

# The Roanoke Beacon.

\$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

"FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH."

Single Copy 5 Cents.

VOL. XVI.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1905.

NO. 40.



## GOOD ROADS

Drainage Necessary.

ANY town boards and highway commissioners are making a mistake in purchasing stone crushers, under the impression that crushed stone given by the residents along the road, if placed upon the crown of the road, will make a dry, hard roadway without any further work. Nothing could be more false, and in many parts of the State each town is learning the fact that it has thrown away its money in the purchase of a stone crusher and that it has thrown away the material which it has received from the residents in the hopes of getting a good road, and that this material, once used, can never be obtained again, and similar material may have to be bought at great expense from outside of the town when the next stone is wanted. The secret of road construction is drainage. In the State of New York, on a three-foot road, there falls annually on a mile of highway fifty-three tons of water, and this is the greatest enemy that the highway commissioner has to contend with. Horses' hoofs, narrow tires or heavy loads do not commence to make the impression upon a roadway that this immense volume of water does. The road surface is a roof, throwing the water on either side to the ditches. If this surface is properly crowned (not too high, or rats will be created), say on a sixteen-foot road, if the crown in the center is eight inches higher than the sides, so that the water runs promptly to the ditches, the road will be good in all seasons. Crushed stone thrown upon the surface of a road and no provision made for drainage and ditches, simply goes out of sight in the mud, and the mud comes to the surface, and in a few years you would never know that any work had been done on that road. The crushed stone is not worn out, but has sunk below the surface of the road. Many a highway commissioner and taxpayer speaks in wonder of a mudhole in front of his house, into which year after year he has put stone, earth and rubbish to fill it up, and which have constantly gone out of sight. If this mudhole had a ditch made from its bottom to the side of the road, so that the water could run into the main ditch and it was then filled, it would stay filled and cause no further trouble.—Rider and Driver.

## Mending Our Ways.

One word surmises from Mr. Eldridge's listing of the geological wealth of this country that nowhere should there be better roads, considering the material that nature has given us. Here is an excerpt from a paragraph on this subject:

In New England where industrial progress has made hard roads a necessity, trap rock, the most suited to heavy travel, exists in abundance. This rock is found in the Middle and Lake States, and in smaller quantities in regions farther south and far up on the Pacific coast. Granite, limestone, quartz and sandstone are abundant in many parts of the country, as are two materials but lately assuming great importance in road building, viz., chert and novoculites. Nature has not only piled up great rocky masses of inexhaustible road building material in favored regions, but has broken up and prepared rock in other regions. By the operation of the great law of compensation, vast areas of rich low land, destitute of themselves of native rock, are provided with prepared material in the form of gravel, which has been carried down from the rocky region by glacial and water action. The sea has been very kind to us and yielded up vast quantities of shell which are converted into beautiful and valuable roads. The vegetable and animal kingdom have contributed their quota. The fauna and flora of bygone ages were changed by beneficent processes of nature into formations which have yielded up in some parts of the United States, notably California, oil, which, when spread upon a road, makes a smooth, dustless, water-proof covering.—Maurice O. Eldridge, in "Mending Our Ways," Outing Magazine.

## State Highway Improvement.

State Engineer and Surveyor Van Alstyne, in a circular letter, calls attention to the fact that recent amendments to the highway law impose upon his department the responsibility of furnishing directions for the guidance of town officials in the expenditure of money, raised in towns and furnished by the State for highway purposes in money system towns, which in the aggregate amounts to \$1,549,709 for 1905. The department is also required by the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads act to compile statistics, collect information, co-operate and assist all town and county officials, and at all times aid in the promotion of highway improvement throughout the State. Appreciating the fact that the several good

roads laws are not fully understood by town officials, and in order to aid them in their work and to assist the State engineer in the performance of his duties, it has been deemed advisable to outline the application of these various laws and the position which the department is obliged to take, and a bulletin has been issued on this matter.—New York Post.

## RICE FLOUR.

The Present Day Demand For This White Bread Ingredient.

The great rice-growing interests of Louisiana and Texas, in their efforts to deal with the problem of over production that has lately confronted them, are finding encouragement in the prospect of a growing demand for rice flour. The domestic consumption of rice has been considerably increased in various new and palatable forms of food. The improved market for rice flour promises to better the situation in a still greater degree. The rice flour proposition is an old one. So long ago as 1834 the French Academy of Medicine was led to investigate the subject. It was found that by making a bread composed of two parts of rice flour added to thirteen parts of wheat flour the result was white and palatable, while it remained fresh considerably longer than if made from wheat flour alone.

