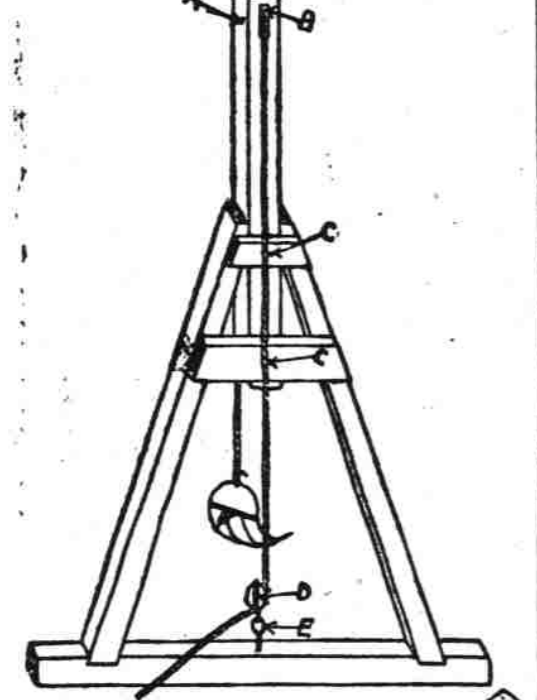


Farm and Garden

LABOR SAVING DEVICES.

Machines That Simplify Two Common Forms of Farm Work.

A portable hay stacker or derrick for stacking hay in the field, such as shown in the illustration herewith, will be found not only very handy, but easy to construct, and it will do the work in as satisfactory a manner as



AN INEXPENSIVE STACKER.

one of the most expensive hay stackers. The mast and the two side braces are 4 by 4 inches square. The sill may be the same, but will be better if made of a 4 by 6 inch stick. The bolt A holds the guide or sheave wheel in place, as shown at B. The two bolts CC hold the mast in place and are removed when moving the derrick. However, if mast is only moved a short distance it will not be necessary to remove the mast. Simply hitch a horse to the sill and drag the entire derrick where wanted. D is the snatch block for lower end of hoisting rope and E the eyebolt, to which the block D is made fast with a short rope. A sling may be passed around the sill in place of the eyebolt E if necessary. The sill should be from fourteen to sixteen feet long and the mast and two side braces from sixteen to twenty feet long. By boring several holes in the mast the same may be raised or lowered and made the proper height for both small and large stacks. The derrick should set at an angle of about forty-five degrees, leaning toward the stack, and have two guy wires or ropes at the rear and one in front.

The second illustration shows how a vegetable washer may be constructed. It will not only save much work on the farm, but will greatly assist in placing the vegetables on the market in better shape. The cut is really self-explaining. The size of the device will depend on the amount of vegetables to be washed. A box being built, the cylinder is made by cutting two heads from one or two inch lumber. These are made fast to the shaft and placed in the box, as shown, an opening being made in which the vegetables are passed in, as shown at A, which is held in place with hooks and eyes.



A VEGETABLE WASHER.

Over heads are covered with heavy wire, lath or narrow strips of any lumber handy. The vegetables to be washed are placed in the cylinder and the box partly filled with water. The cylinder is then revolved by turning the crank. The mud will fall to the bottom of the box.

To clean the box the plug B is removed and water allowed to flow in until it runs clear.

A barrel may be used for the cylinder by boring it full of one inch holes. This device will allow the operator to wash and clean a large amount of vegetables in a short time and without having the hands in the cold water.

Prairie Hay Crop.
The prairie hay crop in the western two-thirds of Kansas promises to be heavier this year than for many years past. Prairie hay properly cured and taken care of has a feeding value greater than any other hay produced in this section except alfalfa or clover. Usually the grass is not cut as early as it should be. Prairie grass should be cut early to make the best feed. The first of August is none too early to begin haying. Prairie hay is also, as a rule, not as well stacked as it should be, and the percentage of loss on account of stacking is large. More prairie hay is fed, to horses in the cities of the country than any other hay. Each year the value of bright, early cut hay is increasing. Poor prairie hay is of slow sale. This fact only serves to demonstrate that the feeding value of late cut and blackened prairie hay is not so great, and feeders will not pay as much money for it as for the bright hay. Hundreds of acres of Kansas land are set aside for the production of native prairie grass hay. To realize the greatest profits, either for feeding or through sales, it should be properly cared for.

