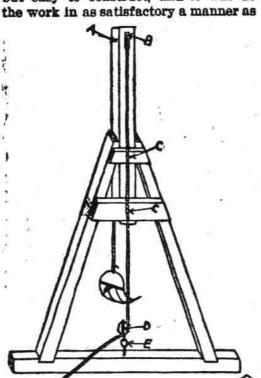
### LABOR SAVING DEVICES.

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



AN INEXPENSIVE STACKER.

one of the most expensive hay stack- cabbages and the various kales for ers. The mast and the two side braces winter use. There is still time even are 4 by 4 inches square. The sill for leeks, though those transplanted may be the same, but will be better now will not be so large as those put if made of a 4 by 6 inch stick. The bolt out earlier. They will, however, be A holds the guide or sheave wheel in very useful for soups and flavoring. place, as shown at B. The two bolts Where good lettuces are desired, thin CO hold the mast in place and are re- the rows early and again when the moved when moving the derrick, thinnings are large enough for use. However, if same is only moved a They will not do as well now transshort distance it will not be necessary planted unless very carefully looked to remove the mast. Simply hitch a after, and it is best to sow thinly derrick where wanted. D is the snatch in a shaded or partially shaded border. block for lower end of hoisting rope Late tomatoes are having a good and E the eyebolt, to which the block time, the warm, dry weather suiting D is made fast with a short rope. A them well if the plants are kept right sling may be passed around the sill in at the roots and well cultivated. The place of the eyebolt E if necessary. early plants are getting well set with

sixteen feet long and the mast and the plants may be fed and watered a vided the celery is up to the mark. two side braces from sixteen to twen- little more liberally. Keep a sharp ty feet long. By boring several holes lookout for the side shoots and pinch June my work begins in January. The in the mast the same may be raised or them out regularly, as they take the first step is to get good celery seed forty-five degrees, leaning toward the ever is most convenient, so they will come up, though there have been ocstack, and have two guy wires or ropes | not be blown about by high winds. at the rear and one in front,

The second illustration shows how a explaining. The size of the device will depend on the amount of vegetables from one or two inch lumber. These held in place with hooks and eyes.

The end of the shaft is bent to form a turning crank or handle. The cylin-



der heads are covered with heavy wire, lath or narrow strips of any lumber or making small holes in the ground, handy. The vegetables to be washed into which the wheels are set. To are placed in the cylinder and the box connect with the machine Mr. Belden partly filled with water. The cylinder is then revolved by turning the crank. The extension has a flange with holes The mud will fall to the bottom of the for caps screws, which are threaded

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 cylin-

der 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, in locations some distance from the is always so much more moisture in a nests are within reach, the simplest at the hind end of the body. They as a rule, not as well stacked as it farm. 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 to be the world's most useful tree. It hand and haul to a pile and burn. If they may be burned out by means of known to some American orchardists some writers claim that it was found country of Rowan, and the State of hay. Each year the value of bright, gives to the people of that country weeds don't grow on the ground, it is a long handled torch; they may be cut for the first time during the summer growing wild as far north as the early cut hay is increasing. Poor praideverything from drugs to cattle feed. no use to plant celery. rie hay is of slow sale. This fact only Its roots make a valuable medicine—a serves to demonstrate that the feeding blood purifier. Its timber takes a high to board the tallest of my celery. cupants may be poisoned by thorough- with the fall webworm in destroying rope by the Spaniards about the mid- five feet to a stake; thence N. 86 W. one value of late cut and blackened prairie polish and is in demand by cabinet Boarding celery now takes the place ly spraying the foliage immediately the leaves of fruit and shade trees. It die of the sixteenth century. In 1556 hundred and fifty feet to a stake; thence hay is not so great, and feeders will makers. The sap becomes wine or vin- of banking earth around it. In June about the nest with arsenate of lead at is present every season, but ordinarily it was taken to England from Vir- N.4 E. sixty-five feet to a stake; thence not pay as much money for it as for egar, according to the way it is pre- it is impossible to bank celery with the rate of three pounds to fifty gal- does but little harm. Two broads de- ginia, where, however, it was prob- S. 86 E. one hundred and fifty feet to the bright hay. Hundreds of acres pared, and sugar and starch may also anything like satisfactory results. Even lons of water. Paris green mixed with velop, the first appearing in April and ably derived from a Spanish source. of Kansas land are set aside for the be made from the sap. The fruit of the boards will sometimes rot it be- twice its weight of unslaked lime and May, the second about the first of Its progress in Europe was slow, its production of native prairie grass hay. the tree is used as cattle food, and a fore the blanching is begun. For used at the rate of six ounces to fifty August. To realize the greatest profits, either nut it bears is a fairly good substitute this purpose I use ten inch boards ten gallons of water may be substituted for feeding or through sales, it should for coffee. From the pith of the tree feet long. These are carried into the for the arsenate of lead, but does not be properly cared for.