The demand for bread as white as possible makes a call for rice flour. Certain kinds of flour are in disfavor for the reason that, although they make bread richer in nutrition and even more palatable, they are dark colored. This dark flour can be bleached by the addition of rice flour, making a bread as white and attractive to the eye as that made of the high grade flours. In this way the market is improved for the commoner grades. It is said that rice flour has been made in Holland and Germany for years, and is there consumed in large quantities. But it is only within a few months that our rice producers have taken up the subject. The market is now glutted with what is called "brewers' rice," or rice in which the grains are broken. By making this into flour it is found that at least an additional quarter of a cent a pound is obtained for it. Rice flour can be sold at wholesale for one and three-fourths cents a pound, while the retailer can profitably sell it for two and one-half cents, or at least a cent cheaper than ordinary wheat flour.

The rice flour industry promises to become important. Various rice millers have equipped their plants with rice flouring machinery, and it is said that all the mills in the rice belt will soon have done so.

If it were a question of creating a market for rice flour, as such, the result might be doubtful. The average housewife is conservative; there would probably be no little difficulty in persuading her to adopt a new form of flour. But rice flour is likely to come to her in the guise of wheat flour. If an admixture of rice flour has the effect of bleaching and making marketable the more nutritious, though darker, sorts of wheat flour, this will most likely be done at the mill. In this way this will be a public benefit, both in making a demand for that sort of flour and in improving the situation for the rice growers. But since it would be marketed as wheat flour, it would thus naturally come under the inhibition of the pure food law, for in that way the rice flour would clearly be an adulterant, though a harmless one. It would therefore be better to set forth frankly the nature of the compound.

Rice flour might also be made the means of securing a market for banana flour. The latter can likewise be very cheaply made, and it is called exceptionally wholesome. Unfortunately, it is also dark colored, and this is against it with the public. A combination of rice and banana flour should make an attractive and desirable product.—New England Grocer.

## The Banker and the Poet.

"This minor poetry seems futile to me," the banker said, sneering. "Anybody can turn it out. A lunatic can write minor poetry. It's only a question of rhymes."

"You sneer at rhymes," interrupted the fat and bald poet; "give me a rhyme for 'lounge.'"

The banker thought for three minutes, but in vain. He was stumped.

"Try me again," he said.

"A rhyme for 'slyph.'"

"Again the banker failed."

"A rhyme for 'wasp.'"

"Nothing doing," said the banker, after a long pause.

"Gulf," "mouth," "hemp," "pint," "puss,"

"By jingo," said the banker. "I can't think of a rhyme for any of those words."

The minor poet tried him again with "bidge," "depth," "wolf," "with," "volt," "scarf," "sauce," "fugue," "bulb" and "bourn."

"I'm stuck," confessed the banker. "Minor poetry is harder than I thought. It's a wonder to me you fellows are not paid more."

"We don't care anything about the pay. It's glory we are after," the poet answered, with dignity. "But I have been tricking you. For the words that I gave you there isn't a rhyme in the English tongue."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Household Matters

### The Broken Dishes.

A French housewife does not throw away her broken dishes, unless their condition is hopeless. She saves them until a mender of faience and porcelain comes to her door for work and he repairs them.

### Tip to the Housewife.

Chloride of lime and water will remove ink stains from silver if well rubbed on the stains and then washed off at once, the silver being then polished as ordinarily. The solution for the purpose is four ounces of chloride of lime to one and a half pints of water. This may be bottled and kept ready for use.—Indianapolis News.

### For Wicker Furniture.

Wicker furniture which has been varnished will not take enamel until the varnish has been washed off with boiling water in which there is a little washing soda. After it dries rub it thoroughly with a piece of flannel dipped in turpentine, and after this has been aired for twenty-four hours rub with sandpaper, after which the wicker may be either painted or dyed satisfactorily.

### Cold Lunches.

The mainstay of all cold lunches must always be sandwiches, and for the making of these the combinations are practically limitless. The bread should always be one day old, at least, and sliced very thin and evenly. The butter must be of the best quality, soft enough to spread with out crumbling the loaf, and the slice should be spread before it is cut from the loaf. The five-cent baker's loaf should make eight sandwiches. For lunches, the sandwich should be made the size of the slice, but one made by cutting the loaf diagonally in halves is inviting. Both white and brown breads are suitable for use.

