

PARK AND GARDEN

Crop Rotation.
An intelligent crop rotation should always be selected and rigorously adhered to upon every farm, but no iron rule can be laid down that will apply to all cases. However, some crop of the leguminous family should be a rule time into crop rotation once in five or six years, as it possesses the power of restoring the fertility to the soil in a degree that no other crop does. Most leguminous crops are paying in themselves and they aid greatly in keeping up the nitrogen supply in the soil, without going to the expense of buying it in commercial fertilizer. Some varieties of clover, cow peas, soy beans, etc., will usually succeed well enough to warrant raising.

Compost Heaps.
Some farmers and gardeners have a compost heap for providing fine manure to flower plants and tender vegetables. Compost is simply fresh manure mixed with muck, dirt or any absorbent material that is in fine condition. The heap is kept under cover, and if a large supply of material has been collected, making a bulky heap, the weeds and urine are thrown upon the mass. It must be worked over so as to secure decomposition of all materials, and if it heats too much more dry dirt must be added. If the farmer would treat all the manure and soil on his farm as so much compost there would be a great saving of plant food. The principal value of compost is its fine mechanical condition and its careful handling under shelter.

Sheep Help the Pasture.
It is well known that cattlemen are apt to have a prejudice against sheep. Probably on the great ranges, where the flocks of sheep are counted by the thousands, they crop pretty close and there is not much left for the cattle. So, also, it is said that the cattle do not like the odor where sheep are pastured in great numbers.

But this is a different matter from keeping a few sheep to run with the cattle. They are often a positive benefit to the pasture. Some one who claims to know says that of about six hundred varieties of weeds that are common in our fields, sheep are known to eat 515 varieties, while horses, cattle and hogs eat but a few each. Whether this is exactly correct or not we know that sheep destroy many weeds that our other farm animals do not care for or will not eat unless served to it, and this is why four to six sheep can be kept in a pasture with each cow, and they will eat what the cow leaves, and by the destruction of weeds and the fertilizer they leave in the field, will enable the pasture to furnish better food for the cows than they would have if the sheep were not there, at least after the sheep have run with them one year.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

A Mending Stool For Restless Cows.
The accompanying sketch is of a mending stool that was found to be very convenient in fly time or in milking restless cows. The two upright pieces



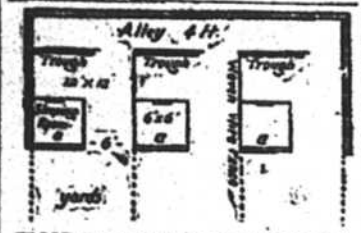
forming the legs and end of the stool are made of two by four, about a foot long. The support for the bucket and the seat are made of inch boards. It is well to put three cornered blocks under the seat and bucket boards as stays or braces. The most restless cow cannot upset a bucket on this stool.—New England Homestead.

The Shepherd Dog.
"The worthless cur" is not only the butt of many jokes but the subject of much serious thought on the part of all interested in the financial matters of public officials. That there is much truth in the opprobrious epithets cannot be denied. There are many dogs not worth the salt of their porridge. On the other hand, in every farming community there are dogs which pay their way several times over each year, and such are entitled not only to protection, but gratitude. One that I know of, besides giving the alarm on numerous occasions when there was something wrong with the stock, was once the direct means of revealing an attempt to burglarize. A good shepherd will assist materially in rounding up the herd. How great its value is for this purpose is not fully realized. But let it become temporarily disabled, and how soon the cattle will discover and take advantage of it. Then the number of steps which the faithful dog daily saves—the runs through the bog, dry grass—will be better appreciated.

In the hands of a skillful trainer, the shepherd dog is one of the most faithful and intelligent of beasts. Chasing, carrying messages, etc., are frequently accomplished by it. This training should be done when it is a pup, and whipping sparingly used. Three or four sharp blows on the extreme hind, and a blow to the neck may ruin the animal, making it sullen or treacherous. If it inclines to run at the heels of a cow, keep it behind by means of a cord.—Brenda L. Putnam, in The Epitomist.

Woolen Clothing Hangers.
The plan of hangers here shown

are largely original with myself. They comprise a movable house six by six feet, which can be placed anywhere on the farm during summer, and drawn into a partially open shed for



FLOOR PLAN OF MODERN HOG HOUSE.

winter quarters. With chains attached these small houses may be drawn by a horse anywhere. The front and back sills are raised two inches above lower edge of side sills so as not to obstruct when moving from place to place.

