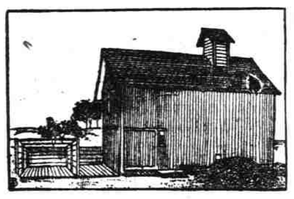
Farm and Garden

EVAPORATING FRUIT.

Surplus Fruit May Thus Be Disposed of Readily and at a Profit.

The demand for fruits in various forms is increasing. Like the cereal fad, it may sometimes assume the proportions of a cult. There is in every orchard much good fruit that is lost because it cannot be kept for the market, but if carefully evaporated by one of the scientific processes it will keep for some time and then may be disposed of at a profit. The process must be a good one, however. The American Agriculturist tells how to put up



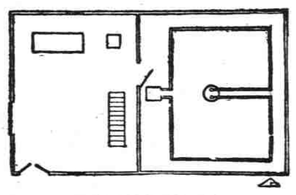
EVAPORATING PLANT.

a small plant for evaporating. It may contain hints even for those who do not wish to erect so elaborate a building.

"A conveniently arranged one kiln evaporator and plan is shown herewith," says the magazine. "The space is divided into a furnace room 14 by 16 feet and a somewhat smaller workroom, in which the apples are pared. An upright bleacher, which also serves as an elevator for raising the fruit to the second floor, is placed in this room.

"The second room is divided in a similar way. The kiln has the same dimensions as the furnace room, with a capacity of 75 to 100 bushels of unpared fruit at each filling. The workroom on this floor contains the slicer and the upper portion of the bleacher. The dried fruit as it is taken from the kiln can also be held here temporarily if desired.

Such a building may be so constructed that it will be useful for many other purposes during the course of the year than that for which it is primarily intended. In constructing kilns the same general principles are followed, whether the evaporator is a small one with only a single kiln or an

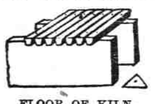


PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

extensive establishment having several kilns. The most satisfactory kiln, all things considered, is about twenty feet square. This is a convenient size to fill, so far as the preparation of the fruit is concerned. The heat can be well regulated, made sufficiently intense for the purpose desired and evenly distributed so that the fruit will dry uniformly, and for various minor reasons a kiln of this size is a desirable unit in the construction of evaporators of this type.

"A kiln consists essentially of a floor made of slats and placed over a furnace room or over a system of steam pipes. The floor is usually built from ten to twelve feet above the floor of the furnace room. Provision should be made for regulating the heat by means of small openings at the base of the walls communicating with the outside. These can be opened or closed, as desired. The inflow of cold air can thus be regulated. Such control is especially desirable in windy weather.

"If the evaporator is a frame building, the walls of the furnace room may well be plastered or covered with asbestus paper to lessen the danger of fire, which may otherwise be great because of the intense heat generated. If the walls, at least the portion below the kiln door, are double, with an air space between the two sides, the insulation will be more perfect than if they are solid or of only a single thickness, thus best conserving the heat and increasing the efficiency of the plant. The height of the walls of the kiln above the drying door should be sufficient to permit an attendant to work on the floor conveniently and with comfort.



FLOOR OF KILN.

"Some means for the escape of the air laden with moisture from the fruit is necessary. This may be provided for by means of an opening in the roof, or a cupola-like ventilator may be built, the sides of which should consist of slate placed so they overlap one another as in an ordinary window blind. The kiln floor is constructed of strips especially designed for the purpose. Such floors are generally made of poplar or basswood strips three-eighths of an inch thick, one inch wide on the top surface and one-half inch wide on the under side. In laying the floor these strips are placed one-eighth to one-fourth inch apart on the upper surface. This makes the space between them wider on the under side than on the upper, as shown, thus allowing the small particles of fruit which work down between them to drop through without clogging the intervening spaces."

Remember the importance of the kitchen garden.

When mustard is a serious pest the fields are sprayed with a solution that kills the weed, but does not harm the crop.

Preaching economy doesn't amount to much. You must practice it, but there is such a thing as being too economical.

In Holland they rotate the fertilizers as well as the crops. Each crop has its particular coaxer. Perhaps that's why they farm successfully on land worth $1,600 per acre.