### Cucumber Milk.

Best thing in all the wide world for a complexion that is yellow or speckled with freckles or dulled with tan. Also very nice to use as a cleansing agent. Slice, but do not peel, three good-sized cucumbers; add half a cup of water and boil until pulp is soft; strain and cool. To one and one-half ounces of the cucumber juice add an equal amount of alcohol. This makes three ounces of cucumber essence. In this dissolve one-fourth of an ounce of powdered castile soap. Let stand overnight, next morning adding eight ounces of cucumber juice, one-half ounce of oil of sweet almonds and fifteen ounces of tincture of benzoin. Pour in the oil very slowly, shaking the bottle well. Keep in cool place.

### Eat Plenty of Almonds.

According to a celebrated health expert, blanched almonds give the higher nerve or brain muscle food, and whoever wishes to keep her brain power up would do well to include them in her daily bill of fare. Juicy fruits give the same in less proportion and are eaten by all those whose living depends on their clear headedness. Apples supply the brain with rest, Prunes afford proof against nervousness, but are not muscle feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver. But it has been proved that fruits do not have the same effect upon everybody. Some people have never been able to eat apples without suffering the agonies of indigestion; to others strawberries are like poison.—Indianapolis News.



## RECIPES

Preserved Peaches—Peel and slice a pound of peaches, sprinkle with the same weight of sugar and leave twelve hours. Simmer in the syrup till the fruit is clear, and put in jars while hot.

Betty's Jumbles—The following recipe is quite famous in a Pennsylvania town where an old negro cook makes what are known and delighted in as "Betty's Jumbles." They are made with one pound each of butter and sugar, two pounds of flour, three eggs, nine teaspoonfuls of orange juice, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, salt to taste. Handle lightly, roll rather thin, and sprinkle with granulated sugar before baking in a quick oven. They will keep if locked up—for several months.—Harper's Bazar.

Cornmeal Batter Cakes—One and three-quarter cups of cornmeal, a scant half cup of flour, two eggs, one and one-half pints of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of soda. The meal must be the coarse cornmeal, not the bolted variety. The milk should be thoroughly soured. Soak the meal overnight in the milk. In the morning beat the eggs well into it; mix the flour, sugar, soda and salt, and sift into the first mixture. Beat thor-

oughly, let it stand a few minutes and bake in small cakes on a hot griddle.

Cucumber Catsup—Before the frosts have killed the vines and robbed you of the last of your cucumbers, make some of them into catsup. This relish is really very good, and makes a welcome change from the familiar tomato catsup. Take three dozen cucumbers, peel them and chop fine. Take also four onions (good size) and chop them fine. Add three-quarters of a cup of salt. Mix cucumbers, onions and salt very thoroughly together. Put the mixture in a clean cloth placed over a large colander and leave it all night to drain. The next morning add to the chopped cucumber and onion a half-cupful of white mustard seed and a half-cupful of black mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls of celery seed and two tablespoonfuls of whole peppers. Mix well and pack in glass jars, filling the jars only half full. Boil enough vinegar to fill the jars. Let the vinegar cool and then pour it into the jars. With a silver fork stir the cucumber as you pour in the vinegar, to make sure that the whole mass is saturated with the vinegar. Screw the tops on your jars and put them away in a dark place.—Harper's Bazar.

## TREATING PERSONS AS THINGS.

How We Almost Daily Break the Golden Rule.

Immanuel Kant, greatest of modern philosophers, wrote many wise words, some of them so deep that only the most profound thinkers can understand them. But perhaps the greatest saying of his, the most beautiful and lasting and beneficent, is that which is known as "Kant's maxim for conduct." So simple is this maxim that it can be understood by everyone.

It is this: "Always treat humanity, whether in yourself or another, as a person, never as a thing."

This is the Golden Rule in another form, or an application of it which helps wonderfully to carry out its spirit. As a matter of fact, we are constantly breaking the Golden Rule by treating persons as things—as if they had no worth, no feeling, no sacred individuality. Every time we show a discourtesy to another person, act as if we did not know of his existence, brush against him without asking his pardon, or speak of him or to him as if he did not amount to anything, we treat him as a thing, not a person. Now no one likes to be treated as if he were an inanimate object. It is an insult to his individuality and to his Creator as well. And he who treats another in this way shows a coarse and brutal spirit.

Children are the worst breakers of this rule of Kant. They have not yet learned the sacredness of personality. But young people, and older people, too, are constantly breaking this maxim. Such conduct hurts the person who is so treated, and coarsens the person who is guilty of it. Some one has said that "he who despises any human being has faculties within himself that he knows nothing of."