The large building, half the front of which is open, is required for winter and spring. The small houses are drawn from their summer stands in



SUMMER HOG HOUSE OF RUBBERS.

the pasture field, through the six-foot open front of each pen and put in place as shown for a sleeping room. In this large building, or shed the floor should be of cement, but it does well without any floor except for the alley. Strong woven wire fencing divides the pens and extends out to form yards. A feed room attached to shed would



AN OPEN FRONT HOG HOUSE.

be an advantage. These small six-foot houses make a much better sleeping place than an ordinary pen, and are also the best for sow to farrow in.—J. A. Macdonald, in Orange Judd Farmer.

How to Control Swarming.

Swarming in bee economy is nature's method of propagation for the race, and in the state of domestication it is the business of the apiarist to control his bees as no other domestic animals are controlled for the benefit of those who possess them. Let bees swarm at will, and they will invariably swarm to excess, in which case there will be but a small crop of honey.

Naturally, a beginner in bee culture is more or less anxious and pleased to see his bees under the swarming impulse, and even under the influence of the swarm mania, because he desires increase; but there comes a time when the apiarist is as large as he wants it, or can profitably handle, and then the swarm craze may nearly cease him. Well, perhaps it might, for more close thought and careful experimenting has been expended along this line of controlling swarming so as to procure the largest possible yield of honey, than in any other branch of the business.

Swarming, to a large extent, however, is very easily controlled by simply going through the hives once a week and removing the queen cells; though, in truth, many colonies will scarcely attempt to swarm at all if they have plenty of room to work and store money in. Indeed, it is usually the lack of room and the crowded condition of the hive that induces swarming.

Prior to swarming, bees begin operations for it some eight or ten days by the construction of queen cells, the number varying from half a dozen to a dozen, and in some cases, which are rare, however, to twenty-five or more.

Again, some races of bees are inclined to build more queen cells than others, and such are likewise more extreme swarmers.

Generally the swarm will issue in eight days after beginning the queen cells, and that is the first swarm; moreover, when the cells are eight days old they are sealed over, at which time the swarms is due to come off, and if the weather is good it seldom fails.

The old queen, of course, will leave with the first swarm, and only queen cells left in the hive. These cells will begin to hatch in just eight days more, making sixteen days from the time they were begun. At the hatching of these young queens, swarms will issue daily perhaps for several days. Therefore, it is more particularly after swarming that is so objectionable, as the swarms are usually small, while the queens that accompany them are virgin queens; furthermore, the excessive swarming weakens the parent stock so that neither will amount to anything the remainder of the season.

Only the first swarm, containing the old queen, is desirable, and any after-swarming may be easily checked by removing the queen cells after the first swarm has issued. That is, all cells but one should be taken out; this will supply the old stock with a queen and leave it in a fair condition for storing honey, and may, if the young queen is successful in becoming fertile and begins laying, place it among the most profitable colonies of the season.—Fred O. Shiley, in The Country Gentleman.

The advice that is dear as a gift will be dangerous as a guide.

SOWING THE SEEDS.

Christian Missionaries Hold Session At Kinston.

Kinston, Special.—The first session of North Carolina Christian Missionary Convention was held here Thursday morning. The convention has the largest attendance in its history. At ten o'clock Rev. J. J. Harper, of Smithfield, president of the convention, delivered his annual address on the subject of "The Tendency of the Times." The following evil tendencies were mentioned: A growing want of confidence in the Bible; an increase of outspoken theism; gaming and gambling; greediness for gold; the form of Godliness, but a denial of the power.

Mr. Harper showed that the remedies for these evils was correct preaching of the Word and a speedy and just enforcement of law. The address was warmly received.

Rev. D. H. Petree, of La Grange, next delivered an address on "The need of Evangelization." In this address it was shown that the soul of improvement was the improvement of the soul, and that this improvement is brought about by the diffusion of Christianity by Christian evangelization.

The next address was delivered by Rev. A. McLean, of Cincinnati. Mr. McLean is president of the American Christian Missionary Society. His address was one of the grandest ever delivered in Kinston. His subject was "The Perpetual Increase of Christ's Kingdom." He showed that all the non-Christian nations are dwindling and that it is only a question of time when they will cease to exist, and that Christianity will be the cause of their death.