Read what people who know from experience say about incubators.

THE UP TO DATE FARMER.

How He Makes Agriculture a Paying Business.

The up to date farmer knows the value of being up to date. He knows that new discoveries in the various sciences related to agriculture reveal new relations and suggest better methods. He knows that many of the theories held and many of the methods practiced years ago, and some even now, are worthless. He knows that one farmer cannot make as many experiments as can a thousand men.

He reads books on farming and does not scoff at the book farmer, nor does he refuse to listen to the college professors, for, while he has great respect for the students of agriculture, yet he knows that the time has not come and never can come when agriculture shall be reduced to a rigid science, which shall be governed by a code of rules and laws, as are such sciences as chemistry, physics and the like.

The up to date farmer has the latest improved farming implements and to save horsepower and to do most efficient work always keeps them in perfect order. He does not use a plow that will not scour nor one that is dull nor one whose adjustment is such that three horses must work hard to do the work which two could easily do with a plow properly adjusted. He understands the application of force to all his farm machinery so that the greatest amount of work is accomplished with the least expenditure of power. When his farm implements are not in use he keeps them well housed if it is profitable to do so. A hundred dollar wagon shed into which a twenty-five dollar farm wagon is backed by hand every time the team is unhitched is not profitable.

The up to date farmer pays his debts. Not the least important of these is the one he owes to the soil. He knows that each crop which the soil yields takes from it something of its fertility and that unless this fertility is returned to the soil it can soon yield only a diminished crop. So he is very careful year by year to pay back to his land that fertility which the crop has taken from it. He knows many ways of doing this, and the one which he will adopt will depend upon the neighborhood. He knows that he can run a dairy, and when he sells a ton of butter, worth perhaps $500, it will impoverish his farm no more than to sell five or six hundred pounds of straw worth about a dollar.

He will keep his hired help all the year, and year after year, for the longer they are in his employ the more valuable they are to him and the more he can afford to pay them. He will buy more food than he sells, will raise all the feed he can for his stock and will not hesitate to buy more when needed.

If he is wise in the management of the fertilizers from his barns and feed lots and wise in their distribution upon his meadows and pastures and wise in sowing clovers for his corn land and among the grasses of his farm he will in time greatly increase its fertility.—Farm and Fireside.

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, etc., 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.

The Cankerworm Again.

The worm which devastated elm trees and apple trees in Connecticut is the cankerworm, the same pest that visited trees ten years ago. The worm does its work very rapidly, but, unlike the elm tree beetle, does not have a long life and consequently the trees can put forth new foliage, though at some sacrifice of vitality. On the apple trees it can be destroyed by arsenical spraying, but the trees must be treated when the worm is very young if the work is to be effective. The banding of the trunks of the trees with vermicides is the most effective method of prevention. The reports from the state received at the Connecticut agricultural experiment station indicate a very great variation in the number of pests, some towns suffering very seriously and others being quite free from the visitation.

RENEWING THE SOIL.

How a Wornout Farm Has Been Made Profitable.

"Sixteen years ago I purchased a farm of 160 acres that had been owned by a widow who rented fields to her neighbors on shares, and of course the tenants took their portion home and fed it on their farms and returned nothing to this farm," writes a correspondent.

"When I commenced to farm it, I found the clay land only produced ten to fifteen bushels of corn per acre, the black ground from thirty to forty bushels. The clover was so light on the clay land it did not pay to cut it. I put in a good many rods of tile ditch, fed all the grain except wheat that grew on the farm, saved all the manure and spread it on the poor spots and raised one crop of corn, one of wheat and one of clover in succession. I plow eight inches deep, but never plow or turn or stock on ground when wet.

"Now the clay land will produce thirty to forty bushels and black land fifty to sixty bushels of corn per acre, wheat fifteen to twenty-five and clover so heavy that all had to be stirred before it would cure. I have never used a pound of commercial fertilizer. I expect to continue increasing the fertility of the farm by the same process."