No better formula for making the true gentleman and the true lady has been given since the Golden Rule and Paul's "Honor all men" than Kant's maxim, "Always treat humanity, whether in yourself or another, as a person, never as a thing."—Forward.

## Social Life on the Farm.

Many boys leave the farms when sixteen to nineteen years old for clerkship or places of some sort in the towns. Even the girls cut loose from their mother's apron-strings and go out to make a living by such work as they can do. This desire to leave the farms arises from poor social conditions. There is not fun and frolic enough for the young people in the country. Parents should encourage social meetings. Every week the young people of the neighborhood should come together and enjoy such games and amusements as are helpful and educative. The parents should contribute to their enjoyment and not go around grumbling and complaining. Then a neighborhood reading club that would subscribe for a dozen papers and magazines would make the homes attractive. The boys should be allowed to raise a calf or pig each and get the proceeds. Give them a cotton patch and let them understand that the money will belong to them. Then let the girls, as their taste inclines, have charge of one milk cow, some poultry, or the canning of fruit. Such a plan makes home attractive, gives the children some idea of business, and makes them independent.—Progressive Farmer.

## Majority of Men Immoral.

A Boston scientist says that hypnotism can develop only natural instincts and that the best hypnotist in the world cannot make a really moral person do wrong. From experiments he has made he believes that seventy-five per cent of the human race, if unrestrained by family pride and other like considerations, would steal.

## The Hero and the Snap-Shooter.

The other day the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, while riding in a motor car, came suddenly on an equestrian, whose horse reared and became unmanageable. The Prince leaped out, seized the horse and quieted it, while the Princess snapped the scene with her camera.

## SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

### Early Cottons.

Texas Station Bulletin 75, on "Early Cottons," gives the results of cotton investigation carried on by the station in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

A study of early and late varieties was inconclusive because the seed could not be obtained at the right time. Cotton planted April 9 was attacked by the boll weevil, and all fruiting stopped after July 20. This planting yielded about three-fourths of a bale per acre, while a planting made June 8 produced stalks from four to five feet high, but practically no fiber.

The structure of the cotton plant was studied as the plants developed. It was found that early and late varieties differed in length of joint, and in the fruiting capacity of the limbs at the first joints on the main stem. The early varieties had short joints and produced fruit limbs at the first joints on the main stem near the ground, while the late cottons had long joints, and were without fruit limbs at the lower joints.

The time elapsing from the appearance of square in leaf axil to bloom and full-grown boll was about the same in late and in large and small boll cottons. The large boll varieties required a few days longer for the bolls to dry out and open. There was no apparent difference in the rate of growth of the several cottons, but as the rate differs in individual plants it is stated that rapidity in growth may be promoted by selecting seed from the largest stalks of the desired type. A definition of an early cotton is given and varietal characters, seed selection and importation, earliness of Northern seed and storm-proof cottons are discussed.

To test the effect of fertilizers on earliness, phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen were each applied separately and in combination, in small, medium and excessive quantities. Acid phosphate and potash or kainit were used at the rate of 100, 200 and 500 pounds per acre, and nitrogen or sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 250 and 500 pounds per acre. The mixture was made up of one part of kainit, one and one-half parts of cottonseed meal and two parts of acid phosphate, and was applied at the rate of 225 and 600 pounds per acre. Potash and nitrogen were apparently without effect upon the plants, but acid phosphate caused a rapid growth and greatly increased the yield.

The results indicate that increase in earliness and yield and rapid growth are the result of supplying abundant plant food, and that it is sufficient to furnish the soil with only the lacking elements. After sixty-five days of growth the plants on the acid phosphate plot were eighteen inches high, with from eight to sixteen squares to the stalks, while the plants on the nitrogen, potash and unfertilized plots at this time were only from six to nine inches high, with from 0 to 4 squares per stalk. The yield of the first pickings were largest on the phosphoric acid plot.

### Raising Berkshires in South.

Question—C. W. Crandall, Groton, Conn., writes: "Can you advise me where I can get information about hog raising in South Carolina? I wish to know if Berkshires will do well there, and if I can ship them from here to the South and have them do well. Any information will be greatly appreciated."