India is rapidly growing in morals and culture. Three and a half million of children are in India schools. India girls are now being taught. The welfare of all nations requires that girls be taught of God. Japan is building schools all over her kingdom. Fifty years ago the people in Japan did not know what a newspaper was. Now there are in the city of Tokio alone seventeen dailies and many weekly papers. In China some of the plates used for printing Christian literature, have been made over three times, so great is the demand for Christian enlightenment. In some of the examinations for office in China, Biblical questions are asked. One young man got his degree by simply writing from memory the ten commandments. There is religious awakening all over the world. Questions in all lands are now being discussed from the standpoint of New Testament ethics. This encourages missionary effort.

Mr. McLean's address made a fine impression on the people. The afternoon session was taken up by addresses and reports of committees. Revs. D. W. Arnold, of Farmville; J. W. Reynolds, of Plymouth, and Mr. S. Spear, of Newbern, made fine speeches.

The report of the treasurer showed that fifteen thousand dollars had been paid for evangelical work during the past year.

Attack on Officer.

Rutherfordton, Special.—Near the show grounds late Wednesday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Barney Butler was probably fatally shot in the head by a drunken negro, named Bud Logan. Logan and his partner, another negro, named Logan, was abusing white men and had knocked three or four down when Deputy Butler, seeing the pistols, attempted to take them from the negro when he opened fire with the above results. Both negroes ran under fire of a shower of bullets. They were soon captured uninjured and jailed. Should Deputy Butler die, a lynching is likely, unless the negroes are removed from jail here.

Postoffice Robbed.

Rutherfordton, Special.—Professional safe crackers blew open the safe in the postoffice here some time before day Thursday morning and secured something over five hundred dollars' worth of stamps and cash. They entered by breaking two locks on back doors. Their tools were found near the building. No clue has been discovered as to the identity of the thieves.

At The Winston Fair.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Six thousand people visited the county fair. There were two fine and exciting races. In the 2:20 class, trot and pace, there were three entries, as follows: East Side, owned by Mr. Yokely, of Pulaski, Tenn.; Yokely, driven by Mr. Thomas; Florence Mills, owned and driven by William Hewitt, of Virginia. The first named horse won the purse of \$200. Best time 2:22. During the second contest, trotting, 2:35 class, there were six starters. Albert M., driven by George Dyer, won in first, second and fourth heats. Best time 3:30.

State News.

Aunt Charity Turner nursed the late Josiah Turner when he was a babe and attended his funeral Sunday. She says she is more than one hundred years old.

The foundation for a handsome monument to the memory of Hon. J. Q. Jackson is being laid over his remains in the cemetery. Five tons of rock have been bought for the foundation and the monument will be a handsome one.—Kinston Free Press.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

Building in the South.

For several months the supply of houses in Richmond, Va., has not been equal to the demand. Similar conditions are noted at San Antonio, Texas, and at Jackson, Miss., although during the last year there have been erected in the latter city many small houses, in some instances the houses being rented even before the foundations have been laid. Activity in building operations at Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta, Jacksonville and other cities is maintained. There is nothing of a boom in this respect, but the steady, substantial progress both in the construction of entirely new buildings and in the improvement and enlargement of older ones is a sign of a healthy situation of Southern trade and industry.

To Make Florida Sugar.

Messrs. M. A. Carlson, A. M. Soderlund and Fred Reynolds, of Chicago, completed last week the purchase for \$7,500 of 1,600 acres of land near Laurel Hill, Fla., which will be converted into a large sugar cane plantation, with syrup mills complete. One hundred acres will be planted in sugar-cane next spring, and the acreage will be increased each spring until the entire tract is under cultivation. Cultivating, grinding and evaporating equipments of the latest improved pattern will be purchased for the enterprise.

Will Benefit Columbus.

It is announced at Columbus, Ga., that capitalists have purchased control of the Chattahoochee Falls Co., and will invest \$1,000,000 in the thorough development of that company's property. This property includes 1,000 acres of land, of which 7,000 feet front on the river, where a fall of forty-two feet will afford, it is claimed, about 14,000 horse-power. A dam 1,600 feet long will be required across the river. Messrs. George J. Baldwin, of Savannah, Ga.; Stone & Webster, of Boston, Mass., and other capitalists of New England are the purchasers.