KILL THE COUCH AND CURE THE LUNGS wi™ Dr. King's **New Discovery** OUGHS and 50c & \$1.00

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUB.

### 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 run the hose into the trenches at will and keep the roots always moist. 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 retended to until the plants are strong enough to take care of themselves. The grower who uses plenty of decaved 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 heed frequently. The potato bug is never so destructive in plots well cultivated, though of course spraying should be followed up for these and for fungoid diseases. As the early rows are lifted, late cabbage and coleworts may be planted or, in localities favorable for their growth, Savoy horse to the sill and drag the entire where they have to stand, preferably

The sill should be from fourteen to fruit, and as this begins to swell freely doubt about getting good prices, pro-

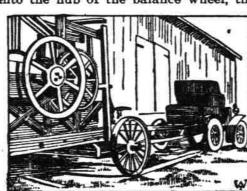
fruit, and the vines must not suffer every way satisfactory. As soon as vegetable washer may be constructed for lack of nutriment. Continue to the two little leaves appear on the It will not only save much work on pinch the points of the shoots of the plants the process of "pricking" begins the farm, but will greatly assist in young plants where they have not a and drags through February and placing the vegetables on the market sufficient number of vines, and as the March. in better shape. The cut is really self fruits develop cut them when quite young. A few cucumbers left to go advise plenty of moisture and air, but to seed will take more out of the vines not too much heat. At whatever temto be washed. A box being built, the than a large crop cut as soon as ready. perature you begin always be careful cylinder is made by cutting two heads | Where shallots are fully grown they to keep it from the time the seeds go may be pulled and laid in the sun to in the ground until the plants are are made fast to the shaft and placed dry, but let them have another week taken out to be set in the fields. When in the box, as shown, an opening being or two if not ready. Continue to feed I have had occasion to force my seeds made in which the vegetables are the onions as long as they are grow- I have carried the forcing process passed in, as shown at A, which is ing and draw out at once any attacked straight on until the plants were ready by maggot or mildew.

### AUTO POWER IN FARMING.

The Ingenious Device of a Connecticut

An enterprising farmer, E. C. Belden of Suffolk, 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.

The wheels are blocked to keep the machine steady, using sticks of wood made an extension for the crank shaft. 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

Most Useful Tree. corks are made.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS w™ Dr. King's **New Discovery** Price

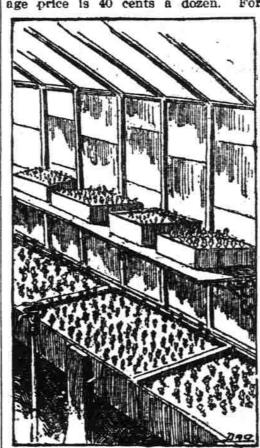
50c & \$1.00 OUGHS and JOLDS Free Trial. Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUB-LES, or MONEY BACK.

### Farm and Garden

WOMAN'S CELERY FARM.

A Crop That Yields Good Returns Near a City.

Miss Helen L. Bailey writes entertainingly 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, has put money in the bank for me and has enabled me to educate a sorted to, the job is herculean if much | pephew and niece. My average crop celery is grown, but it must be at 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 | The Despollers of Some of Our Fa-New York city, so there can be no

casions when I have forced it up with-Cucumbers outside are beginning to in eight days, and the result was in

As regards the greenhouse, I would to set out. As a rule, I put my seed in with the thermometer in the eightles 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 fight against weeds. If there equipment, being available either for is any place where weeds grow faster beauty of his shade trees cannot afford travel or for farm power or for a than in a celery patch, I have never to depend on natural enemies, but must ing one at each side of the first body combination when work is to be done seen it. Of course it is because there celery patch than on land where other | method is to wipe them out of the | feed singly and finally produce small vegetables are grown. If the weeds trees and crush their contents. If moths, the male broad winged, the feever get a start in a celery patch, the they are beyond reach, they must be male wingless. The carnahuba palm of Brazil is said only thing to do is to pull them up by destroyed in any one of three ways- The tussock caterpillar became particularly of Chile and Peru, and

patch and laid between the rows.

Nothing has ever equalled it. Nothing can ever surpass it.