Answer—Berkshires are probably more widely distributed and more favorably known in South Carolina than any other breed of hogs. Nearly all breeds of black hogs do well in the South; whereas white hogs do not seem to take so kindly to the climate. Berkshires are peculiarly well adapted to the South, as they are naturally quite active and make good rustlers; which is a decided advantage when one considers the methods of pork raising most in favor, and likewise most economical for Southern farmers to follow. In many sections of the South there is still much cheap land of a broken nature which supplies an abundance of mast, providing almost ideal conditions for raising pork under range conditions. Hence selling crops may be grown in a succession so as to provide grain pasture for several months of the year. In this way hogs can be cheaply raised for a small consumption of grain, and the natural conditions are very favorable to the Berkshire with his well-known rustling qualities. Hogs may be shipped South at almost any time with comparative safety, though bringing them in the fall during cool weather is a decided advantage, as they then have a chance to become acclimated before the hot weather of the following summer. The greatest care should be exercised in shipping and unloading the hogs to avoid their infection with cholera.—Andrew M. Soule.

### Horse Sense Hints.

Don't leave me hitched in my stall at night with a big cob, when I must lie down. I am tired and need a smooth place.

Don't compel me to eat more than I want by mixing it with oats. I know better than any other animal how much I need.

Don't think because I go free under the whip I don't get tired. You would move if under the whip.

Don't think because I am a horse that weeds and briars won't hurt my hay.

Don't whip me when I get frightened along the road, or I will expect it next time and maybe make trouble.

Don't trot me up hill, for I have to carry you and the buggy and myself, too. Try it yourself some time. Run up hill with a big load.

Don't keep my stable very dark, for when I go out into the light my eyes are injured.

Don't say "whoa" unless you mean it. Teach me to stop at the word. I may check me if the lines break, and save a runaway and smash-up.

Don't ask me to back with blinds on. I am afraid to.

Don't run me down a steep hill, for if anything should give way I might break your neck.

Don't put on my blind bridle so that it irritates my eyes, or so leave my forehead that it will be in my eyes.

Don't be so careless of my harness as to find a great sore on me before you attend to it.

Don't forget the old book that is friend of all the oppressed that says: "A merciful man is merciful to his beasts."—Farm Journal.

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### Timely Dairy Notes.

If the milk stands so as to cool before separating, slightly warm it again, as most separators will skim closest when the milk is run through as soon as drawn from the cow, or while at blood heat.

Lime water will often work magic in the dairy or creamery where the butter is "off" flavor. Put twenty pounds of unslaked lime in a barrel of water and let stand for a day or two; then use the clear water to rinse churn, worker and all other utensils, and finally flush the churn over and drain.

Do not keep dehorned cows with those that have horns. If dehorning is to be done do it before cold weather.

Raise calves on skim milk and substitute vegetable for butter fat in the form of flaxseed jelly at first, and later cornmeal. Good calves can be raised in this manner.

Use dairy salt and salt butter by weight or measure, not by guess. One ounce of salt to a pound of butter is about right for most tastes.

Always use a combination of both roughage and grain feeds in preference to one or two of either. Variety is necessary.—Aurora Vets.

### Trees and Wire Fencing.

Messrs. Editors—Farmers have raised serious objections to using live and growing trees as posts for wire fencing, and I believe the chief, if not the only solid objection, is that the live tree grows and finally covers the wire, and then the sap or dampness which gathers around the wire causes it to rust and break at the tree.

Now I have a remedy for this objection which is very simple, and I write to suggest it for the benefit of those who may not have thought of it, that is to get a board or plank six inches wide, and from one and a half to two inches thick, cut its proper length for the fence, and nail these pieces one to each tree, and upon this plank or board nail the wire. In this way you effectively protect the wire from the sap or dampness of the tree, and in the tree have an everlasting post for the fence, for if necessary the board or plank can be replaced from time to time, as necessity shall require it, and the tree can live on and continue to grow.—Wm. J. Leary, Sr., Chowan Co., N. C.

### Keep Roadside Clean.

Develop a sentiment that will condemn any man who allows weeds to go to seed along his roadside. If the farmer will keep the roadside clean there is some hope of his mowing the weeds in his pasture. Say, what is the use of keeping weed seeds in stock? Don't it seem a perfectly absurd and foolish thing? Why do you complain of the primeval curse of our first parents when you are doubling the curse by cultivating weeds, or allowing them to grow in waste places to make trouble for the next year?—Wallace's Farmer.

### Scattered Cockleburs.

Cockleburs are getting scattered, and every farmer should see that the seeds are not left in his fields. If cut or pulled up early these weeds could be dropped anywhere, but now it is too late. It would not take long to go over the fields and get them out. They could be put in piles on ditch or dike banks or at the end of rows, to be burnt later when they are dry and the crop is off.