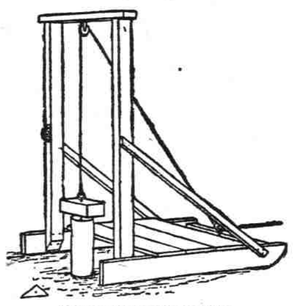
Farm and Garden

MANAGING POSTS.

Easy Methods of Putting Them In or Taking Them Out of the Ground.

One of the farmer's problems is how to look after the many posts which he has need of in keeping up fences, etc. While experiences differ, it is safe to say that white cedar poles last longer than any other kind. White oak posts are also good. It is said that posts put into the ground tops downward will outlast those that are set tops upward. This is due, so it is surmised, to the fact that they absorb water from the earth when they are set in the natural position, but do not absorb it when they are reversed.

If the end of a post is allowed to soak in liquid tar or is treated with creosote, it will last much longer than it would ordinarily. When it is necessary to draw a post out of the ground, it may be accomplished with little difficulty by the use of a team. A chain should be fastened about the stump, allowing a good length to the chain. The chain should be a stout one, especially if large posts which are firmly set are to be taken out. When stumps or posts are to be removed, spring is the best time to do the work, as the ground is then moist and the post comes out more easily. Sometimes when boundaries are to be moved, fields changed in outline or new fences erected a great many posts must be removed in a very short time, and unless some mechanical device were adopted for hastening the work it would take quite a long time.



HOMEMADE POST DRIVER.

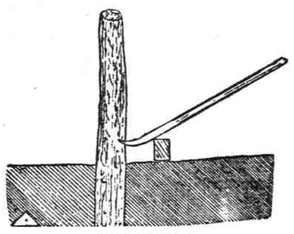
Of the many post pullers now in use perhaps the one here shown is the most serviceable. It should be made of an old buggy axle or any other old piece of iron of about that size and used as shown. With this tool one man will pull more posts in a day than with any other tool the writer ever heard of, and two men with two of the tools can easily remove the largest telephone or telegraph poles.

Posts may be driven with speed and economy on many farms if well sharpened and the right method is followed. A real post driver is one of the most easily made things and one of the most useful that a farmer can get up. Uprights are bolted across to a sled, or a rough plank sled may be made.

The standards may be twelve or fifteen feet high. To them is bolted a crossbar which supports the hoist for the weight. For this a block of iron or lead weighing not less than twenty-five pounds must be obtained, and it must have a staple or ring in it so it may be lifted. The post is placed where it is to be driven and the weight lifted and allowed to fall on it. A little practice will enable one to drive posts in soil that seems too hard. The rig is useful also in putting down driven wells.

To drive a well an inch and a quarter pipe is preferred. The lengths should not be over six feet. The first pipe to be driven must have a point of iron or steel. Any blacksmith who is an expert at welding can readily make a point solid in the end of the pipe and then bore numerous quarter inch holes in it for the first eighteen inches of its length above the point. Before driving a coupling must be screwed down tight and fast on the thread that is to connect it to its mate, so the thread may not be injured; also on top of this coupling must always rest a block of lead or seasoned hickory to receive and distribute the concussion.

The pipe is driven the same as a post, another length being attached as fast as one is sunk in the ground. One rule must never be forgotten—each length of pipe must be threaded so long that it screws into the coupling and rests (butts, they call it) on the end of the pipe beneath it. This prevents splitting the coupling and leaky joints.



POST PULLER.

Do not throw away old fenceposts just because the ends in the ground have rotted away. You can patch these out and the posts will last as long as new ones. Take a piece of an ordinary post two feet long and smooth down one end with an ax so as to fit on to the end of the post, which should likewise be smoothed down. Now get a half dozen spikes and nail the piece to the post. Reverse the post, leaving the patched end at the top.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as executor of the estate of P. Clementine Brady, diseased, late of Rowan County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said diseased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Gold Hill, N. C., on or before the 29th day of August, 1909, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please made immediate payment.

Dated this August 26th, 1908.

WILLIAM H. EARNHARDT,
WALTER H. WOODSON, executor.
6t-pd attorney.

