

TREE PLANTING.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GENERAL BRISBIN UPON ARBORICULTURE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

OMAHA, July 6.—The extensive reading given since our "Forest Growing" publication in *The World* recently, encourages me to write something on "Forest Growing." It is not so difficult as many people imagine to grow forest timber. The lack of correct information on this subject is, I believe, to a great extent the reason why so little timber is planted. If farmers only knew how to plant and when and what to put out, many of them, I believe, would raise trees.

THE ASH.

The ash is one of the very best trees for forest culture. It grows rapidly, is easily raised and of great market value. Mr. Hollenbeck, of Nebraska, has, in Douglas county, a piece of timber he planted in 1861, and many of the trees now measure from 12 to 18 inches in diameter and are 30 to 40 feet high. Mr. Budd, of Iowa, has a grove that has done still better. He says ten acres, thinned to 6 feet apart, contained 12,000 trees, and at twelve years of age were 3 inches in diameter and 35 feet high. The remaining timber on the ground was cut and sold for 40 cents each and the tops were worth ten cents more. Ten acres of this timber, twelve years old, was estimated to be worth \$9,000. Young ash, if cut low at eight years from thinning and the tops are cut and sold for 40 cents each and the tops were worth ten cents more. Ten acres of this timber, twelve years old, was estimated to be worth \$9,000. Young ash, if cut low at eight years from thinning and the tops are cut and sold for 40 cents each and the tops were worth ten cents more.

THE WALNUT.

The walnut is a favorite tree and very useful. It grows admirably in rocky ground, and thrives best in land with a yellow subsoil. To prepare the land, furrow out as if for corn and drop the walnuts one in a hill, four feet apart. Cover slightly with a layer of soil. The seed should be planted soon after it falls from the tree, and is best dropped with the hull on. If this cannot be done, bury the seed—but by no means allow it to dry. Seed is also good dropped in February and covered over the ground. The cracks the walnut-shell and the sprout will come out soon after being covered in April or May. Forty acres of walnut timber will yield the farmer in ten years more than if the land is planted every season in grain. The trees will give the first year ten or twelve inches, the second thirty and the third year four feet. The first and second year the ground may be planted between the rows with potatoes or corn and it will not hurt the young trees, walnut striking a deep root and drawing its sustenance from the subsoil. To raise the trees early dig under and out the tap-root. Fruit trees that do not bear may also be made to bear by cutting their main or top roots. Mr. Hollenbeck has a grove of forty acres of walnut planted in 1865 and the trees average 22 inches in circumference and are 25 feet high. Of them bore nuts four years after planting and six years after planting the trees had a peck of nuts each. Three barrels of walnuts with the hulls on will plant an acre four feet apart, or one and three-quarter barrels hulled will plant the same amount of land.

SUGAR-MAPLE.

Mr. Pinney, an experienced tree grower, says an acre of sugar maples at twenty-five years of age will average one foot in diameter and produce 2,000 pounds of sugar annually. When the trees measure twenty inches they will give 60,000 lbs of lumber worth \$2,500, besides great deal of fuel. A peculiarity of this tree is its body increases in size faster than the top. It can therefore be planted very closely. Two hundred trees will grow on an acre. Maple seeds ripen in October and the seeds should be planted in rows the same as ash, but not so thickly. After planting allow the tree to stand two years in the nursery and then transplant to ground where it is to grow permanently.

SOFT MAPLE.

The soft maple in its wild state, an uncultivated tree when grown closely in a cultivated grove, is much improved in appearance and a more useful tree. I have seen numerous patches well shaped, and eight and ten feet high at three years of age. In Iowa county, Iowa, maple trees, five years old from the seed, were large enough to make three ten foot rails, and an acre yielded 3,000 rails. This timber is always in great demand for manufacturing purposes. It bears the walnut three years in a growth. In June, and should be sown in mellow ground as soon as they fall. Plant one and a half inches deep with drills, in rows twenty inches apart. They will come up in six days. Keep the weeds out and water them until they get a good start. The first year they will grow eight or ten inches. They should be transplanted the next spring and set out 2.700 to the acre. They will grow four to five feet the second year. A soft maple planted in 1861, is now forty-three inches in circumference—four feet from the ground.

