

BOYS AND GOOD ROADS

The Act Creating, and Working Rules of Boys' Brigade of Road Patrol of North Carolina.

As a matter of general interest, we print the act authorizing the Board of Agriculture to organize the Boys' Road Patrol and to appropriate funds for maintaining the same and for improving the public roads of North Carolina.

The Act.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That the Board of Agriculture is hereby charged with the duty of organizing a brigade of school boys in this state to be called the Boys' Road Patrol, and to be composed of boys who attend the rural public schools of the state.

Sec. 2. The duties of such patrol to be to look after the maintenance of the stretch of road indigenous to each member of the patrol, dragging and ditching same by the use of machinery placed in the care of the patrol by the state and county in such manner as the Board of Agriculture shall direct.

Sec. 3. That the said Board of Agriculture is especially authorized and empowered and directed to devise, organize and adopt all such rules and regulations as may be necessary for effectually carrying out the purposes of this act; may award suitable prizes and pay all such expenses of successful competitor and others engaged in attendance upon meetings and other purposes.

Sec. 4. That all money for the carrying out of this act shall be procured by the counties themselves in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 5. That said brigade shall not be organized in any county until the commissioners of said county set apart and appropriate not less than \$100.00 for the purpose of this act to be spent in said county by the Board of Agriculture.

Sec. 6. That the commissioners of the counties of North Carolina are empowered to make donation annually out of the county funds for the purposes of this act.

Working Rules of Boys Brigade of Road Patrol of North Carolina.

The following rules embody the working principles of the road working principles of the road patrol provided by act of Legislature of 1915.

Rules

1. Every applicant for a Patrol section of roads shall make application on blanks furnished by Officer of Brigade of Patrol Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
2. No boy under sixteen years of age shall apply, unless otherwise ordered by the local board of judges.
3. No Patrol section shall be over one mile long.
4. Report of work on Patrol sections must be made out the day the work is done.
5. Report of all work done on patrol section shall be put in hands of teacher of local district school at close of each month during school months. During intervening three months, the report shall be sent to the county superintendent of education.
6. All prizes for best patrol section in each district shall be decided by a local committee of judges who shall be appointed by a county board of Road Patrol composed of the county superintendent of education, county demonstrating agent, chairman of county commissioners, chairman of county board of road supervisors, if any, and county engineer, if any.
7. Prizes will be awarded at county commencements, farmers' institutes or at convenient times during term of district school at stated times each six months, times for awarding prizes being announced six months beforehand in each case.
8. The three members of the Patrol in each county who have made the most improvement in their stretch of road decided by the County Board of Patrol shall be given a free trip in the annual roundup of the Brigade Patrol held at Raleigh each year at the same time and place as the Farmers' Convention and Corn Clubs.
9. Each member of the Patrol shall make his own road drag or ditcher, the iron edge of same, nails and bolts and plan for making drag to be provided by the office of the Brigade Patrol, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. Each member of Patrol shall also provide himself with a square white flag mounted on pole to be placed at one end of his Patrol section while dragging.
10. Each member of the Patrol shall receive 10c. per hour for himself, and in addition 25c. per hour for team of two horses, 35c. per hour for three horses, 12½c. per hour for one horse.
11. This money shall be paid on order of County Superintendent of Education on office of Brigade of Patrols, Agricultural Department, Raleigh, N. C.
12. Road must be dragged as early as possible after rain and according to the rules issued by office of Public Roads, Washington, which shall be furnished to each member of the Pa-

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Onion Flavor in Milk.

In a few days more the dairymen of the State will be seriously inconvenienced by the presence of an onion flavor in the milk. Especially in the foot hill region, because wild onions grow very abundantly there and it is practically impossible for the cows not to eat them. The flavor from the onions gradually disappears after the cows have been taken from the pastures about four or five hours. When the cows are fed about two pounds of molasses with the regular feed, the flavor is also reduced but not entirely controlled.

With a view to eliminating the flavor entirely, Mr. Eaton is conducting a series of experiments at the Pender County Test Farm. These experiments consist of various methods of handling the milk and of feeding the cows. Anyone interested in the results of these tests should write to the Office of Dairy Experimentation, West Raleigh, N. C., for the results.

For the larger creameries, a bulletin recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture will be of value.