SAME OLD COERCION OF MONEY.

All the Allied Trust Interests Working the Old Game on Helpless Labor.

The republican managers are at their old game of promising prosperity "after the election." They are behind the "full time and keep going" placard which is being distributed over the country. Inspired by the republican managers, the New York Leather Company recently sent to the Austin Engine Company, the following letter:

New York Leather Co.,
51 Beckham Street,
New York, July 22, 1908.

Gentlemen:

We have tacked this notice upon the walls of our factories in Brooklyn and New York:

"Believing that the election of Taft and Sherman means a safe and progressive business administration, the day following their election we shall start this plant on 'FULL TIME and KEEP GOING.' "

If you believe with us that by relieving an uncertainty as to what the wage earner can expect in the event of electing men who will secure the business prosperity of this country, we should be glad to have you follow our example.

As members of the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, the American Supply and Machinery Manufacturers' Association, the National Credit Men's Association, the Manufacturers' Association of New York, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and other commercial bodies, if you will kindly fill in and return to us the enclosed card, we will supply you with a "FULL TIME and KEEP GOING" card such as we have posted, and notify all these associations of your harmonious attitude.

Regardless of politics, once the manufacturers of this country join universally in this movement depression will cease.

Lend us your help and post the card, "FULL TIME and KEEP GOING."

Yours very truly,
N. Y. LEATHER BELTING CO.

Robert Baker, president of the Austin Engine Company, wrote the following reply:

Austin Engine Company,
Office: Second Ave. and Eighth St.
Brooklyn, N Y, July 25, 1908.

New York Leather Belting Co.,
51 Beckham St., New York.

Gentlemen: We have yours of July 22d offering us copies of cards posted in your factories, which you say read as follows:

"Believing that the election of Taft and Sherman means a safe and progressive business administration the day following their election we shall start this plant on 'FULL TIME and KEEP GOING.' "

Permit us to say we do not understand. Why have you stopped your factories? Why is the "FULL TIME and KEEP GOING" plan not now in operation. Why has there been any shutting down by you and the other members of the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association and the numerous other similar associations to which you say you belong? Did you not assure us that McKinley would insure a "full dinner pail" to all who desired to work? Was not this assurance renewed when your several bodies endorsed Roosevelt and Fairbanks? Then what has emptied the dinner pail of millions of men who are willing to work? What greater reliance can be placed on this assurance than on the other? If you were false prophets before, how do we know you will not be again?

WHY ARE THEY CLOSED?

But why are they closed; why the idle mills; why the unused freight cars? Why the maintainance of high prices in the face of falling demand? Where is the "abounding," "marvelous," "wonderful," "unparalleled" prosperity? Haven't we got a republican senate and house of representatives? Haven't we had them uninterruptedly for twelve years? Haven't the republicans made the laws, state as well as national, and haven't they been charged with their enforcement? Then what is the matter? If the laws are defective, why haven't they been altered? If defective now, were they not equally defective eight and four years ago, when you assured us, "all is well" and "leave well enough alone?"

Why the depression, we ask? Haven't we had seven years of Roosevelt, who, according to republican orators, and assistant republicans, as well as republican newspapers, is the greatest, wisest and best president the country has ever had? Haven't we had 12 years of "standpatism" with Hanna, Aldrich and Cannon, sitting on the brakes to prevent the enactment of legislation not desired by the gentlemen who are so conspicious in their support of Taft and Sherman—Morgan, Rockefeller, Carnegie, Harriman, Schiff? Do these men make a mistake when they select candidates? Which is most likely to be misled, these men who say that Taft is all right, that he is a conservative, or the western farmer, who is told that Taft is a radical?

Where is the "abounding prosperity? Wealth has certainly increased enormously, or at least, prices have been boosted to a point that ought to have satisfied the most avaricious. The fortunes of the few have become gigantic—bounded out of sight. Morgan, we are told, has three hundred or so millions; Carnegie as much while Rockefeller is credited with a billion; a few thousand others having from one to a hundred millions each. These seem to have had their "FULL TIME and KEEP GOING cards in operation, while they are generally credited with having in October-November last gathered in nearly everything in a large way in the shape of banks, trust companies, industrial and railroad combinations, which had so far escaped them. In fact the bulk of the people have been set a lively pace to pay the increasing prices for the necessaries of life these and a few others control.