Dr. King's **New Discovery** For CONSUMPTION Price 50c & \$1.00

A Perfect For All Throat and Cure: Lung Troubles. Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

Once the boards are in position only a few minutes are required to finish the process, and, as a rule, I do that part of the work, myself. The boards are kept together by a wire hook caught across the two boards on opposite sides of the rows of celery at each end of the boards. This is done over the entire patch until nothing of the celery is visible but the greer, tops showing above the boards. Four or five days after boarding the celery is ready to

Though the shipping time means extra hard work. I always enjoy it, not only because it comes at a time of the year when I enjoy being out of doors, but because it brings money returns. You get the fruits of your five months' labor, and if you have kept up with the market you can calculate within a fraction of a cent what each shipment will bring you. The wire hooks are jerked off the boards pulled up bunch by bunch. A few strokes of a sharp knife, and the roots, with the few unsightly outer stalks, drop off, and the transformed plant is loaded into the baskets to be taken to the washing and packing shed.

This final process should be done in fresh cold water, and the celery should be washed and picked over until each at a time into a wooden form and tied with tape the color preferred by the grower into a square, compact bundle. All excess top is trimmed away, and the bundles pare then packed while dripping wet with fresh cold water into paper lined crates.

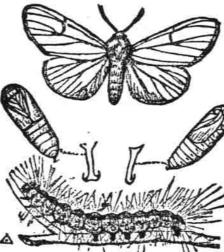
I have sold celery as low as 20 cents a dozen and as high as \$1. The first price hardly pays, while the latter gives enormous profits from the farmer's standpoint. In the New York market a grower can count on getting 40 cents a dozen for good celery and 60 cents a dozen for all extras. That gives a good living profit and has advantage of being sure.

After paying all bills for labor, ferfilizer, rent on land (which of course goes into my own pocket and is only a matter of form), the wear and tear on the granhouse, garden tools and the boards I always count-on having

### SHADE TREE PESTS.

vorite Shade Trees,

the rich green foliage of our shade trees. They are most frequently found lowered and made the proper height strength away from the flower and and sow it in boxes in a greenhouse. on the elm, hickory, ash, apple and derrick should set at an angle of about cure them to stakes or wires, which quire three weeks for celery seed to on many other sorts of deciduous trees. The insect that constructs these webs



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 covfoliage is included in their web until 'worms." This brood on reaching ma- yellow, the inner half dusky. turity forms the cocoons in which it passes the winter.

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 resort to artificial measures. If the division (prothorax) and a similar one 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 ,1909, or this notice will be plead 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, Spencer, N. C. Office Hours: 8:80 am to 1 pm

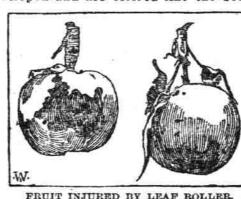
## Farm and Garden

FOES OF THE APPLE.

Some Little Known Pests Found In

American Orchards. One of the reasons why the apple leaf roller (Archips rosaceana) has recelved 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 and the tall bleached stalks of celery 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 56 degrees. They are easily hurt by girls who will not, under ordibunch looks as white and glossy as brown. The false legs are well deivory. It is then put a dozen bunches veloped and are colored like the body.

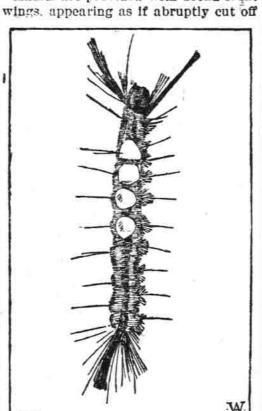


A few slender hairs arise from the

head and body. When ready to become pupae they draw the leaves tohalf an inch long.

The pupa is light brown and much shorter. An example preserved in alis roughened about by a series of den- plied, ticles on each somite, ending on each side near the spiracle.

Adults are provided with broad front



at the ends, the anterior margin ering an irregular patch on the sur- strongly arched at the base and a trifle face. The larvae, hatching, construct incurved near the tip. The general a tiny web under which they feed. As color of the front wings and body is they increase in size more and more alutaceus, or leather color, with an oblique dusky band beginning at the they may exceed three feet in diameter. | middle of the anterior margin and ex-When the caterpillars become fully tending to the inner angle of the wing. grown they crawl down the trees and | This mark may be obscure in old exseek out hiding places, as already amples, but some trace of it is generdescribed, in which to transform and ally present. It has given the species lie during their helpless stage. From the name oblique banded leaf roller, the cocoons thus formed, in late July | used in some entomological writings. or early August, the second brood of | The apex of the front wings is occumoths emerges and deposits its eggs on | pied by another dusky mark, The the leaves for the second brood of outer half of the hind wing is pale