Developing Water Power.

Fred J. Coxe, of Wadesboro, N. C., is now completing arrangements for the development of the Bluff Falls on the Pee Dee river. Charter has been secured for the Bluff Falls Electrical Power Co., with capital stock of \$250,000, and it is expected that early contracts will be let for the construction of dam, the installation of water-power machinery and of electrical equipment for the transmission of the power to Wadesboro, Rockingham and other neighboring towns, to be utilized in industrial operations there. It is believed that 10,000 horse-power can be developed.

Cotton Oil Notes.

The McKinlay Cottonseed Oil Co. of McKinney, Texas, sold last week 3,000 bales of cotton at a price ranging from 7 3/4 to 8 cents per pound. The cotton will be shipped direct to Liverpool.

The Planters' Cotton Oil Co.'s new mill at Waxahatchie, Texas, has been completed and the machinery all placed. The entire plant has cost \$70,000, and while late getting started will run during the full season, a stock of seed having been laid in. Beaumont oil will be used to run the machinery. Exporters' quotations for cottonseed products on the 21st inst. at Galveston, Texas, were reported as follows: Cotton seed oil, prime crude, loose, f. o. b. Texas mills, October-November 25 1/2 cents; prime short ton f. o. b. Galveston, and prime cottonseed meal, \$23.60 for October-November; inters f. o. b. compressed Galveston, choice, 2 5/8 cents; A 3 1/4 cents and B, 3 7/8 cents.

Textile Notes.

The fire that destroyed the Randleman (N. C.) Hosiery Mills, referred to last week, was caused by the explosion of a gasoline engine. The loss was over \$20,000, and the plant will be rebuilt.

The Hatchie Manufacturing Co., reported incorporated last week for manufacturing woollen goods, is of Brownville, Tenn. Capital stock is \$12,000.

The Aniston (Ala.) Yarn Mills has been completed and is about to commence operations, the production to be hosiery yarns. The spindles number 6,000, and the company is capitalized at \$100,000.

The Coolemea Cotton Mills of Coolemea, N. C., has completed the installation of 1200 looms, and will now manufacture high-grade brown sheetings and drills for export and domestic use. This mill is operating only about half of its full complement of spindles. The spindles will number 25,000 when all in place.

The Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Co., mentioned last week, is of Cherokee Falls, S. C., and the addition to its buildings is now in course of erection. This enlargement will provide room for 10,000 additional spindles, but further than this no information is ready for the public. The new building is to be three stories high, 100x104 feet, as was stated.

The revising barrister at Chelsea England, was recently asked to allow the names of two men who are at the front to remain on the list in accordance with the provisions of the Act specially passed with this object last year. He decided that the men must lose their votes, however, on the ground that Lord Kitchener's last proclamation meant "that the war is practically over." Mr. Coward, one of the agents, rejoined: "Yes, sir; all over South Africa."

ARP AND PROBLEMS

Bill Helps His Grandchildren in Solving Them.

TOO HARD FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Modern Methods of Teaching He Does Not Like—The Children Must Have Help at Home.

Bill helps his grandchildren in solving them.

If two-thirds of a house costs four-fifths of the lot and both together cost \$4,400, how much was paid for each? Well, that sum is easy if you know how to do it. Our little school girl has me to help her every night, and some of these tangled up sums strain my old-fashioned mind, for the rule of three is abolished and new methods adopted. I remember a sum in the old Smiley arithmetic—if six men can cut 4 acres of wheat in three days by working six hours a day, how many men will it take to cut 9 acres in four days and work eight hours a day? These perplexing problems remind me of Judge Bob Stronzer's charge to the jury in a horse case, where the plaintiff sued for damages because the horse he bought had the glanders and was a stump-sucker and wouldn't work on the off side. Fourteen witnesses had testified, some for and some against the horse, some for glanders but not for stump-sucking, some for stump-sucking but not for glanders, and some swore he was sound and some unsound. "Gentlemen," said he, "if you believe that the horse had the glanders but didn't stump suck, or that he sucked stumps but didn't have the glanders, or that glanders is an unsoundness but stump-sucking is only a habit, or if the horse wouldn't pull when worked on the off side and couldn't be cured of it, though this court knows from experience that he could be cured of it; or if you believe from the evidence that the horse was not warranted sound as against stump-sucking and off side but only against such material things as glanders and away and the like, then you must find for the plaintiff or the defendant according to the weight of testimony."