HERE'S THE REAL RUB.

But what has happened to the masses, whom you and other boosters of McKinley and Roosevelt assured were to share in the prosperity? With a total estimated wealth of some one hundred and ten billions, the per capita works out all right, there should be enough to go around, for that's equal to about $7,000 per family. But who has it? How many of the millions of toilers have a tenth of that sum free and clear? How comes it that the bulk of the people are shy of their proportion of this enormous wealth? Have they been lazy, thriftless, or improvident during these twelve years? If lazy, then, who created the wealth! Has the average farmer, mechanic, salesman, clerk, teacher or laborer, squandered their portion in riotous living. Did they spend it for automobiles, steam yachts, or even for diamonds? If not, what has has become of it? Why haven't they got it, how did they lose it? What has been the unseen, subtile, but aparently all-powerful force that has taken it from them! Why have matters become so appalling in America that the so-called effete countries of Europe have felt impelled to take official cognizance of the deplorable conditions in which so many of our toilers feel compelled to live. The Italian government (as a result of the shocking reports that reached it) having sent a commission to investigate. Most revolting conditions were shown to exist. While families were found crowded into one and two room apartments, while only the women, but little children not much more than babies, were found working in filthy, unhygienic quarters, helping to eke out a scanty living for the family. Overcrowding was shown to be the rule not the exception. In one case seven adults and seven children "lived" in a dark, middle room, and a large, bare, rear room.

The daily press also tells, that since October, thousands of entire families have been out of work. As a result, they have used all their savings, not their proportion—$7,000, as above—but a paltry $50, all they had been able to save during those years of boasted prosperity. The president of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, R. F. Cutting, says: "I cannot remember such a condition existing before. Not even in 1893 and 1894 did the depression persist so long!" While according to Senator Foraker, on July 1, "22,000 skilled workers are out of employment here in Cincinnati." Presumably the number of the unskilled was greater yet. These illustrations of "unparalled" prosperity have been duplicated all over the country, no section has escaped the blight. There has been a tremendous exodous of those who could not find employment, a half million more having emigrated than have have immigrated here.

Why the depression, why the blight? This "marvelous" prosperity seems to have been wonderfully efficacious in keeping the toilers poor. The "unprecedented" prosperity seems to have been monopolized by a few. They have gone on piling up millions, but the larders of workers, it seems, have accumulated nothing. so that they now face starvation as their reward for the part they took in producing "widespread" prosperity. The bottom dropped out of their "full dinner pail."

Again we ask why? You say, "Regardless of politics, once the manufacturers of this country join unanimously in this movement, depression will cease." Who are they to sell to? How can the masses buy when their savings are gone? With wages reduced, how are they to pay monopoly prices and yet live? How are you going to bring prosperity to the toiler without destroying monopoly and special privilege? Using the force-pump won't alter conditions, the people want something more than wind. Why not prick the monopoly bubble, let out some of the wind and water, bring the necessaries of life within the purchasing power of the people? The crop of millionaires may not grow, but an equitable distribution of the wealth produced according to the part each has contributed to its production will bring happiness to millions and insure a natural, therefore lasting, instead of the "force-pump" prosperity you propose.

Let us clip the talons of monopoly, uproot special privilege, and economic conditions will improve so mightily that all will be able to enjoy the comforts of life and none will have to toil such long hours that life becomes a burden.

Finally, firmly believing the fundamental democracy of American institutionss we have no more to dictate how our employes should vote than they have to coerce us Yours truly,

AUSTIN ENGINE COMPANY,
By Robert Baker, president.

Announcement.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the will of the people at the polls at the November election. If elected I will serve the public to my best ability. J. CALVIN LINGLE.
8-5 11t Faith, N. C.

Wood's High-Grade Seeds.

Crimson Clover

The King of Soil Improvers, also makes splendid fall, winter and spring grazing, the earliest green feed, or a good hay crop.