Cheese Factories Established.

For the past seven or eight months, Mr. Farnham, of the Experiment Station staff, has been at work in the western section of the State trying to develop some method of taking care of the extra milk produced in that section. The cool caves and the abundant pasturage for the cows make it an ideal section for the production of cheese and as a result of the time and attention given this project, the farmers of that section have established a cheese factory at Cove Creek in Watauga county. Near by in Ashe county another is in course of construction.

SPLENDID FOR RHEUMATISM

"I think Chamberlain's Linctament is just splendid for rheumatism," writes Mrs. Dunburg, Eldridge, N. Y. "It has been used by myself and other members of my family time and time again during the past six years and has always given the best of satisfaction." The quick relief for pain which Chamberlain's Linctament affords is alone worth many times the price. For sale by all dealers.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NEWS

From the Montgomerian.

The two Green negroes, brothers to the one that was killed at Candor a few days ago, that were brought to jail for resisting officers at Candor, were let out on bond this week. Their father secured the bond with a mortgage.

Mr. John E. Corkran, of Williamsburg, Md., and Miss Ethel Lisk, of Troy, were married at Mt. Gilead by Rev. O. P. Campbell on last Friday. Mr. Corkran is a business man of Maryland. Mrs. Corkran is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lisk, who live near Troy. They will make their home in Maryland.

Mr. Urias T. Hight and Miss Dora Smith, of near Candor, were married by Rev. Geo. T. Simmons at Candor on Sunday, April 11.

Mr. W. G. Kelly and Mrs. Sissy Greene were married last Sunday by Esq. L. R. Lisk. Mr. Kelly was divorced by his former wife on Monday of last week and married the other wife within six days after his former wife procured divorce.

Two negroes were lodged in jail last week for breaking into Mr. Ira Freeman's store at Asbury and taking a quantity of goods. The officers had to give good chases to catch them, but after being caught and tried before Justice Lisk one of them admitted he did the robbing. They will await trial at the July term of court.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Well—everyone knows the effect of Pine Forests on Coughs. Dr. Bell's Pine Tar-Honey is a remedy which brings quick relief for Whooping Cough, loosens the mucous, soothes the lining of the throat and lungs and makes the coughing spells less severe. A family with growing children should not be without it. Keep it handy for all Coughs and Colds 25c. at your Druggist.

Four hundred women are to be employed in Glasgow, Scotland, as street car conductors, to take the place of men who have enlisted in the army. The experiment of employing a dozen in this capacity was first tried and proved satisfactory.

13. The stretches of road patrol in each district shall be under the general supervision of the judges of that district.

14. The duties of the County Board of Patrol shall be that of general supervision over the patrols of the entire county, deciding questions which are referred to them by the local judges.

15. All reports of members of Patrol in each school district shall be forwarded each month by the officials in the county to the office of Brigade of Patrols, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

HELPS FOR HOME-MAKERS

Edited by the Extension Department of the State Normal and Industrial College.

CARE OF THE HOUSE

Floors.

The spring cleaning, and the fatigue that comes from taking up the carpets and matting, dusting them and putting them back!

Is there anything that means more confusion and disorder in the home? What to do to make the old floors slightly prevents many housekeepers from doing away with carpets and using rugs instead.

Painted Floors With a Hard Finish. If an old floor is good, heavy and not too uneven by warping it may be made presentable.

First: Take up all tacks, and have the floor cleaned; then, when it is thoroughly dry, paint it with two coats of oil paint, allowing it to dry between coats. Then apply a coat of good brand of "hard floor finish." This is a special form adapted to use on floors; it does not show heel marks, can be wiped with a damp cloth, and lasts longer than ordinary floor varnish or wax.

Painted Floors With Wax Finish. Instead of the varnish, a little beeswax may be added to paint. This will give the finish of a polished floor, and may be wiped off with a damp cloth.

Stain With Wax Finish. After the floor has been thoroughly cleaned and dried a coat of stain may be applied. After this has dried, if the floor is old and of soft wood, one or two coats of shellac may be put on. Then a coat of good floor wax may be put on next. After this has been on for an hour or two the floor may be polished with a woolen cloth fastened on a broom, or with a weighted brush, rubbing with the grain of the wood rather than across it.