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WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS. Price 50c & \$1.00. Free Trial.

Surst and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

GARDEN NOTES.

Some Late Summer Work Apt to Be Neglected.

The most important point now in the culture of good vegetables of any kind is to see that they keep growing freely. Good quality is always absent from vegetables that are stunted and grow slowly during hot weather. They are tough and stringy instead of tender when cooked, while salads are never crisp and nice under the circumstances. One of the plants that need a great deal of water is celery. The young plants should now be growing freely, and happy is the grower who has a good water supply and can cut the rows early and again when the weeds are removed. Celery, with the roots in a cool, moist soil, is independent of the weather, and, no matter how hot the sun, it will grow rapidly, the leaves soon spreading out and forming a fine shade for the roots. Where this convenience is not at hand and watering by hand has to be resorted to, the job is herculean if much celery is grown, but it must be attended to until the plants are strong enough to take care of themselves.

The grower who uses plenty of decaying manure in his trenches, as we advise, will be reaping the benefit now in the healthy, strong growth of the plants. Potatoes need a lot of cultivating now, and until finally banked up they must be kept hoed frequently. The potato bug is never so destructive in plots well cultivated, though of course spraying should be followed up for these and for fungus diseases. As the early rows are lifted, late cabbage and coleworts may be planted or, in localities favorable for their growth, savor cabbages and the various kales for winter use. There is still time even for leeks, though those transplanted now will not be so large as those put out earlier. They will, however, be very useful for soups and flavoring. Where good lettuce are desired, the rows should be started in the trenches and the thinning are large enough for use. They will do so well now transplanted unless very carefully looked after, and it is best to sow thinly where they have to stand, preferably in a shaded or partially shaded border.

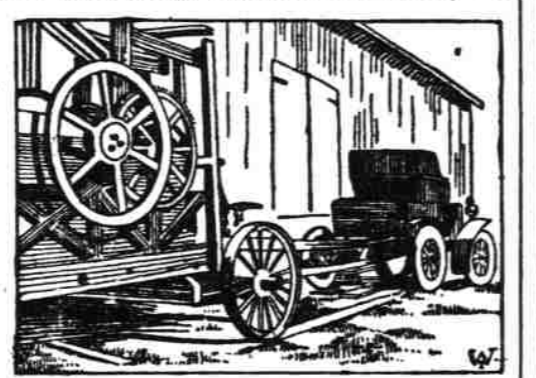
Late tomatoes are having a good time, the warm, dry weather suiting them well if the plants are kept right at the roots and well cultivated. The early plants are getting well set with fruit, and as this begins to swell freely the plants may be fed and watered a little more liberally. Keep a sharp lookout for the side shoots and pinch them out regularly, as they take the strength away from the flower and fruit clusters. As the stems grow secure them to stakes or wires, whichever is most convenient, so they will not be blown about by high winds.

Cucumbers outside are beginning to fruit, and the vines must not suffer for lack of nutriment. Continue to pinch the points of the shoots of the young plants where they have not a sufficient number of vines, and as the fruits develop cut them when quite young. A few cucumbers left to go to seed will take more out of the vines than a large crop cut as soon as ready. Where shallots are fully grown they may be pulled and laid in the sun to dry, but let them have another week or two if not ready. Continue to feed the onions as long as they are growing and draw out at once any attacked by maggot or mildew.

AUTO POWER IN FARMING.

The Ingenious Device of a Connecticut Farmer.

An enterprising farmer, E. C. Belden of Suffield, Conn., uses his automobile to drive farm machinery. The illustration shows the auto in position and connected with one of the farm machines. He uses it quite extensively for driving a wood saw.



AUTO POWER ON THE FARM.

The wheels are blocked to keep the machine steady, using sticks of wood or making small holes in the ground, into which the wheels are set. To connect with the machine Mr. Belden made an extension for the crank shaft. The extension has a flange with holes for capscrews, which are threaded into the hub of the balance wheel, the balance wheel being on the end of the crank shaft in this type of automobile. Other styles of autos might require different methods of connection. The machine as arranged makes a very convenient addition to the farm equipment, being available either for travel or for farm power or for a combination when work is to be done in locations some distance from the farm.