Numerous other plants besides apple are attacked by this species, among Ordinarily certain two and four them clover, cotton, strawberry, rose winged flies parasitize a sufficient per | plum, birch, bean, honeysuckle, cherry cent of the caterpillars to prevent them | and others. The species occurs from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

Another threatened evil is the tussock caterpillar, which seems to be multiplying rapidly in middle west orchards. It is a singular caterpillar, with two long tufts of black hairs aris-

The eggs began hatching Aug 11, and

# Dr. J. M. Neel,

Over Davis & Wiley Bank.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

all were out Aug. 18. The larvae were grown and began pupating Sept. 15 the first adult emerged in confinement Sept. 29, and others continued to come forth until Oct. 2. In 1893 larvae in leave her loose silk cocoon. The eggs. most invariably show some of these

### MUSHROOM CULTURE.

Simple Methods That Will Yield Rich

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 feature—in that those boys and drip. The air should be moist and mary circumstances, study will stationary, no drafts. Light is not a mider the direction of one of needed. They are really a winter crop, one teachers to direct their studies because it is easier to heat a struc- at night. ture 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 tion, Penmanship, Commercial. or October and the last in March. To make a mushroom bed use fresh in everyone of them. We have

horse manure, such as one would get an International reputation. No in a livery barn. It should be from liquor, no tobacco, no cursing, no grain fed animals, bedded with hay cards. Prices very reasonable. or straw. Sawdust or shavings are Catalog for the asking. 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 gether and form a shelter in which heating has commenced fork the pile the change takes place. They meas- over to prevent burning, and repeat ure when full grown rather more than 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 \$1,000 a year from my little patch of cohol and probably somewhat shrunk- into beds. These may be fifteen to en measures a fortieth of an inch in eighteen inches deep and of any suitalength. The head end is prow shaped. ble width or length. Pack down firm-The antennae arise at each side of ly and wait three or four days to allow the prow shape front, curve outward reheating. Try with a thermometer, and backward, then return toward the and if not higher than 85 or 90 demiddle line on the central side, where grees insert spawn every ten or twelve The nests of the fall webworm are they terminate with the second pair of inches apart each way. Place the forming unsightly white blotches on legs a short distance anterior to the spawn an inch or two deep and cover posterior margins of the wing cases. the whole bed with a light dressing The thorax is decidedly convex above, of loam, say two inches deep, to hold descending to the abdomen, which is heat and moisture, and form a firm also arched, and terminates in a rather rooting place for the crop. Mushrooms for both small and large stacks. The fruit clusters. As the stems grow se- Under normal conditions it will re- plum, but occur only less commonly stout, flat spine, with a couple of small dislike to be watered; hence moisture curved books at its end. The abdomen should be preserved rather than sup-

> 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 | Walter Geo. Newman defendant, of Europe, where it is popular. The NOTICE OF SUMMONS AND WARRANT OF plant belongs to the onion family, and its leaves are used for seasoning in soups, salads, etc., and are preferred

> scrambled eggs and similar dishes. 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 | wit: 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 of the Main street; thence with said inches apart. The leaves will grow thickly and form a dense green mat.

Pasture In New England.

future of New England dairy farming. The old hill pastures are slowly but which warrant of attachment is resurely running out and are keeping turnable before the Judge of Superior fewer and fewer cattle every year. court of Rowan county in Salisbury, N. Most of them cannot be plowed at C., on the 31st day of August, 1908, any reasonable cost under present con- being the time and place for the icditions of farm labor, and clearing off turn of the summons, when and where the bushes is of only temporary bene- the defendant is required to appear fit. 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 John J. Stewart, attorney. reducing the dairy capacity of the farm. Many pastures are needlessly injured by turning the stock out too early in the spring, especially when it has been eaten close the preceding tain mortgage executed by William J. Todd and wife Maggie W. Todd, on the gnaw the young plants too close to the 21st day of March 1904, and recorded in ground. It is much better to let the book No. 24 of mortgages, page 12, in grass get a good start, then put on Register of Deeds office of Rowan counthe stock long enough to eat down the ty, said mortgage being given to secure grass and move them to another pas- est, executed by the mortgager, and deture. Unless pastures are large enough fault having been made in payment of to be divided in this way they quickly said note, I, D. C. Lingle, by virtue of become injured under ordinary meth- the above mentioned power of sale, ods. It is an expensive way, but per- will sell at public auction, to the highhaps it is the only way to manage est bidder for cash, at the court house without grazing the land too close.

The Irish (?) Potato.