Stain With Hard Finish. A good hard floor finish, Valspar for instance, may be used instead of the wax, the floor having been cleaned and stained as previously stated.

In either of these methods of finishing the spots may be wiped up with a cloth slightly damp, although any great amount of water left on the floor will damage the finish. The floor should be swept and then rubbed over with a woolen cloth moistened with a little oil. This cloth may be fastened on a broom.

Wood Work.

Unless wood work has a grain worth showing, it should be painted rather than stained.

In the colonial houses and in most houses that have been built for a number of years, the wood work is painted white, or ivory tint. One does not tire of this, and if the paint is enameled rather than left dull it is not hard to keep clean.

Stain is a transparent finish intended for use on woods that are beautifully grained by nature. Woods with grain are usually finished in three steps: filling, staining and surface finishing. Filler and stain may often be mixed and applied in one coat. Firms that manufacture wood finishes of various kinds show that cypress and ordinary yellow pine may be made very beautiful by using on them the same grayish, greenish, and brownish stains that are ordinarily applied to oak and chestnut. After wood is filled and stained, the surface may be finished with either varnish or wax. The latter is preferable if it is to be applied by members of the family, since it does not require skilled labor.

Both wax and varnish require much rubbing to secure a good result. Wax is rubbed up to a finish, varnish is rubbed down to a finish, with powdered pumice stone and oil. Shiny varnished surfaces are cheap and inartistic, as wood when finished should glow not shine. There is no short cut to securing a good finish on wood work; whether painted or stained, waxed or varnished, it takes time, labor, and patience. When well done, however, a good wood finish is very lasting.

The Manual Arts Department carries on a Home Service Department and will gladly give information regarding House Architecture, Sanitation, House Furnishing and Decoration; and will recommend various kinds of paints, etc., that have been tested by the Department.

Address: Extension Department.

THE FUTURE MAN

Ohio State Journal.

When one goes way back to the cave man or beyond him to the time when man walked on all fours and slept in a tree, and then reflects upon what man is now, he is wont to imagine what sort of a creature he will be hundreds of centuries hence. Some of us who believe in the ascent of man are inclined to accord to him an angelic form and grace as far ahead of the present man as he is ahead of his prehistoric progenitors. But now comes a scientist who suggests that the future evolution of the human race may develop lips like the bill of a pelican. A circumstance that suggests this change is the use of these bubbling fountains by the chil-

ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

(By Bruce Craven.)

Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, was born in Virginia, April 13, 1743. Yesterday was the 172nd anniversary of his birth.

In literature he is remembered by his "Autobiography," "Notes on Virginia," and his "Correspondence." In his public work his fame is secure because he wrote the Declaration of Independence, secured the adoption of the first ten amendments to the Constitution guaranteeing personal liberty, the establishment of the University of Virginia, his influence as President for a nation based on security and freedom, and the opening of Ohio and the acquisition of Louisiana, which constituted our first national expansion.

Edward Everett said of him: "On Jefferson rests the imperishable renown of having penned the Declaration of Independence, to have been the instrument of expressing in one brief, decisive act, the consecrated will and resolution of a whole family of States.

According to Emerson, "the degree of a man's success is proportionate to his determination," but there is something beyond this in the reason for setting apart the life of Jefferson from the multitude of lesser lives, the highest attribute of human character is creative ability and Jefferson not only possessed it, but he used it. In his letter to Gary, January 26, 1799, he said he favored freedom of religion and of thought and was opposed to "aweing the human mind by stories of raw-head and bloody bones to the distrust of its own vision." He dared to think for himself, and because of it was by some people accounted a dreamer, a visionary, and unsafe.

While the Constitution was being reconstructed from the less strong and more democratic Articles of Confederation, Jefferson was minister to France, 1785 to 1789. He knew little of the making of the documents because of the lack of postal communication, of the secrecy which the deliberations were held and of the French revolution in which he was keenly interested.

Returning to America to be the first Secretary of State in 1789, he approved the Constitution with the reservation that it was necessary to hold the colonies together but was adopted with an implied agreement for certain immediate amendments. These he accordingly urged, and though he was the only man of his free ideas in the administration, they were adopted and thus was established the freedom of religion and of speech and of the press.

