

**THE DEVIL.**



—Macaulay in New York World.

**PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.**

The Old Bay State is Now Taking the Initiative.

The preservation of the forests is a problem second to none in present importance and in its outlook toward the future. Without trees our country would be a desert, and the rapid denudation of our New England hills is already beginning to have its effect upon our streams and rivers and upon our water supply. The invention of the wood pulp paper and the rapid extension of the industry throughout the country, together with the increase of newspaper circulation, have stimulated the destruction of the forests to such a degree that steps are already being taken to preserve them before it is too late.

Congress has attempted to take a hand in the matter, but so far with little avail, and it now remains for the individual states affected to see what they can do. The first step would seem to be the development of paper making from some rapidly growing and annually reappearing substance, such as cornstalk fiber, instead of from the slowly rising tree which cannot be replaced except after years of renewal and growth.

As was to be expected, Massachusetts is taking the initiative. To the governors of the other five New England states Governor Guild has sent out a request for a conference, and it will be held at the Algonquin club in Boston on the 14th of September. The six governors will then confer and deliberate over the best means to be adopted for the preservation of our forests, and it is probable that arrangements will be made for the calling of a New England business conference at the same time immediately following the presidential election. If it should be held, says Governor Guild in his letter, it should come at that time "in order that its work might not be confused with the politics of the presidential campaign." One of the special objects of this meeting of the governor



GOVERNOR GUILD OF MASSACHUSETTS.

with his associates will be to devise means whereby a greater uniformity of action may be secured in the legislation among the several states in the Union. But the greater result should be in the stimulus it will give to public opinion and in its awakening of us to the fact that the forests must and shall be preserved.

**The First Potatoes.**

Sir Walter Raleigh, who shares with Sir Francis Drake the honor of first introducing the potato in England, lived at Brixton, England, near Elizabeth's House. For many years he also claims the honor of being the site of the first culture of the potato in that country. They are said to have been grown there by a Flemish man who sailed with Sir Walter.

The earliest cultivation of the potato in the British Islands was probably at Youghal, on the south coast of Ireland, where this great navigator had an estate.

It has been generally accepted that the potato was taken to Europe from Virginia and that it was cultivated there by the natives. Sir Joseph Banks and De Condelle both lent the weight of their authority to this view, but it has been ascertained that the Indians of Virginia, though they used a number of tuberous roots, did not know our potato.

One of these was the plant sometimes grown as an ornamental climber in our gardens and called by botanists *Aplous tuberosa*. The Indians called the roots potatoes, and the French Canadians knew them as pommes de terre, and our potato, being a native of South America, was scarcely likely to be known to the Indians of Virginia.

Yet the potato was undoubtedly introduced in England as part of the

**Farm and Garden**

**JAPANESE INTENSIVE FARMING**

The Way the Little Brown Folks Till Their Small Estates. With very few exceptions the whole of the land under grain of any kind is absolutely flat. If it is not so by nature the Japanese farmer levels and banks it up till it is horizontal. In the narrow valleys there are elaborate series of terraces running up the slope of the hills till the fields become so small as to accommodate but a double row of plants. The more typical grain

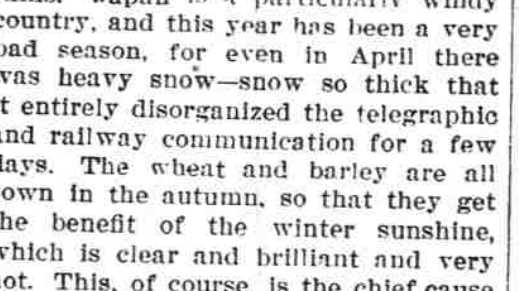


A MOSAIC IN GOLD AND GREEN.

country, however, lies in broader valleys or along the coast, where there are many wide plains which were once beneath the water. If one looks down on these from a slight elevation they appear like some elaborately designed mathematical figure or as though a cloth had been spread over the earth with mosaic patterns in gold and green. Each little field is as nearly rectangular as circumstances will allow. Many of them, therefore, are perfect rectangles, for where the plain is broad it is easy to fit into it small fields of twenty or thirty feet in length. Many of the plots are even less than this. Some barley fields are only six feet by a dozen or so.

The pattern of this mosaic is vividly marked out by the coloring of the various crops. Today the barley is yellow and stands golden in the sunshine. The ricefields, however, are but bare expanses of mud or water, for the rice is not yet planted out, but is growing in small, oblong fields by itself, which show a vivid emerald green growth of little plants only three or four inches high. At the end of May some of the farmers are beginning to reap their ripe barley and wheat, and when this is finished they will be free to plant out what is to them the much more important crop, the rice. Reaping and planting of grain together one may see in the same acre.

