

THE BERKSHIRE
PINEHURST, N. C.



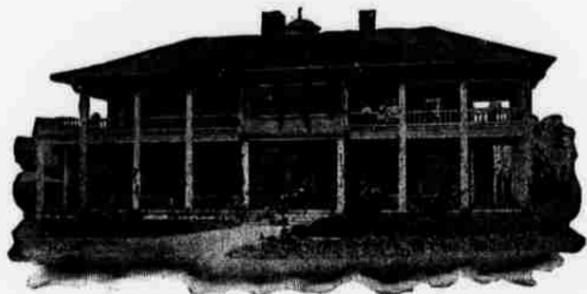
TERMS: \$2.00 per day; \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week.

Since last season this attractive hotel has been enlarged by an addition that more than doubles the former capacity of the house, and it has been refurnished throughout. It has all modern conveniences for health and comfort, running water from the celebrated Pinehurst Springs, bath rooms, steam heat, open fires, and electric lights. This hotel will be managed during the coming season by

Mr. F. B. KIMBALL.

Proprietor of the Eagle Inn, Orwell, Vermont.

PINEHURST CASINO.



OPEN FROM NOVEMBER 1st TO MAY 1st.

This tasteful building is designed for the comfort and convenience of the residents of Pinehurst, all of whom are privileged to make use of it.

The Ladies' Parlor and Cafe are on the lower floor, and the second floor has Reading Room supplied with Daily Papers and all the Popular Periodicals, Game Room, Smoking Room and Bath Rooms.

The Casino Cafe.

The Casino Cafe provides Excellent New England Cooking.

Table Board \$4.50 per Week. Dinners \$2.50 per Week.

A BAKERY is connected with the Cafe, where families can obtain supplies. Address for Board

F. H. McALPINE, MGR., PINEHURST, N. C.

Casino Reading Room

Supplied with the leading Papers and Magazines for the free use of all in the village.

Open Day and Evening.

RICHMOND.

STRANGERS visiting Richmond, Va., will find excellent accommodations with Miss Pitzer, 115 East Franklin Street.

Pinehurst Steam Laundry

First class work in all departments.

Bundles may be left at the General Store.

A Southern Lullaby.

Blackbird in the mahrs am singing;
Hush yoh, honey, hush.
Banjo on de air am tummln';
Hush yoh, honey, hush.
Mammy's blackbird in de nes'
Close he little eye an' res'
Safe from hahm on mammy's breas'
Hush yoh, honey, hush.

Ain't no cotton-fel's in dreamlan';
Hush yoh, honey, hush.
Ain't no blacksnake in the marse han';
Hush you, honey, hush.
Ain't no cohn-fel's dah to hoe,
Ain't no lizards on de flo'
Dahkles' heahrt ain't ache no moh,
Hush yoh, honey, hush.

Sand-man in he boat am comin';
Hush yoh, honey, hush.
Cos' yoh eyelids am a-closin';
Hush yoh, honey, hush.
He tek meh pickaninny han'
An' sail away to odder lan'
Wha' de dreamlan' tree done stan',
Hush yoh, honey, hush.

Blackbird in the mahrs stop singin';
Hush yoh, honey, hush.
Banjo on de air stop tummln';
Hush yoh, honey, hush.
Mammy's little chile an sleepin'
Happy little dream am dreamin'
'Till de sun again am beamin'
Hush yoh, honey, hush.

—Exchange.

GATHERING TURPENTINE.

The American method of gathering turpentine, which can be advantageously used only on stocks over fifteen inches in diameter, consists in cutting in the base of the tree, about eight inches from the ground, a hole called the box. This box, which is hollowed out with a narrow, thin-bladed axe manufactured for the purpose, has a length following the circumference of the tree of about fourteen inches, a depth of about seven inches, and extends back into the wood at the mouth of the box about four inches, or at the bottom of the box about five inches. At the same time that the box is cut there is a triangular strip removed on either side of it and extending up as high as the tip of the box. This operation is called cornering and the channels left where the chips were removed act as gutters leading into the box.

Immediately above this box the thin bark and a thin section of the sap-wood is removed by means of a sharp, bent-bladed implement called the hack. In this process, called hacking or chipping, the implement is drawn at an oblique angle across the surface of the trunk alternately in opposite directions, each pair of grooves made by the hack forming a V, so that the cut service consists of two planes forming a very obtuse angle, the lines of their union running vertically up the tree above the center of the box, and down which line the resin runs into the box. This scarified surface, called the face, has a breadth of from fourteen to sixteen inches and a depth usually of one and one-half to two inches, rarely going in as deep as the thickness of the sap-wood.

The boxes are cut late in fall or early in spring, and in the first part of March chipping is begun, and is repeated about once a week for from thirty to thirty-five weeks, according to the length of the summer season and the way the resin runs. At each chipping about one-half of an inch of wood is cut off. The resin lying in the resin ducts or pores, which are parallel with the grain of the wood, flows out when these ducts are cut and runs down into the box. The

object of the fresh chipping is to open a fresh surface for the exudation, when the ducts have become clogged by an accumulation in them of hardened resin. By the end of the first season the face has been carried up eighteen to twenty four inches above the box.

The resin which runs into the box, called virgin dip the first season, and the yellow dip of subsequent years is a thick, viscid liquid, more or less transparent and thinner the first season, but hardening quickly on exposure. During the first season it is removed seven or eight times from the box. That resin which hardens on the face is removed by a sharp scraper (scraping) and is mixed with chips and bark, and, besides containing only one-half as much spirits of turpentine as the dip, makes a much harder and darker and withal less valuable grade of rosin than the dip, much of the spirits of the scrape having evaporated or oxidized under the influence of light, heat and air. Each year as the face is carried up higher, about twenty inches a year, there is more scrape and less dip, as the resin exuding from the freshly hacked surface has to run over the entire surface which has already been hacked before it reaches the box, and a large proportion of it hardens and never reaches the box.

The dip, as has been explained, becomes in succeeding years, gradually darker as the work is carried on until it makes only a slightly better rosin than the scape and contains only two-thirds as much spirits of turpentine as the virgin dip gotten the first year the boxes were worked. There will average two such boxes to a tree, the trees generally being about twenty inches in diameter. After the "faces" have been carried up so high that it is no longer profitable to work them, the trees are allowed to rest for several years and recuperate. During this time the second wood left between the "faces" broadens, partly covering the old faces, so that on large trees new "boxes" can be cut in between the old ones and the trees again worked. This is called "back-boxing." There are frequently three sets of boxes put on one tree.—Bulletin No. 5, N. C. Geological Survey.

Made Him a Target.

"Ze cowboys were eakcited. They made ze remark if they had ze insurgent leader they would puzzle him."

"Are you sure, count, that they said 'puzzle'?"

"Ah, I fear I have made the stupid mistake again. Could it have been ze rebus?"

"Impossible, count."

"Ah, I have eet. They said they would riddle ze insurgent. We foreigners are so stupede. Make ze unpardonable blunder."—Chicago News.

"Yesterday," said Jabson, "I refused a poor woman a request for a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my ears the whole time."

"Your softness of heart does you credit," said Mabson; "who was the woman?"

"My wife."—Vanity Fair.

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