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### A SONG AT COURT.

"Love took the reins," sang the lute boy low,  
With a laugh and a flourish of song,  
But life was serious, and life, it seems,  
Had retired for love too long!  
"Mad child, be wary," I said, "for wild  
The steed you lightly sit!"  
But love laughed down in my troubled eyes,  
Where life stood chained to the bit.  
"This love," sang the youth to the lute's  
court,  
"Said, 'he would have his day  
As life at a touch of his careless spur  
Flies over the hill and away."  
"But life," sang the youth, "limped back and  
stood  
At my door with a broken rein,  
"Fare love," said the pale queen, under her  
breath,  
"Love came not once again!"  
"When life," sang the boy with the lute, "limped  
back,  
Thus, a scar or two he bore,  
But, though life threw overboard love,  
There is ever, lo, one love more,  
—Arthur Stringer in New York Commercial Ad-  
vertiser.

### ROAD ORGANIZATIONS.

**Value of United Effort to Promote the Good Roads Cause.**  
Hon. W. H. Moore, president of the National Good Roads Association, in an address delivered before the good roads convention of Mississippi spoke of the varied interests affected by improved highways.  
He said that the people should awaken to the spirit of the times and get away from the old team methods of their forefathers and meet the modern conditions imposed by the present civilization and by the present business conditions. He spoke of the relation of the cities to the country districts and said that the theory that the farmers should alone bear the cost of road construction was an exploded idea; that it was the duty of the cities to help the farmers improve the country roads, as it is of vital interest to the cities to lessen the cost of production of the necessities of life.  
Every supervisor, said he, who does not work the roads as he should is a thief, and every day that he fails to enforce work on the roads he is stealing from the county which employs him and robbing by law for his labor, for when you pay your money for anything, no matter whether it be for groceries, dry goods or roads, you should get value received. He said that the only way in which value could be gained was to thoroughly organize all interests and by sending delegates to the state convention formulate a scheme of legislation which will enable the people to force their supervisors to do their duty. He also advocated the appointment of a state road engineer, to be located at Jackson, and a county engineer in each county, who would establish a uniform system all through the state. He promised the convention that if they were to organize the attitude of their legislators, both state and national. His final advice was for organization, agitation, education and legislation.

### HIGHWAY ALLIANCE.

**New Organization Whose Object is Road Improvement.**  
The expressed objects and intention of the Highway Alliance, a new good roads organization just incorporated in New York City with its headquarters in New York city, should have no doubt as to the usefulness, both local and national, of such an organization. Here are some of the more important objects for which the alliance exists:  
1. Public agitation for highway improvement.  
2. Obtaining and publishing information relating to highways.  
3. Proposal of laws and ordinances for highway opening, construction, maintenance and traffic.  
4. Opposing proposed laws and ordinances tending to diminish the usefulness of highways.  
5. Urging the public authorities to improve the highways and keep them in repair.  
6. Assisting in the vindication of the highway rights of the public and also aiding any person whose rights have been infringed while using the highways or as a consequence of such use whenever the board of directors of this corporation, in their discretion, consider that the usefulness of highways will be advanced.  
The Highway Alliance will introduce a new feature so far as concerns its membership. In order that it shall not be obligatory upon all who join the alliance to give to it their support financially, two grades of membership will be in force, grades belonging to one grade to be known as active or contributing members and those belonging to the other as general or sympathetic members. Any one in the latter grade may change his status whenever he likes upon payment of the dues of a contributing member for one year.