My candid opinion is that some of these miscellaneous problems are too perplexing for children not yet in their teens, and if parents or grandparents or uncles or aunts or somebody don't give help the child would give up in despair. I have often wondered how those pupils got along who had no help. My father helped me all my school life and my wife and I have helped our children. It is impossible for a school teacher to give patient attention to each child where there are thirty or forty pupils in the grade. Only five hours to teach in and four or five different text-books for each pupil and that gives less than five minutes to each pupil and book, while it takes me half an hour every night for one pupil in one book. Hence it is that only a few pupils get fair education in a graded school, only those who are bright and willing and have help at home. Parents that can't help or won't help lose their home influence over their children. Every phase of their education is turned over to the public school, which is a free machine and teaches books only. Morals, modesty and obedience are not in the curriculum. Many little children are sent there to get them out of their mothers' way, for she has work to do or shopping or visiting or must go to the club. Nevertheless, a few make good scholars and good citizens, and for their sake the system must go on. It is no better in the colleges, for the most charitable estimate is that not more than ten in a hundred ever make a creditable success in life. The ninety had just as well not be born, but the ten will save Sodom, and it will be found that these ten get their best education at home. Good morals, good principles, obedience, self-denial, industry, kindness and good manners are a better foundation to build on than books. To make the home happy and inviting is the secret of all success. The family is a more important institution than the school, and love is the keystone of the family. I scolded a little grandson the other day and he got mad and went off and told his little cousin that grandpa was mean and he was going to tell his mamma on him. Next morning he came to see me again and came to me and kissed me and it made us both happy. A little granddaughter was troubled because her baby brother was sick and the doctor was sent for. She mourned over it tearfully and then brightened up and said: "Well if baby dies I am going to keep him for a doll." The innocent prattle and sports of these children is my greatest comfort, and it almost grieves me that they have to grow up and encounter trouble and grief and misfortune. George Francis Train may be a crank, but I had rather be him in that park with a score or two of happy children around me every day than to be Pierpont Morgan or Rockefeller. It is pathetic to look at that man who is now past his seventy years, who has traveled all over the world; lived in Australia, lectured in England, Ireland and the United States to laboring men; written and had published many books of travel and biography; and at last discarded all contact with men and society and settled down to daily communion with little children in the public parks in New York city. Accompanied by a friend I got quite near to him once, for I wanted to hear his conversation with the children, but he turned and saw us, and taking up his little basket of dainties, walked away to another seat, and soon had another crowd around him, and the only reason he gives for his peculiar conduct is, "For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

I am again comforted with new books. George Smith has sent me his last edition of his delightful and instructive book, "The Story of Georgia." It is a contribution to the history of our state that every Georgian should have in the house. It is replete with the romances of our revolution-

ary history and the biography of our noted men and comes down to the period of the civil war, where Colonel Avery and Semmes and Kell took it up. There has just been published another interesting and instructive book by General S. G. French. The title is "Two Wars," an autobiography being the part he and his command played in the Mexican and the confederate wars. The author was a prominent factor in both, and he is a vigorous, pleasing and graphic writer. The book is happily introduced by Bishop Ellison Capers, of South Carolina. It is published by The Confederate Veteran at Nashville, Tenn. It is dedicated "To the confederate soldiers, who battled to maintain the cause for which Oliver Cromwell and George Washington fought." It is indeed gratifying to see our own people multiplying our own histories and thereby fortifying this generation against the malignant and slanderous production of such authors as the great Goldwin Smith and the small Maclay. It takes a lot of work to keep up with them fellows. I think we are about even with the Roosevelt incident and the miscegenation crowd. Maybe we are a little ahead. We have all had our say and can afford to wait. I still think that Roosevelt is a better man than I think he is, but he is in awful bad company.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

President Will Go to Charleston.
Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt has been invited to attend the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition to be held in Charleston, beginning December 2nd. The President said that he would attend if public business would permit. The committee told the President that he could set his own date, but suggested February 12, Lincoln's birthday. This caught the President's attention and he said he would attend on that date if possible.

