. Franklin,  
Greensburg, St. Helena parish, La.

Thinking greatly for your welfare, and having in past we join with you in prayer for the Elders, all Roots, and that God w. b. has the day when "Truth and Righteousness" will cover the earthland." His kingdom may come, and will be soon, and in this that we each may portion his full part, is the desire of your brothers in the cause of Christ.

ALONZO GOWEN.

FRANK T. ROMNEY,  
President, Mississippi Conference.

To have one's heart—that is, to make a narrow escape—supposed to refer to the Diomino blinds. For many



More Sun, Price, Center, Mass., U.S.A.

sunflowers was the emblem at Dumpling, in England, in present a batch of them to a married couple of 20 years standing who would make such on the scriptur that they had never had a quartet.

To come close to a quartet without an actual rapture was, in the popular dia-

lect, "to save one's honor."

CUTTING CORN.

Harvesting the Crop by Machinery—Good Cutters Discovered.

The last year the crop of grain, especially corn, has been harvested during the few weeks. The most common is the use of a knife or scythe attached to the side, so it is handled along the rows, cutting off the stalks as it goes. It is hard to find and will not work well when the ears is fully down. Last year it was called to a corn harvester which cuts the ears and binds it into the wagon. It is successful, but expensive and useful only for those who have large areas to cut.

But New York thinks that the coming corn harvest will be much something like the model sketched in

the accompanying illustration.

W. F. LYNN.

W. F. LYNN, Farmer.

THE COMING CORN HARVESTER.

the first cut. There is already a machine on the market something like this. It is said to weigh only 300 pounds and will cut and bind ears that stand up well. Instead of the knife for cutting, a sharp revolving disk, cutting against a knife edge will be better.

An ear is still not a grain, com-

monly, and the machine illustrated in the drawing may prove practicable. Fig. 1 shows a knife which has the edge half of the blade corrugated, crimped, by being passed twice between two round rollers within the blade is ground to an edge from one side only. The result of this is a serrated and toothed edge like a saw, but the cutting edge of each tooth is smooth like that of a knife, and the blade can be sharpened on a grindstone like any ordinary knife.

The advantage of this is that it stands up well, it is strong, it cuts ears, it cuts stalks. It requires only half as much effort to cut a hill of corn with this cutter as with the smooth edges.

The frequency was originally selected and described by Ohio Farmer, author

also for the cutter shown at Fig. 2

and especially adapted to down or long corn.

It is made of an ordinary

iron bar, such as is sold at hardware stores. The cut will explain how it is made, the dotted lines show-

the cutting edge.

Fig. 2 shows a cutter.

Fig. 2 CORN CORN CUTTER.

ing the cutter before treatment, the solid lines after treatment. The corner of the blade should be cut out with a cold chisel, and care should be taken when heating the iron not to heat the blade so as to draw the temper.

Another suggestion (although old) may be to use to advantage is that of cutting the "bottom" first. After going through the first few rows where the stalks are to stand, and trying the standards, cutting only the two rows in which they are tied, then taking a single row on one side and going the whole length of the row, stopping at each stalk to set up the standard between the stalks, thus going back on the other side of the row of stalks the same way, and so on till all the rows are cut. In this way the stalk is al straight ahead, and can be cut faster by this method than by cutting one stalk at a time.

JOHN H. COOPER.

Editor of Standard Wire Company.

JOHN H. COOPER.

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