### THEY WORSHIP FLOWERS.

**In Japan the Study of Blooming Plants is a Life Work.**  
In Japan the arrangement of flowers is pursued as an art, being profoundly studied by men of rank—philosophers and priests, besides learned and literary men—and ladies of the aristocracy are allowed to practice the art as being likely to inspire such estimable virtues as gentleness, self denial, forgetfulness of care and spirituality. A lifetime is indeed not too long for the Japanese, either man or woman, to devote to an understanding of the subtle meaning conveyed by flowers and the rigorous rules necessary to observe in producing with them the best artistic results.  
In Japan the peony, although acknowledged to be the royal flower of China, is still the favorite of the upper classes. It is given on occasions of importance the position of honor on the table in the principal recess—never on a shelf—and no other flower is allowed to coexist near its royal presence. Sometimes it is grouped behind it, the thought being to enhance by contrast its abundant life and beauty. The lotus flower is also conceded to have royal national rank and is called the king of Indian flowers.  
On festive days the Japanese never use it as they do the flower of the cherry blossom. The idea of floral rank is one to which the Japanese are very sensitive, and the established laws of precedence must be closely observed in the arrangement of their flowers. To an American it seems perhaps in-  
explicable that they should have placed the purple wistaria high above the white, which they mostly exclude from their compositions.  
Flowers of difficult rank, but are regarded as difficult of arrangement, and therefore the arbitrary positions have been evolved for their culture. With a single large flower 7 or 15 leaves are allowed, with 2 flowers 7 or 15 leaves are used, 3 flowers are given 13 leaves, and 5 flowers are furnished with 11 leaves.  
So definite are thoughts conveyed by the arrangement of flowers in Japan are that often verbal messages are unnecessary. In November the etiquette sends to her lover a leaf or branch of maple. "Like it," he translates, "her love has changed."  
On farewell occasions those called "returning flowers," because they bloom twice a year, are used to subtly express the hope of a safe return. Before people that are all blossoms of a sturdy, vigorous growth are placed that health and strength may be suggested. Only very gay flowers are strewn in profusion when supplicants are made for those in affliction. Prayers for rain are accompanied by large floral pieces so arranged as to point back from right to left that the best and bringing rain may be honored, and very naturally the reverse order, typifying the west wind, is employed when fair weather is desired.  
Border of the thin mist, shades of the evening sun, waves in the morning sun, companion of the moon, snow on the leaf of the bamboo, moon's light spray capped wave, starlit night, beacon light, the sky at dawn, first snow, and golden dew are among the many imaginative and pretty names the Japanese bestow on their chrysanthemums, those flowers which appeal so strongly to their poetic natures. In the arrangement of them they are very careful and guard against seven faults—the stems must not be of the same length, a single blossom must not turn its back nor present its full face; three flowers must not appear to form a triangle; they must not be hidden by leaves, nor cover the opening of a flower; they must be arranged in the form of steps; an open, full blossom should never be placed at the base of the composition, and one odd one should not fall between two others alike in color.—Kansas City Star.

### FARM AND GARDEN.

#### HAYSTACKING DERRICK.

**How to Build It and to Handle Hay Successfully.**  
But few of the farmers in this section will have several acres of clover timely for hay in excellent storage room for it. A part often must be stacked or ricked out of shelter. Quite a number use a derrick to aid in this work. The J. M. Jamison to the Ohio Farmer. The accompanying illustration shows the style of derrick in general use. I give the dimensions of the one I have used for three years.  
The pulleys, fork and rope are the same that are used in the barn, making the working cost of the derrick very light. The base of the frame is 8 feet square, 10 feet high and 5 feet square at the top. The pole is 24 feet long, but should be at least 20 feet. The long arm is 17 feet, long end 13 feet.



**DERRICK FOR STACKING HAY.**  
short end 4 feet, long brace 15 feet, short end 4 feet, end of long arm 25 feet high, but should be 35 feet.  
The pole has a hole bored through it about three feet from the ground, through which is inserted a strong iron bar to turn the arm of the derrick over the rick when loaded and allowed to stand. The pulley at the lower side of the frame should be so placed that it will aid in turning the arm of the derrick over the rick. The trip rope to the hay fork does not show in this illustration.  
I use the derrick to rick clover hay and to handle the hay successfully with the fork it should be put in large cocks and allowed to stand till it settles. A small haycock for stacking with a derrick is a nuisance. To be able to build these large cocks without too much carrying of the hay I make the clover with a sweep rake 20 feet long, teeth six feet long, drawn by two horses. Two rakefulls make one good load. In handling to the stack I use this sweep rake and haul two or three cocks at a time. In this way I can keep the stackers going. This year I shall try stacking from the windrow by using sleds and hay slings, two or three slings to a sled. If this will work, and I feel sure that it will, it will save the labor of cooking.  
In ricking clover hay with a derrick the rick should be made long and narrow and as high as possible. It takes no more material to cover a high rick than a low one. A rick with a bulge requires too much cover to protect it. Hence the sides should be nearly straight till necessary to draw in for the top. With the aid of the derrick the only hard work necessary is that of the tramping and stacking.  
A man to set the fork, a man to revolve the derrick on its pivot and two men on the stack. Boys can ride the horses to haul in the hay and the horse that works the fork.  
By making runners of the lower part of the frame this derrick can be drawn to different parts of the field and from one field to another over level land without taking down the poles.  
The derrick should be put together with bolts, so that it can be taken down and stored in shelter when not in use. If not taken down, it makes a good weather vane, but not an attractive field ornament.  
**Beetles Get Service.**  
In Ohio ground beetles have been destructive to strawberries in the same field for three successive seasons. They enjoy a diet of the seed, varied also oftentimes with the delicious pulp. Ev-