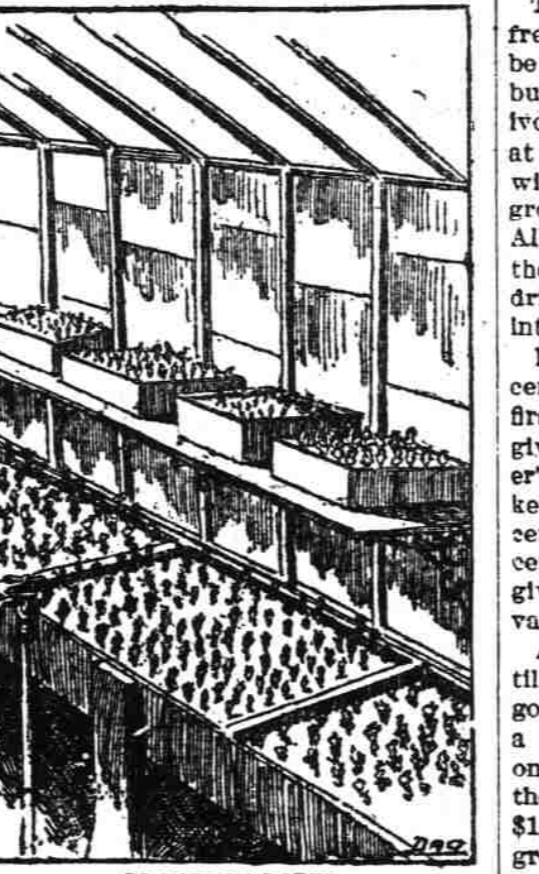
Most Useful Tree.
The carnauba palm of Brazil is said to be the world's most useful tree. It gives to the people of that country everything from drugs to cattle feed. Its roots make a valuable medicine—a blood purifier. Its timber takes a high polish and is in demand by cabinet makers. The sap becomes wine or vinegar, according to the way it is prepared, and sugar and starch may also be made from the sap. The fruit of the tree is used as cattle food, and a nut it bears is a fairly good substitute for coffee. From the pith of the tree corks are made.

Farm and Garden

A WOMAN'S CELERY FARM.

A Crop That Yields Good Returns Near a City.

Miss Helen L. Bailey writes enthusiastically of her experience in raising celery for the early New York market. My home is twenty miles up the state and convenient to the railroad. All told I have less than three acres of land, and when I started in to earn my living there was a mortgage on the place and less than \$100 in my pocket. Celery has paid the mortgage on my home, and has enabled me to educate a nephew and niece. My average crop of celery is 50,000 heads, and the average price is 40 cents a dozen. For



PLANTS IN BOXES.

extra large heads I receive 60 cents a dozen. There isn't a month in the year when celery is not in demand in New York city, so there can be no doubt about getting good prices, provided the celery is up to the mark.

To raise celery to be marketed in June my work begins in January. The first step is to get good celery seed and sow it in boxes in a greenhouse. Under normal conditions it will require three weeks for celery seed to come up, though there have been occasions when I have forced it up within eight days, and the result was in every way satisfactory. As soon as the two little leaves appear on the plants the process of "pricking" begins and drags through February and March.

As regards the greenhouse, I would advise plenty of moisture and air, but not too much heat. At whatever temperature you begin always be careful to keep it from the time the seeds go in the ground until the plants are taken out to be set in the fields. When I have had occasion to force my seeds I have carried the forcing process straight on until the plants were ready to set out. As a rule, I put my seed in with the thermometer in the eighties and keep that temperature right straight through.

In April, as soon as the ground is warm enough to plow, the out of door work begins. After the ground is thoroughly plowed the fertilizer must be sown, and with a rake and harrow the surface must be made to look as smooth as velvet. The young plants are then taken from the greenhouse, not



PLANTS BOARDED UP.

too many at a time, and set out. After the setting out the raking begins and then the light against weeds. If there is any place where weeds grow faster than in a celery patch, I have never seen it. Of course it is because there is always so much more moisture in a celery patch than on land where other vegetables are grown. If the weeds ever get a start in a celery patch, the only thing to do is to pull them up by hand and haul to a pile and burn. If weeds don't grow on the ground, it is no use to plant celery.