ELMS.

The white elm is a fine forest tree, and the demand for this wood is every year increasing as the old stocks of lumber are used. Frogh-handies, cheese-boxes, chairs and many manufactured articles are made from this wood. A field of white elms planted in Nebraska has done remarkably well. An avenue of these trees are unsurpassed for shade. The growth is rapid; they have finely-shaped heads, and are not easily damaged by insects or wood-borers. One acre, planted in 1859, now measures thirty-four and thirty-six inches in circumference four feet from the ground. Some tall-growing trees may be planted without them and cut away at the end of ten years. Elms should be set out eight feet apart.

RED ELM.

The red elm is the brother of the white elm, but it inhabits higher and dryer ground. As a shade tree it is splendid and grows rapidly. It is used for carriages, and also makes excellent fuel. Trees of this kind, planted in 1861, grew to be twelve inches in diameter in ten years. They are often, however, attacked by insects that burrow under the bark for the sweet sap.

MONEY LOCUST.

is an admirable hedge plant and a tree of great value. On the river bottom of Illinois, locusts are found 80 to 100 feet high and 4 feet thick. Dr. Warden, of Ohio, thinks this tree very valuable on account of its rapid growth. He had one acre of locust fifteen years old for \$1,000. The wood is used for paving streets. A locus in Omaha, planted ten years ago, measured 81 inches 4 feet from the ground, and is 35 feet high. The thornless variety is best for forests and the thorny variety for hedges.

THE CHESTNUT.

A beautiful tree and a favorite with nearly every one. A lot planted in Mount Pleasant, Ia., eleven years ago, are now making a better return than the same number of acres in corn. All the chestnuts shown in trees for four years old have fine, heavy fruit. They should be set out 4,000 to the acre, and gradually thinned as they increase in size to 300 to the acre. They will then be twelve feet apart. A grove of chestnuts may be cut down at twelve or fifteen years of age, and in twelve years it

will be ready for another cutting. The sprouts grow more rapidly than the original tree. The stumps should be cut low and covered with a thin layer of earth. Side-hills and rocky ground are best for chestnut cultivation. The trees grow best in growing this tree is to get it started properly. Care must be taken to keep it from rotting or molding. The seed should be kept during the winter in sand dampened and placed in a cool cellar. In the spring the chestnuts in rows three feet apart, covering the nuts, like potatoes, six inches apart, plant them with only half an inch of soil. In the fall, before frost, cover the young plants with a litter of straw six inches deep. They will be transplanted when one year old. This tree has always been considered hard to raise, but it has been because it was not understood. Treated in the way I have described, twelve chestnuts will raise eleven trees.

BOX ELDER.

This tree is considered a Western production, but it will grow in almost any State if properly treated. It is a beautiful specimen of forest growth, and to my eye the handsomest shade tree in existence. It will grow fifty feet high, and if planted in rows three feet apart, the seeds are false, and not over three in ten will germinate, hence it must be sown very thickly. Sow in the fall in shallow furrows and cover only one and a half inches deep with dirt. The young plants must be protected during the fall and winter with a covering. Plant them out in the spring four feet apart, and they will grow the first year ten to sixteen inches. I have seen a nursery two years old six feet high, and the plants one inch in diameter. Box elders, eleven years old, measured thirty inches in circumference, and were thirty feet high.

BIRCH.

Of this tree there are two kinds—the white or European birch and the American or yellow birch. The latter is connected with the legends of our Indians, and is emphatically a tree of romance and poetry. The birchen rod, too, has had much to do with our public schools, and most of our great men have been soundly thrashed with it when boys. Both European and American birch grow to large size in northern latitudes. When planted thickly the young birch grows up very straight and graceful. Who of us when farmer boys have not cut a birchen rod for our line and with raised the speckled beauties from their native stream? Birch makes excellent fuel and is valuable for cabinet work. In northern Michigan the canoe-birch grows to a height of seventy feet. Its bark is white and the tree highly ornamental. Seed can always be obtained in Wisconsin. The seed-bed should be light and loamy, and the seed should be covered but lightly as well sheltered from the sun until the plants are two or three inches high.

HICKORY.