In his confession of political faith he wrote: "I wish an inviolable preservation of our present federal constitution according to the true sense in which it was adopted by the States. I am for preserving to the States the powers not yielded by them to the union. I am for a government rigorously frugal and simple. I am for relying for internal defense on our militia solely till actual invasion, and for such a naval force only as may protect our coasts, and not for a standing army in time of peace, which may overawe the public sentiment, nor for a navy which by its own expenses and the eternal wars in which it will implicate us, will grind us with public burthens, and sink us under them. I am for free commerce with all nations, political connections with none, and little or no diplomatic establishment. And I am not for linking ourselves by new treaties with the quarrels of Europe, entering that field of slaughter to preserve their balance, of joining in the confederacy of kings to war against the principles of liberty."

From 1809 he lived secluded in private life and study. When President Monroe in 1823 asked his advice before announcing what has come to be known as the Monroe doctrine, Jefferson replied that only the gravity of the subject could cause him to again take interest in public affairs, and then strongly advised the stand which the President accepted.

Jefferson and Adams died about the same hour and on the same day, July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of independence. Doubtless thinking of this and the fact that these two with Franklin composed the immortal document, each said just before death, unknowing that the other was also passing, that the other "still lives."

It will may be said of Jefferson as the inscription reads on the tomb of the architect of Westminster Abbey, "If you seek his monument, look around you." "Personal freedom," the "foundations of our government," the "beginning of a greater nation"—is not this enough to cause every patriotic American to pause and pay tribute to his memory on the recurring anniversaries of his birth?

—dren, which have a tendency to cause protruding lips. What else goes with these protruding lips the scientist does not say but if they add to his fishing efficiency he must have wings for that, and wings we would like to have.

TAR HEEL MOUNTAINEER AT BATTLE FRONT

From Charlotte Observer.

A well-known American newspaper man who has been in the war zone of Europe for several months brought back to the United States a good North Carolina story. The story is all the better because the man who tells it never was in the Old North State; he just stumbled on the facts, and knowing The Observer correspondent to be a Tar Heel gave him the yarn.

"I was out near the firing line," said the returned scribe, "when some French soldiers told me to go and talk with a man that stood head and shoulders above anybody else on that particular field of battle. The Frenchman, to whom I spoke French, said I would find an interesting fellow-American in a nearby giant, who was busy scooping out a trench.

"I drifted over to where the big fellow was at work, and told him that I was a New Yorker, and wrote for an American paper. At first, the chap was disconcerted, but when I told him and assured him that I told him that I was not hunting a story from him, and assured him I would not tell on him in the States, he opened up.

"You must not tell anybody back home that you saw me," said the trench digger. "They might want to recall me. I came over here from Canada, where I have been living for some time, but Canada is not my native country; I came from the mountains of North Carolina. That's where I belong. This war is pie to me. The hotter it gets the more like home to me. I was born among husky mountain moonshiners. My people did not make any of the stuff, but we all fought together some times. It's been pretty dull in the States since everything started going dry."

"There are a good many fellows from the States in the various armies. Most of them came over from Canada."

"I never saw a better looking specimen of manhood than that Tar Heel appeared to be. The French soldiers called him 'the Yankee with the punch.' He can lift as much as a mule can pull, and he uses a gun with great accuracy."

The American newspaper man was very much pleased with the way the big North Carolinian deported himself. He said the other soldiers were afraid to cross him.

It was impossible to get the man's name but perhaps some community will recognize him.

There are many soldiers of fortune in the European battle lines, and the South is furnishing her share of them. It has even been intimated that the British army was recruiting in the United States, offering enlisted men and officers inducements to desert.

The North Carolina mountaineer had an advantage by being in Canada when the war broke out. In the movement from Western States of the Union to Canada during the last ten or fifteen years many Southern men crossed the line from Montana, Washington, the Dakotas and other States along the Canadian boundary.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

From a small beginning the sale and use of this remedy has extended to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. When you have need of such a medicine give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a trial you will understand why it has become so popular for coughs, colds and croup. For sale by all dealers.

KEEP CHICKENS AT HOME

This is the season when many are planting gardens and looking forward with pleasure to the enjoyment of succulent vegetables in a few weeks. It is also the time of year for raising chickens, and there is nothing more delicious than fried chicken, but we should remember that our neighbors have rights as well as we. They can plant and harvest their garden without giving trouble to any one, but the same cannot be said about raising chickens.