CRIMSON CLOVER will increase the productiveness of the land more than twenty times as much as the same amount spent in commercial fertilizers. Can be sown by itself or at the last working of corn, cotton or other cultivated crops.

Wood's Trade Mark Crimson Clover Seed is the best quality obtainable, of tested germination, and free from impurities and objectionable weed seeds.

Write for **"Wood's Crop Special"** giving prices and information about Crimson Clover and other Seasonable Seeds.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, : Richmond, Va.

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Lands.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in a Mortgage Trust Deed registered in Book No. 20, page 130 and made by S. R. Harrison for the protection and the benefit of the undersigned, on the 8th day of April, 1902, default having been made in the payment of this debt, which said mortgage was given to secure, the undersigned will sell at public sale for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Salisbury, on the

7th day of September, next,

an undivided one half interest in the following property described in said mortgage trust deed:

One tract of land situate in Litaker township about seven miles S. W. from Salisbury between the N. C. railroad and the new Concord and Salisbury public roads, adjoining the lands of Caleb Canup, J. H. Rogers, Chas. Safrit and others. Said tract beginning at a stake Canup's corner (formerly Gaskeys,) thence runs N. 2 E. 31.57 chains to a stake, Rusher's corner; thence N., 24 W., 7.75 chains to a black gum; thence N., 6 W., 2.55 chains to a stake; thence S., 80 E., 3.50 chains to a white oak; thence S., 56 E., 7.25 chains to a pile of stones, Rusher's and Beaver's corner; thence S, 88 E., 19.26 chains to a stake, Yost's corner (now Canup's); thence S., 8 E., 30.25 chains to a stone in a meadow; thence N., 88 W., 3.50 chains to a haw bush; thence S., to a stone Gaskey's corner, thence S., 70 W. 6.25 chains to a stake; thence S 82 W.20 chs to the beginning; containing ninety three acres more or less, except five (5) acres heretofore conveyed to Mrs. Martha A. Lagle, by deed which see, said place is known as the Hill place.

This Tract contains a valuable Gold Mine and other Minerals, also a considerable quantity of timber.

Dated at Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 1, 1908.

J. SAMUEL MCCUBBINS,
trustee.

Rheumatism

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism! Not a remedy that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths back to flesh again. That is impossible. But I can now surely kill the pains and pangs of this deplorable disease.

In Germany—with a Chemist in the City of Darmstadt—I found the last ingredient with which Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy was made a perfected, dependable prescription. Without that last ingredient, I successfully treated many, many cases of Rheumatism; but now, at last, it uniformly cures all curable cases of this heretofore much dreaded disease. Those sand-like granular wastes, found in Rheumatic Blood, seem to dissolve and pass away under the action of this remedy as freely as does sugar when added to pure water. And then, when dissolved, these poisonous wastes freely pass from the system, and the cause of Rheumatism is gone forever. There is now no real need—no actual excuse to suffer longer without help. We sell, and in confidence recommend

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

CORNELISON & COOK.

FOR SALE.

Flour: Perfection and straight; Bran, Feed, Meal; Chop, Corn, Wheat and Oats ground together. SHUPING BROS., Rock.

Dr. L. S. FOX,
DENTIST,
122½ N. Main St. Phone 305.

Now is the time to have your teeth looked after, this fall may be too late. All work guaranteed. Best materials. Latest methods.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Thirteenth Year of This Well-Known Institution Will Open Sept 1, 1908.

There will be a prominent new feature—in that those boys and girls who will not, under ordinary circumstances, study will be under the direction of one of the teachers to direct their studies at night.

There are the following schools maintained: Music, Art, Elocution, Penmanship, Commercial, Normal, and Literary. Thorough in everyone of them. We have an International reputation. No liquor, no tobacco, no cursing, no cards. Prices very reasonable. Catalog for the asking.

REV. J. M L. LYERLY, Ph. D.,
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Young men wishing to study law should investigate the superiour advantages offered by the department of law at Trinity College. - - - - -

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D. W. NEWSOM, Registrar,
Durham, N. C.

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