This emblematic tree of America is representative of the character of one of our greatest men will always be a favorite with the people, not only on account of its history but its valuable nut-bearing qualities and its wood. The shell-bark or nut-hull and the sprout will come out soon after being covered in April or May. Forty acres of walnut timber will yield the farmer in ten years more than if the land is planted every season in grain. The trees will give the first year ten or twelve inches, the second thirty and the third year four feet. The first and second year the ground may be planted between the rows with potatoes or corn and it will not hurt the young trees, walnut striking a deep root and drawing its sustenance from the subsoil. To raise the trees early dig under and out the tap-root. Fruit trees that do not bear may also be made to bear by cutting their main or top roots. Mr. Hollenbeck has a grove of forty acres of walnut planted in 1865 and the trees average 22 inches in circumference and are 25 feet high. Of them bore nuts four years after planting and six years after planting the trees had a peck of nuts each. Three barrels of walnuts with the hulls on will plant an acre four feet apart, or one and three-quarter barrels hulled will plant the same amount of land.

THE OAK.

The most valuable of all trees. It can readily be raised from the seed, which should be gathered in the fall, after the acorns drop. The best month to gather seed is October, and it should be planted in rows three feet apart, moist condition until spring. The plants should be set out about eight feet apart, and between the rows one upright growing tree can be planted as nurses for the oaks. These latter should be cut away whenever it is necessary to give several feet of room from the cuttings, and chestnut oak is best for fuel and red oak the best for rails.

THE COTTONWOOD.

This wonderful tree commends itself to all the Western beginners on account of its rapid growth and easy culture. It will grow almost anywhere, and never dies. It has held its own in the West against fire, and even defied the axe of the woodman. If one cut down another springs up from the stump. I have often wondered why this tree, so tenacious of life and easily grown, has not been planted in the East. It would grow, I believe, in almost any of the Eastern States, and as the shade-tree for cattle is unsurpassed. The young cuttings are readily obtained from Western nurserymen and cost but a trifle. The cottonwood furnishes better shelter and fuel in a shorter time than any other tree in America. The cottonwoods growing near Omaha thirteen years old that measure 22 inches in diameter and 40 feet high. A thousand of these trees can be grown on an acre. Mr. Allen recently told me he had seen several acres of cottonwoods which grow several feet one year from the cuttings, and I write I look out upon a cottonwood that was planted in 1869, then no thicker than my thumb and as high as a man's head, and now as thick as a man's body and over thirty feet high. It has in fact become an imposing tree in six years.

THE WILLOW.

I would like to write a good deal about the willow, but the length of this communication warns me to be brief. The white willow is the most valuable of this variety. As a wind break it can grow in rows, and for protection far from hot and cold winds, sun, rain, sleet and snow, the willow cannot be over-rated. When planted singly it attains a growth of seventy to eighty feet in height with an immense trunk, but its value is most realized when planted in rows as wind-shades. It is preferable than an avenue of giant white willows with their grateful and long, graceful branches. I know of several miles of willow wind-breaks which are five years old from the cuttings, and a farmer in Douglas county, Neb., has four acres of willows, two years old, and four years of age they are a complete protection from storms and inroads of stock. Willow cuttings are best made in the fall, and should be tied in bundles and buried in dry places under a foot of earth. Keep them cool in a cellar, and as soon as the ground in the spring will permit plant a deep furrow and set out the cuttings against the land side, while a second man follows with a spade, filling in the earth and pressing it down firmly and for fear of weeding the soil should be pressed closely about the plants as soon as possible. Cuttings should be set out so as to leave two or three inches out of the earth. With proper care in planting and keeping down the weeds not over 5 percent of the plants will be lost; yet this is a consideration in the case of the hard trees. A belt of willows planted along the side of an orchard near Nebraska City sheltered it from frost. A severe frost had occurred a few days before my informant saw the belt of willows, damaging the fruit blossoms greatly, and buried in a dry place under a foot of earth. Keep them cool in a cellar, and as soon as the ground in the spring will permit plant a deep furrow and set out the cuttings against the land side, while a second man follows with a spade, filling in the earth and pressing it down firmly and for fear of weeding the soil should be pressed closely about the plants as soon as possible. Cuttings should be set out so as to leave two or three inches out of the earth. With proper care in planting and keeping down the weeds not over 5 percent of the plants will be lost; yet this is a consideration in the case of the hard trees.