Along about the first of June I begin to board the tallest of my celery. Boarding celery now takes the place of banking earth around it. In June it is impossible to bank celery with anything like satisfactory results. Even the boards will sometimes rot if before the blanching is begun. For this purpose I use ten inch boards ten feet long. These are carried into the patch and laid between the rows.

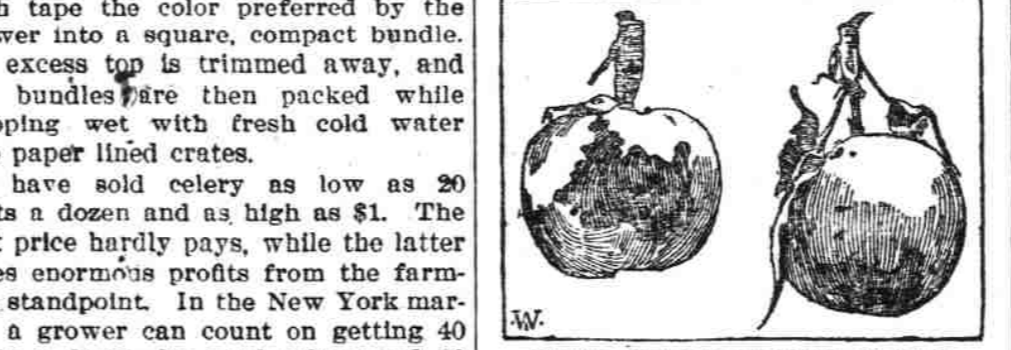
Farm and Garden

FOES OF THE APPLE.

Some Little Known Pests Found in American Orchards.

One of the reasons why the apple leaf roller (*Archips rosaceana*) has received so little attention from the scientific fruit growers is because it has never existed in numbers sufficient to be regarded as a positive menace. Now, however, it seems to be largely on the increase, and with the prospect of finding it added to the already too long list of our apple tree pests it is well to know something of it and what is to be expected from it if it should become plentiful.

The larvae are active, cylindrical, pale green or reddish brown insects with a deep brown head and with the first body division (prothorax) and first two pairs of jointed legs also deep brown. The false legs are well developed and are colored like the body.

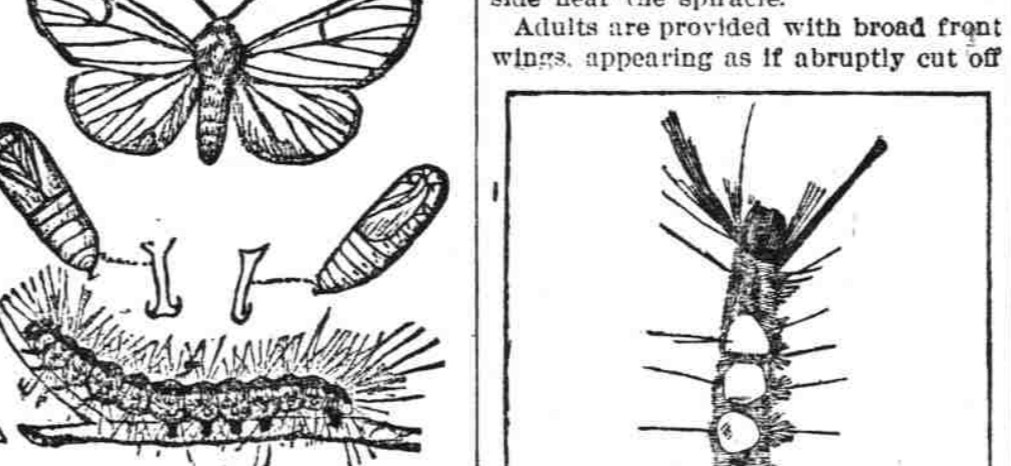


FRUIT INJURED BY LEAF BORER.

A few slender hairs arise from the head and body. When ready to become pupae they draw the leaves together and form a shelter in which the change takes place. They measure when full grown rather more than half an inch long.