#### IN A GARDEN.

**Some Late Plantings and Their Outcomes—Celery, Radishes and Beans.**  
After the early peas were picked and the potatoes dug the land on which they were grown was cleared of vines, plowed with a one horse plow and pulverized by means of the narrow tooth cultivator and a one horse planker. It was then planted to late crops, as follows: One-half row celery, one and one-half rows turnips, one-half row winter radish, one-quarter row spinach and one-quarter row lettuce. This was on July 23. On the same day string beans were planted in the space previously occupied by the early planting of the same crop. This half row was not replanted. The old vines were simply hoed off and the ground hoed over. A few cucumbers for pickles were also planted in the vacant spaces among the early cucumbers.  
For the celery a furrow was opened with the one horse plow, and the plants, which had been grown in a seed bed, were set in the bottom of the furrow. A few days after the plants were set a heavy rain washed the dirt into the furrow and nearly buried them. The earth had to be loosened around each plant by means of a knife. Not many days later another heavy rain necessitated a repetition of the operation. As the celery grew the furrow was gradually filled up by means of the cultivator and hoe. When the plants were about a foot high, they were "handled" and earthed up for blanching. The stalks of each plant were drawn close together and held with one hand while earth was packed about the base of the plant with the other hand. Then earth was drawn up to the plants with a hoe until only the tops of the leaves were exposed. Two weeks later it was necessary to again bank up the plants, since they had grown considerably in that time. It was then past the middle of October, and no further banking was necessary to blanch the stalks.  
The spinach and lettuce planted July 23 failed to grow. The turnips did well until about the first of September, when the hot weather caused the leaves to turn yellow at the tips and finally die. The crop was almost an entire failure.  
A few peas planted Aug. 18 on the land previously occupied by early cabbage turned out very dwarf but healthy growth and produced a small crop early in October.  
Of the late planted vegetables the celery, winter radishes, beans and cucumbers produced satisfactory crops, so, although some of the crops failed, the late planting as a whole was not unprofitable.

#### COMFORT FOR CATTLE.

**A Big Fly Brush For Cows in the Midsummer Pasture.**  
Relief from the fly torment is just as necessary to comfort and thrift of cattle in summer pasture as are shade, drink and food. A place where they may brush off their persecutors is often provided by utilizing a device illustrated in American Agriculturist. According to the description given, four posts are set in a rectangle 12 by 8 feet, posts 5/8 feet high at one end of the rectangle and 3 at the other. Across each end of the rectangle an

#### MASH AT NIGHT.

**An Expert Tells Why He Gives Poultry Soft Food in the Evening.**  
In my effort to obtain results which seemed to me satisfactory I have endeavored to imitate nature as far as my limited knowledge gave me a conception of her methods and to improve on them where, in my judgment, improvement was possible.  
In observing wild birds it has seemed to me that they hunt food about all day long, and in my fancy I have pictured them as often going to their roosts at night with their hunger but partly appeased.  
Fowls will not exercise for the sake of exercise. Given a full crop and they will doze until hunger prompts them to move. This has been my experience and the experience of all with whom I have conversed on the subject. Given a mash in the morning they apparently do not see the grain through in litter until they are scratched for it.  
With my first lot of fowls I followed the beaten path given in poultry literature of the day and fed "all they would clean up quickly" of mash in the morning as instructed. "All they would clean up quickly" bothered me a bit, for I found their appetites to vary considerably, a pen of 12 fowls cleaning up anywhere from one to six pounds, so that when making the mash I was at a loss to know how much meal to use. The noonday meal of grain scattered in litter seldom interested them, and their scratching was spasmodic and rare. I changed the bill of fare and fed them mash for the noon meal and after another secured exercise in the forenoon. Another change, and mash was fed at night and by this method was secured constant exercise throughout the day. This seems to me more in line with and perhaps an improvement on nature's way. A careful sprinkling of small quantities of grain in feed litter during the day induces nature in that it compels the fowls to seek for their food grain by the forenoon, while the feeding of mash at night is the improvement on nature's way, which insures a full crop daily just before going to roost. I prefer mash to grain at night because it digests quicker, bringing birds from the roosts the next morning with a sharp appetite, while a full grain feed often but partly digested in the morning. One night an accidental dropping of grain after they had eaten all they would of mash surprised me by causing the fowls to jump for it greedily. I thought it over and the next night fed about half of the quantity they cleaned up the night before, then gave another half and a third, with about ten minutes' interval between each, and noted they ate fully one-half more in this way. Since then I have repeatedly tried feeding them at once the full quantity they ate the night before, but I never had them finish it. In short, by feeding small quantities at a time I was coaxing them to eat more than they otherwise would. In theory, as in fact, I have never been able to see anything but improvement in results as a consequence of this method of feeding night mash, and it has always obtained here since.—A. J. Silberman in Reliable Poultry Journal.