Germany appears to be paying strict attention to the morals of her people. Notwithstanding the great increase in population in that country only 680 persons were condemned and punished for perjury in 1899, as against 1,011 in 1882.

VESTIBULE LIMITED TRAINS
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
Between New York, Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans and Points South and West.
IN EFFECT MAY 26th, 1901.

SOUTHWARD.		NORTHWARD.	
City	Time	City	Time
Lv. New York	12:15 pm	Lv. New York	8:00 pm
Lv. Philadelphia	3:25 pm	Lv. Philadelphia	11:20 pm
Lv. Baltimore	6:40 pm	Lv. Baltimore	1:30 am
Lv. Washington	11:01 am	Lv. Washington	4:55 am
Lv. Richmond	1:46 pm	Lv. Richmond	8:00 am
Lv. Petersburg	3:27 pm	Lv. Petersburg	9:50 am
Lv. Norfolk	5:18 pm	Lv. Norfolk	11:40 am
Lv. Henderson	7:04 pm	Lv. Henderson	1:30 pm
Lv. Raleigh	8:50 pm	Lv. Raleigh	3:20 pm
Lv. Southern Pines	10:36 pm	Lv. Southern Pines	5:06 pm
Lv. Hamlet	12:22 am	Lv. Hamlet	6:52 pm
Lv. Columbia	2:08 am	Lv. Columbia	8:38 pm
Lv. Savannah	3:54 am	Lv. Savannah	10:24 pm
Lv. Jacksonville	5:40 am	Lv. Jacksonville	12:10 am
Lv. Tampa	7:26 am	Lv. Tampa	1:56 am
Lv. New York	8:00 pm	Lv. New York	8:00 pm
Lv. Philadelphia	11:20 pm	Lv. Philadelphia	11:20 pm
Lv. Baltimore	1:30 am	Lv. Baltimore	1:30 am
Lv. Washington	4:55 am	Lv. Washington	4:55 am
Lv. Richmond	8:00 am	Lv. Richmond	8:00 am
Lv. Petersburg	9:50 am	Lv. Petersburg	9:50 am
Lv. Norfolk	11:40 am	Lv. Norfolk	11:40 am
Lv. Henderson	1:30 pm	Lv. Henderson	1:30 pm
Lv. Raleigh	3:20 pm	Lv. Raleigh	3:20 pm
Lv. Southern Pines	5:06 pm	Lv. Southern Pines	5:06 pm
Lv. Hamlet	6:52 pm	Lv. Hamlet	6:52 pm
Lv. Columbia	8:38 pm	Lv. Columbia	8:38 pm
Lv. Savannah	10:24 pm	Lv. Savannah	10:24 pm
Lv. Jacksonville	12:10 am	Lv. Jacksonville	12:10 am
Lv. Tampa	1:56 am	Lv. Tampa	1:56 am
Lv. New York	8:00 pm	Lv. New York	8:00 pm
Lv. Philadelphia	11:20 pm	Lv. Philadelphia	11:20 pm
Lv. Baltimore	1:30 am	Lv. Baltimore	1:30 am
Lv. Washington	4:55 am	Lv. Washington	4:55 am
Lv. Richmond	8:00 am	Lv. Richmond	8:00 am
Lv. Petersburg	9:50 am	Lv. Petersburg	9:50 am
Lv. Norfolk	11:40 am	Lv. Norfolk	11:40 am
Lv. Henderson	1:30 pm	Lv. Henderson	1:30 pm
Lv. Raleigh	3:20 pm	Lv. Raleigh	3:20 pm
Lv. Southern Pines	5:06 pm	Lv. Southern Pines	5:06 pm
Lv. Hamlet	6:52 pm	Lv. Hamlet	6:52 pm
Lv. Columbia	8:38 pm	Lv. Columbia	8:38 pm
Lv. Savannah	10:24 pm	Lv. Savannah	10:24 pm
Lv. Jacksonville	12:10 am	Lv. Jacksonville	12:10 am
Lv. Tampa	1:56 am	Lv. Tampa	1:56 am
Lv. New York	8:00 pm	Lv. New York	8:00 pm

JAR. E. BARR, 1st Vice-Pres't & Gen'l Mgr. Portsmouth, Va.
R. E. L. BUNCH, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.