The pupa is light brown and much shorter. An example preserved in alcohol and probably somewhat shrunk in measure, measures a fortieth of an inch in length. The head end is pro shaped. The antennae arise at each side of the pro shape front, curve outward and backward, then return toward the middle line on the central side, where they terminate with the second pair of legs a short distance anterior to the posterior margins of the wing cases. The thorax is decidedly convex above, descending to the abdomen, which is also arched, and terminates in a rather stout, flat spine, with a couple of small curved hooks at its end. The abdomen is roughened about by a series of denticles on each suture, ending on each side near the spiracle.

Adults are provided with broad front wings, appearing as if abruptly cut off



THE FALL WEBWORM.

passes the winter as a dark brown helpless creature, entirely unlike either the "worm" from which it came or the moth into which it transforms. This dark brown pupa, inclosed in a thin cocoon of silk intermixed with hair, is stored away in some crack or crevice, under rubbish or even in the ground itself. In April or May the nearly or quite white moth emerges from the cocoon, flies into the trees and in some cases deposits as many as 500 eggs. These eggs are set close together on one leaf, forming a single tier and covering an irregular patch on the surface. The larvae, hatching, construct a tiny web under which they feed. As they increase in size more and more foliage is included in their web until they may exceed three feet in diameter.

When the caterpillars become fully grown they crawl down the trees and seek out hiding places, as already described, in which to transform and lie during their helpless stage. From the cocoons thus formed, in late July or early August, the second brood of moths emerges and deposits its eggs on the leaves for the second brood of "worms." This brood on reaching maturity forms the cocoons in which it passes the winter.

Originally certain two and four winged flies parasitize a sufficient percent of the caterpillars to prevent them from seriously threatening the life of any well grown tree, but this parasitism is rarely sufficient to prevent the formation of some webs.

The property owner who values the beauty of his shade trees cannot afford to depend on natural measures, but must resort to artificial measures. If the nests are within reach, the simplest method is to wipe them out of the trees and crush their contents. If they are beyond reach, they must be destroyed in any one of three ways—they may be burned out by means of a long handled torch; they may be cut away with pruning shears and their contents crushed or burned; their occupants may be poisoned by thoroughly spraying the foliage immediately about the nest with arsenate of lead at the rate of three pounds to fifty gallons of water. Paris green mixed with twice its weight of unslaked lime and used at the rate of six ounces to fifty gallons of water may be substituted for the arsenate of lead, but does not stick to the foliage so well.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Having this day qualified as Executor of the estate of Stephen Kirk, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of June, 1908, or this notice will be placed in bar of the same. All persons indebted to said estate will please make prompt settlement with the undersigned.
This June 23rd, 1908.
LINDSAY McCARN, executor,
67 Spencer, N. C.

August time, tells on the nerves. But that spiritless, no ambition feeling can be easily and quickly altered by taking what is known by druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Within 48 hours after beginning to use the Restorative, improvement will be noticed. Of course, full health will not immediately return. The gain, however, will surely follow. And best of all, you will realize and feel your strength and ambition as it is returning. Outside influences depress first the "inside" then the stomach. Heart, and Kidneys will usually fail. Strengthen these failing nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly health will be yours again. Sold by Cornelison & Cook.

MUSHROOM CULTURE.

Simple Methods That Will Yield Rich Returns.

For mushroom growing a greenhouse is not needed. Any building which protects the crop from rain, wind and cold will do. Mushrooms do best in a moderate temperature, say from 45 to 55 degrees. They are easily hurt by drip. The air should be moist and stationary, no drafts. Light is not needed. They are really a winter crop, because it is easier to heat a structure than to cool it down. When warm weather sets in insects often attack the crop and ruin it. Generally the first beds are prepared in September or October and the last in March.

To make a mushroom bed use fresh horse manure, such as one would get in a livery barn. It should be from grain fed animals, bedded with straw or sawdust or shavings are not suitable. Shake out the coarsest straw and throw the material into a heap to start heating.