ACORN COOK.

Brother Sherman sat eating ice cream in the court room with the pleasant air of a gladiator waiting for glory. The countenance of so much frosty substance with a nature so ardent, made him perspire profusely. Before he had gotten away with more than a quart or two, he had used up three pocket handkerchiefs, and still a large peck of drop of sweat hung glittering at the end of his nose, seeing which, one of his brethren leaned over and said: "Wipe it away, quick, Tom, or some body'll think you've been crying."

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NAMES.

The ancient Hebrews, Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, all used one name for each individual. Nor did the rich recesses of the nomenclature yield its treasures till broken into by numerous hosts of increasing population, all clamoring for a name. The Romans made some advancement in names, and gave to their commonwealth a division into clans or gentes. The gentes were then divided into families, into individuals, each of whom had three names; the prenomen, or first name, which marked the individual; the nomen, or middle name, which marked the gens, and the cognomen, which marked the family. Military successes added an agnomen, in honor of conquest. The ninth day after the child's birth was celebrated by name and a feast which the Romans called Nominatio. The Greeks used the tenth day, and offered sacrifice to their gods. Pythagoras noted the success of men according to fate, gens, name. Plato and Tacitus also believed in a prosperous name. Our surnames are modern. The Pagan converts to Christianity dropped their Pagan names, and whole companies of Marys, Marthas, Johns and Peters were baptised at once. From this we can readily see the confusion of generality when one particular John felt a very particular preference for his particular lady love, Mary, and called to see her at the house of many other Marys. The distinction necessary was found in a nickname suggested by the occupation of the individual. For several centuries little is known about surnames. Some date their origin from the Norman conquest a plausibility to American aristocrats, who seem satisfied if their stock and "family" goes as far back as William the Conqueror, or even a taint and discolor of "blood" be traced in that English channel which William crossed. Camden dates surnames in France A. D. 1000, in England, 1065, a little before Edward the Confessor. In Wales surnames were used sometimes after that. Surnames if from the French Sur nom, and Latin, super, because at first the surname was written over the given name. The Saxons made their surnames by adding "ing" to their father's name, as Whiting, Browning, also from some place of residence, occupation—hence, Lee, Moore, Hill, Weaver, Cooper, etc. In the eleventh century the Normans began to transmit the surname to descendants, and use the prefix Fitz, which is a corruption of filius, for sons; hence, Fitz James, son of James; Fitz John, son of John. In the middle ages the Jews used the word ben, which means son. The Welch, say; thus, John ap Richard was possibly corrupted to John Prichard. Polish, say; as Petrovsky son of Peter. In the seventeenth century Scotland and Ireland used Mac for son—McDonald; and O', meaning of—O'Donald, son of Donald. Anglo-Saxon lyl and cie, or cec, meaning little were used as a termination—Hamlet, Babcock, Wilcox, son of little Will, or little Bob, etc. Then some English surnames were taken from place of residence, things in nature, personal appearance, with the prefix "at," Amos, John at the Oaks, corrupted to John Oak; Peter at the Seven Oaks, to Peter Snooks. Also from dignities, as prince, King. Smith seems to have been the grand, monotonous chorus of names. Poor John Smith! The multiplicity of events he daily served. D'es, is born, buried, married, hung, every day. Oh, why did he escape that celebrat' Indian hatchet? Who does not know John Smith? No one better than that man in a crowded house who, wanting a seat, cried out—John Smith's house is on fire, and was the recipient of two-thirds of the emptied seats! Smith is from Anglo-Saxon—Smitout, to smite. Among the Highland clans the Smiths ranked third in the clan, because the employ included wood, metals, and all mechanical work, hence the importance and frequency of the Smiths. Some derive it from Shem; Shem it, Shemidit, Smith—quite an easy derivation of the very proper and most common noun Smith. On the Egyptian temple Oasiris is that name Smith. Ptolemaeus Smitiothis, of Thebar Kings, built the celebrated temple Smitopolis Magna.

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The Masonic Journal.

TO THE MASONIC FRATERNITY IN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE SOUTH.

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January 22 1874.—1f.