Our neighbors are raising their gardens at home, and we should raise our chickens at home. No other way is just and fair, for garden and chickens cannot profitably be raised in the same lot.

It is not the neighbors' place to feed our chickens for us. If all respect each other's rights, there need be no neighborhood quarrel about chickens. "Keep them at home," should be the motto of every chicken raiser at this time of year.

A SLUGGISH LIVER NEEDS ATTENTION

Let your Liver get torpid and you are in for a spell of misery. Everybody gets an attack now and then. Thousands of people keep their Livers active and healthy by using Dr. King's New Life Pills. Fine for the stomach, too. Stop the Diseases, Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. Clear the blood. Only 25c. at your Druggist.

President Wilson says that so far as he knows there is nothing in the recent rumors of peace.

HOW TO LIVE LONG AND HAPPY

John Burroughs, the veteran author and optimist, who has lived close to the heart of nature all his life, celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday yesterday. On Friday he walked a mile and a half to visit his grandchildren, after putting in what he called "a young man's work—cleaning out the furnace, chopping a stack of cordwood, raking the yard, and doing all the chores." He declared he felt as chipper as a young fellow of 25. In a magazine article recently Mr. Burroughs attributes his vigorous old age to his prudent youth, to the fact that he had not wasted his natural resources in riotous living in his early years. That is probably the secret of nearly all buoyancy in later life. He better even than his physical conservation is the spring of youth in his heart. He has cultivated optimism and sweetness and light as assets and they are paying him big dividends during the years that are usually sad and melancholy and in which most persons no longer find pleasure. His message to his admirers and to people generally, as given in yesterday's New York Sun, is worth cutting and preserving as a good rule of life. "Keep cheerful and mind your own business." A lot of us are worn out before we get to the halfway mark of life by doing precisely the reverse.—Baltimore Sun.

DOES NORTH HATE US?

The editor of the Journal was asked yesterday why so many northerners were criticizing the every act of our secretary of the navy.

If we were able to explain to North Carolina, of all the southern states is the worst hated by our northern brethren, we could, perhaps, answer the question.

Mr. Daniels' policies for the reconstruction and development of the north have made him very unpopular with the heretofore privileged few, but the fact that his order for ravel prohibition has been adopted in a measure by three of the most powerful nations on earth as a means of increasing a safe-guarding the efficiency of both navies and armies, is proof that he is right.

Mr. Daniels is a practical man, one of those few individuals who can see with eyes closed, more of the way future need than can all the world's critics.—Apex Journal.

CLARK OPTIMISTIC AS TO EFFECTS OF WAR

The war is bound to increase the output of our factories in almost every line. I have stated once before in print that in my judgment the war will be a great and permanent advantage to us: (1) it will create our foreign trade—a great desideratum; (2) it will compel us, especially if long continued, to manufacture almost everything we consume—which would be a great enduring blessing.

If Lord Kitchener's prophecy of "three years' war" is correct, by the time it closes, if we act with any wisdom, we will have doubled and tripled our South American and Central American trade and largely augmented our world commerce.

It most assuredly will be a great delight to every true American to see the Stars and Stripes floating from commercial ships on every sea and every port under heaven.

The American people are all of a mind about increasing and defending our foreign commerce. This is proved by the fact that President Wilson's notification to Great Britain has shed the great heart of America and has not been thrilled since President Cleveland's Venezuela message. Champ Clark in the Washington Post.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BURNING PASTURES

It was formerly thought that pastures and grazing lands should be burned every winter or spring to make the grass grow earlier and better otherwise. This idea has been proven a mistaken one. Burning pastures destroys not only all the wood but also the straw, leaves and other vegetable matter, which is necessary to the soil of the pasture as to the soil of the fields.

Tests have proven that pastures which fires never go afford much more grass than those burned over every year. Besides, pasture lands improve much faster when the vegetable matter is allowed to rot on them. A good rule is never to burn anything in fields or woods which will rot and prove the soil.

Repeated plantings of snap beans should be made every ten days or weeks, so as to keep up a constant supply of fresh tender beans. Ground should be warm enough to plant Lima beans. These require richer land and higher fertilizer than snap beans for best results. Farm Paper.