The potato is a native of the Andes, property, towit: away with pruning shears and their of 1907. It was very common then, Toltec gorge in southern Colorado. It Along about the first of June I begin contents crushed or burned; their oc- working apparently in conjunction probably was first introduced into Eu- and runs with said street S. 4 W. sixtyculture, even in Ireland, not becoming A mass of eggs observed in 1905 was general until the middle of the eightplaced on a privet hedge Aug. 1 to 5. eenth 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 Council bt and settle. The time on notes, mortgages and accounts will not be extended so plesase call and make prompt settlement. Suit will be instituted against all who fail to comply.

R. B. THOMPSON, Trustees. A. B. WATSON, JOHN J. STEWART.

August time, tells on the nerves But that spiritless, no ambition feeling can be easily and quick. ly altered by taking what is confinement began to pupate Sept. 5, known by druggists everyand all had pupated Sept. 11. Sept. where as Dr. Shoop's Resto-13 adults began to emerge and con- rative. Within 48 hours after betinue to come out until Sept. 22. In ginning to use the Restorative, imthe latter part of September (Sept. 26 provement will be noticed. Of and later) the adults of the second course, full health will not immebrood emerge and place their eggs diately return. The gain, howabout the trees. The female moth is ever, will surely follow. And wingless and after emerging does not best of all, you will realize and feel your strengh and ambition as placed upon the outside of this, where it is returning. Outside inthey remain clinging to a twig or to fluences depress first the "inside bark of the trunk. When leaves are ner es' then the stomach. Heart. gone from the trees, a search of plum and Kidneys will usually fail. or apple trees in an orchard will ar Strengthen these failing nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly bealth will be yours again. Sold by Cornelison & Cook.

### THE SCHOOL FOR THE PEOPLE.

the Thirteenth Year of This We'l-Known Institution Will Open Sept 1, 1908.

There will be a prominent new

There are the following schools maintained: Music, Art, Elocu-Normal, and Literary. Thorough

REV. J. M. L. LYERLY, Ph. D., Crescent, N. C.

### TRINITY COLLEGE

Four Departments-Collegiate. Graduate, Engineering and Law. Large library faculties. Wellequipped laboratories in all departments of Science, Gymnasium furnished with best apparatus. Expenses very moderate. Aid for worthy students . . . .

Young men wishing to study law should investigate the superiour advantages offered by the department of law at Trinity College. - - - -

For Catalogue and further D. W. NEWSOM, Registrar, Durham, N. C.

Notice of Service by Publication. State of North Carolina, ( In Superior

Rowan county. Jos. H. McNeely, plaintiff,

ATTACHMENT. The defendant above named will take notice that a summons in the above entitled action was issued on to onlons by many persons because the 3rd day of June, 1908, against said they are much milder and more tender. defendant by J. F. McCubbins, Clerk Europeans use chives for seasoning of the Superior court of Kowan county. and complaint filed claiming the sum The culture of chives is simple. The of \$324 32 due said plaintiff by account plant will grow in any ordinary gar- and breach of contract, which sumden soil. It is usually propagated by mons is returnable to the August term division of the roots, because it does of Rowan Superior court, at Salisbury. N. C., being August 31st, 1908. The defendant will also take notice that a warrant of attachment was issued by said J. F. McCubbins, Clerk of the Superior court of Rowan county against the property of the said defendant, to-

One tract or parcel of land lying and being in Gold Hill township, Rowan county, bounded by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at a stone, Mrs. street, S. 45 degs. W. 4 poles and 19 links to a stone; thence S. 56 degs. E. 23 coles and 17 links to a stone on L. D. McCarnes' line; thence N.5 poles The pusture problem threatens the and 12 links to a stone, Mrs J.L. Rothrock's corner; thence N. 56 degs. W. 19 poles and 8 links to the beginning, and answer or demur to the complaint, or the relief demanded will be granted

Sale of Real Estate Under Motgage. By virtue of the power of sale vested in me as mortgagee and trustee in a cera certain promissory note with inter-

door in the city of Salisbury, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1908, at 12 o'clock M., the following described One house and lot situate in the

North Carolina, and bounded as follows.

the beginning, being lot No. 15 in Lord's plot of the plank road.

This the 7th day of July, 1908.



There are more McCall Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of patterns. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity. McCall's Magazine (The Queen of Fashion) has more subscribers than any other Ladies' Magazine. One year's subscribers than any other Ladies' Magazine. One year's subscriber (its numbers) costs 50 cents. Latest number, 5 cents. Every subscriber gets a McCall Fashers Free. Subscribe soday.

Lady Agents Wanted. Handsome promiums of Meral cash commission. Pattern Catalogue (of 60 de. signs) and Francium Catalogue (howing 400 premiums sent free. Address THE McCall. CO. Res York.