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Wilmington, N. C. April 14, 1875.

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A. P. BATTLE, F. H. CAMERON
President, Vice President.
W. H. HICKS, Sec'y.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

In Effect on and after Wednesday July 9, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte.....	9:24 P. M.	5:00 A. M.
" Air-Line Train.....	9:30 " "	6:30 " "
" Salisbury.....	11:00 A. M.	7:30 " "
" Greensboro.....	1:00 P. M.	9:30 " "
" Danville.....	6:30 " "	1:15 P. M.
" Dundas.....	6:30 " "	1:15 P. M.
" Bertie.....	8:25 " "	6:07 " "
Arrive at Richmond.....	2:22 P. M.	6:47 " "

GOING SOUTH.

STATION.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond.....	1:20 P. M.	5:00 A. M.
" Salisbury.....	4:25 " "	8:40 " "
" Dundas.....	10:23 " "	1:14 P. M.
" Danville.....	10:20 " "	1:17 " "
" Greensboro.....	2:45 " "	3:16 " "
" Salisbury.....	5:27 " "	5:17 " "
" Air-Line Train.....	7:50 " "	8:30 " "
Arrive at Charlotte.....	8:03 A. M.	8:33 " "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro.....	8:00 A. M.	Arr. 9:00 A. M.
" Salisbury.....	8:33 " "	9:12 " "
" Greensboro.....	11:30 A. M.	1:15 P. M.
Arr. at Goldboro.....	11:30 A. M.	1:15 P. M.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro.....	8:00 A. M.	Arr. 9:00 A. M.
" Salisbury.....	8:33 " "	9:12 " "
" Greensboro.....	11:30 A. M.	1:15 P. M.
Arr. at Goldboro.....	11:30 A. M.	1:15 P. M.

FOR TEXAS AND THE SOUTH WEST.

The undersigned wishes to inform his numerous friends that he has received the appointment to sell through Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana, via Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. Road, and their Southern Connections, Through Emigrant Tickets, or First Class Tickets, and Baggage checked through. Parties wishing to take Laborers to the above States, will find it greatly to their own advantage by negotiating with the undersigned, Salisbury. Information regarding to States, time and Connections will be furnished either personally or through the mail.

A. POPE, Gen'l. Passenger & Ticket Agt.,
Columbia, S. C.

J. C. McCONAUGHEY,
Ag't. C. & A. R. B., Salisbury, N. C.

LOUIS ZIMMER,
Special Agt.
Sept. 3.—1f.

Piedmont Air Line Railway

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

In Effect on and after Wednesday July 9, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte.....	9:24 P. M.	5:00 A. M.
" Air-Line Train.....	9:30 " "	6:30 " "
" Salisbury.....	11:00 A. M.	7:30 " "
" Greensboro.....	1:00 P. M.	9:30 " "
" Danville.....	6:30 " "	1:15 P. M.
" Dundas.....	6:30 " "	1:15 P. M.
" Bertie.....	8:25 " "	6:07 " "
Arrive at Richmond.....	2:22 P. M.	6:47 " "

GOING SOUTH.

STATION.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond.....	1:20 P. M.	5:00 A. M.
" Salisbury.....	4:25 " "	8:40 " "
" Dundas.....	10:23 " "	1:14 P. M.
" Danville.....	10:20 " "	1:17 " "
" Greensboro.....	2:45 " "	3:16 " "
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STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro.....	8:00 A. M.	Arr. 9:00 A. M.
" Salisbury.....	8:33 " "	9:12 " "
" Greensboro.....	11:30 A. M.	1:15 P. M.
Arr. at Goldboro.....	11:30 A. M.	1:15 P. M.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE:

Chesapeake and Ohio R. R.

JUNE 13.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS.

MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond 9:30 a.m.	9:10 p.m.
" Gordonsville, 12:50 p.m.	12:30 a.m.
" Charlottesville, 2:50 p.m.	1:30 " "
" Staunton, 4:20 " "	3:35 " "
" Winchester, 9:25 " "	8:25 " "
" Hagerstown, 2:30 a.m.	5:45 " "
Arrive Chesapeake, 6:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
" L'istville, 10:15 " "	10:15 " "
" Indianopolis, 11:	