#### A Fine Bronze Tom.

The illustration shows a grand young tom descended from a long line of prize winners noted for their superior golden bronze plumage. He was bred and owned by Mrs. Charles Jones, Paw Paw, Pa.—Poultry Keeper.



#### BURNING SEED FOR CATTLE.

eight inch board is nailed at the top of the posts. In the upper edge of these boards are cut notches about four inches deep and two and a half inches wide.  
Now take boards 4 inches wide, 13 feet long and 1 inch thick. Arrange these in two pairs as there are notches in each end board and bore holes through them at intervals of one foot preparatory to bolting them together. Brush is now placed between these boards and clamped fast. Only one of these brush is shown in the illustration. The clamps thus formed are now placed in the notches in the end boards, with the brush hanging down. They are held down by narrow boards nailed across the top of the posts.  
The difference in height at the two ends makes it suitable for cattle of all sizes. The brush will last for a long time.

#### Choosing the Turkeys.

For the fall and winter crop in the north.  
Now is the best day of July for your turkeys, wet or dry.  
In many parts of the northern and middle states tradition fixes the 25th of July as the proper time for sowing fast turkeys for winter use. In the middle states turkeys are sometimes sown as late as the end of August.

#### Bees from the Press.

The man who trusts in the Lord and goes sabbath, leaving his plants to care for themselves, will find that they are unable to fight the beetle alone.  
If some enterprising queen breeder will get up a "beekeeping" strain, a drink and food cannot produce so many bees. So much capital cannot possibly be invested in breeding varieties that may be classed as belonging strictly to those that appeal to the fancy without regard to utility. If you can afford it, keep as many varieties of bumblebees as you like, but do not expect "business profits" for they are not to be made in that way. I speak from experience, for while I sell every year a very large number of birds at good prices I still have to consider my chickens as a hobby, to be settled for like other hobbies, out of the proceeds of more serious and less attractive business enterprises.—A. E. Street in Poultry Monthly.

#### Shared With the Dog.

A dog walked into a south Illinois street restaurant several days ago. Seated at one of the tables was a well dressed man who recognized the dog as one he had often fed when he had lunched at the place several years before. He called out in a friendly tone:  
"Hello, Jack. Here, waiter, make that an order for two."  
A moment later Jack was eating half of a double porterhouse steak from a plate.—Indianapolis News.

**Consumption Threatened.**  
C. Unger, 212 Maple St., Champaign, Ill., writes: "I was troubled with a hacking cough for a year and I thought I had consumption. I tried a great many remedies and was under the care of physicians for several months. I used one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cured me, and I have not been troubled since."—J. C. Simmons, the druggist.

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**Summons by Publication.**  
North Carolina. In the Superior Court—Alamance County. vs. The Clerk.  
Yessie Low, Jacob H. Low, Jesse Low and James Low, heirs at law of the late John C. Low, deceased, vs. The Clerk of the Superior Court of Alamance County. This is to certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the petition filed in the Superior Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, on the 1st day of August, 1901, and that the same is published in this paper for the purpose of giving notice to all persons interested in the estate of the said John C. Low, deceased, to appear at the Court for the trial of the said petition on the 15th day of August, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.  
J. D. KERRICK, C. C.

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