It should be moderately moist, neither wet nor at all dry. As soon as heating has commenced fork the pile over to prevent burning, and repeat this three or four times every two days. When the material assumes a dark brown or blackish color, and smells rather sweet it is ready to form into beds. These may be fifteen to eighteen inches deep and of any suitable width or length. Pack down firmly and wait three or four days to allow reheating. Try with a thermometer, and if not higher than 85 or 90 degrees insert spaw every ten or twelve inches apart each way. Place the spaw an inch or two deep and cover the whole bed with a light dressing of loam, say two inches deep, to hold heat and moisture, and form a firm rooting place for the crop. Mushrooms dislike to be watered; hence moisture should be preserved rather than supplied.

An Unappreciated Plant.
Chives is a vegetable not widely known in this country. It is native along the northern borders of the United States as well as in some parts of Europe, where it is popular. The plant belongs to the onion family, and its leaves are used for seasoning in soups, salads, and are preferred to onions by many persons because they are much milder and more tender. Europeans use chives for seasoning scrambled eggs and similar dishes.

The culture of chives is simple. The plant will grow in any ordinary garden soil. It is usually propagated by division of the roots, because it does not seed readily. The roots or clumps of roots may be purchased at moderate prices. The clumps should be planted in beds about nine inches apart in rows which are two feet apart. The planting may be done in either spring or autumn. The chives may also be planted in the border of the vegetable garden and makes an excellent permanent border. As a border plant the clumps should be planted about six inches apart. The leaves will grow thickly and form a dense green mat.

PASTURE IN NEW ENGLAND.

The pasture problem threatens the future of New England dairy farming. The old hill pastures are slowly but surely running out and are keeping fewer and fewer cattle over the year. Most of them cannot be plowed, at any reasonable cost under present conditions of farm labor, and clearing off the bushes is of only temporary benefit. Unless pastures can be plowed and cultivated for a few years there seems to be no hope for them, and they gradually turn into wood lots, thus reducing the dairy capacity of the farm. Many pastures are needlessly injured by turning the stock too early in the spring, especially when it has been eaten close the preceding year. They tramp the soil too wet and gnaw the young plants too close to the ground. It is much better to let the grass get a good start, then put on the stock long enough to eat down the grass and move them to another pasture. Unless pastures are large enough to be divided in this way they quickly become injured under ordinary methods. It is an expensive way, but perhaps it is the only way to manage without grazing the land too close.

The Irish (7) Potato.
The potato is a native of the Andes, particularly of Chile and Peru, and some writers claim that it was found growing wild as far north as the Tolete gorge in southern Colorado. It probably was first introduced into Europe by the Spaniards about the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1550 it was taken to England from Virginia, where, however, it was probably derived from a Spanish source. Its progress in Europe was slow, its culture, even in Ireland, not becoming general until the middle of the eighteenth century, but it is now a staple food in most temperate climates.

Notice:
All persons indebted to the Barber Buggy & Wagon Co. are hereby notified to call at the office of said company on Commercial and settle. The time on notes, mortgages and accounts will not be extended so please call and make prompt settlement. Suit will be instituted against all who fail to comply.
R. B. THOMPSON,
A. B. WATSON,
JOHN J. STEWART, Trustees.

Sale of Real Estate Under Mortgage.
By virtue of the power of sale vested in me as mortgagee and trustee in a certain mortgage executed by William J. Todd and wife Maggie W. Todd, on the 21st day of March 1904, and recorded in book No. 24 of mortgages, page 12, in Register of Deeds office of Rowan county, said mortgage being given to secure a certain promissory note with interest, executed by the mortgagee, and default having been made in payment of said note, I, D. C. Lingle, by virtue of the above mentioned power of sale, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in the city of Salisbury, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1908, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:
One house and lot situate in the county of Rowan, and the State of North Carolina, and bounded as follows, to-wit:
Beginning at a stake on Laurence St. and runs with said street S. 4 W. sixty-five feet to a stake; thence N. 86 W. one hundred and fifty feet to a stake; thence N. 4 E. sixty-five feet to a stake; thence N. 8 E. one hundred and fifty feet to the beginning, being lot No. 15 in Lord's plot of the plank road.
D. C. LINGLE.
This the 7th day of July, 1908.

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There are more McCall Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of patterns. This is not because they are any better, but because they are more numerous and cheaper. The McCall's Magazine (The Queen of Fashion) has more subscribers than any other fashion magazine. Its subscription (in advance) costs 50 cents, latest issue free. Send for a copy today.
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