There is no broadcast sowing of grain here. Each seed grain has an individuality and is separately tended. The barley is planted in rows, perhaps three feet or six feet long, and each row is a foot or eighteen inches from the next, so that a worker can pass between the rows to tend and weed and finally to reap each individual plant. In many cases each row grows on a little semicircular ridge four or five feet horizontally and about a foot high, so that the barley is well drained, though the next little field may be under several inches of water. In the whole district of Okuma there was only one of the ripe fields "laid" by the wind, and that was one of the larger—nearly thirty feet across. It is not to be inferred from this that the Japanese farmers do not have to contend with heavy winds and pitiless beating rains. Japan is a particularly windy country, and this year has been a very bad season, for even in April there was heavy snow—snow so thick that it entirely disorganized the telegraphic and railway communication for a few days. The wheat and barley are all sown in the autumn, so that they get the benefit of the winter sunshines, which is clear and brilliant and very hot. This, of course, is the chief cause



JAPANESE CUTTING THE GRAIN.

of the early ripening of the grain, for from the time it is sown till the time it is reaped it never has a spell of dull weather that lasts more than a few days. Japanese men and women cut their rows of grain by holding each plant's stalks together in one hand and cutting them off with a sharp, bent knife at the end of a straight handle a foot or more in length. The handful is laid tidily on the ridge where it has grown, and its neighbor is placed beside it till the small field is covered by the stalks. To trash, the heads are cut off the stalks and then pounded with a heavy wooden mallet.

**The Olympic Games.**

The famous Olympic games are said to have been instituted in honor of Jupiter, about 1,800 years B. C., and to have been revived by Iphitus, 884 B. C. They were held at intervals of four years on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in Elis, to exercise the youth in the five kinds of combat. The prize contended for was a crown made of wild olive or laurel. The games were abolished by order of Theodosius, about A. D. 394.

**Popular Excursion to Richmond, Va., Sept. 15th, 1908.**

Southern Railway will operate its popular excursion to Richmond, Va., September 15th, train to consist of first class day coaches and Pullman cars, giving two days and one night in Richmond. Following round trip from Salisbury, N. C., \$4.50. For detailed information see large flyers or call on your depot agent.

R. L. VERNON, Tr. V. Pass. Agent.

**DRIED SWAMP MUCK.**

Its Benefit in Chemical Fertilizers is Greatly Exaggerated.

The practice of using dried muck and peat in mixing chemical fertilizers puts up a problem which farmers ought to understand. Thousands of tons of such muck are used—sold as "muck tankage." We learn of one case where a man started growing celery in a swamp and is said to have nearly failed at it. Then he conceived the idea of drying and pulverizing the soil of that swamp and selling it to fertilizer dealers. This has brought him a fortune. Some samples of this dried peat are said to contain nearly 3 per cent of nitrogen; others carry less. This nitrogen is in an inert form and is of little value as a plant food. Experiments in Illinois showed that such nitrogen was worth about one-half cent a pound as compared with that in dried blood costing 15 cents. Yet the fertilizer manufacturer who sells this muck mixed with other chemicals undertakes to charge 18 cents a pound for it when you buy it. For example, take a brand of fertilizer which is guaranteed to contain in each ton 16 pounds of nitrogen, 300 pounds available phosphoric acid and 100 pounds of potash. It would be possible to supply the potash and phosphoric acid in 200 pounds of muriate and 1,200 pounds of acid phosphate. Then by using 100 pounds of cottonseed meal and 500 pounds of dried muck they could provide more nitrogen than they guaranteed. The object of using the cottonseed meal is to color the muck and thus prevent, if possible, the chemist from detecting it. But see what a nice game this is! The muck furnishes ten or twelve pounds of nitrogen, which gives the fertilizer a valuation of from \$1.50 to \$2, but which costs perhaps 20 cents. A farmer might use such a fertilizer on his wheat this fall. The potash and phosphoric acid may help, but it is doubtful if his grandchildren will see any benefit from the nitrogen in the muck.

The excuse given for using the muck is that it makes a good filler and dries out the other chemicals. No serious objection can be made to its use as a filler, but the nitrogen it contains should not be valued in the fertilizer, for it is not worth the price. It is nearly impossible to detect the muck when cottonseed meal is used with it. The best way to avoid it is to refuse to buy low grade fertilizers or those very low in nitrogen. It is impossible to use large quantities of muck in fertilizers containing 4 per cent or more of nitrogen because materials containing more than a high per cent of nitrogen are most likely to find the muck in the mixture, with about 1 per cent of nitrogen. It does not pay to buy them. Buy the higher grade mixtures and use an equal value in dollars per acre and you will be better off. We believe that farmers are paying millions of dollars for muck needlessly for this peat nitrogen, many of them not having swamps on their own farms. They should find some way to detect this peat nitrogen, and then we shall work for a law compelling the manufacturer to state that he uses it and that it is not valued the same as other nitrogens.

**New English Potato.**

The Magnum Bonum potatoes shown herewith were exhibited at a recent fair at the American Institute in New York. Dr. W. H. Jordan, director of the New



MAGNUM BONUM POTAZO.

York experiment station, says: "At the station in our variety of potato, which was imported from England, was tested. The variety is still grown by the firm from whom we purchased our seed, and in its 1907 catalogue I find the following: 'Magnum Bonum, introduced by us in 1876, proved to be the premier of all disease resisting varieties. There is scarcely a parish in the United Kingdom where Magnum Bonum is not known as an enormous cropper of good quality, almost free from disease.' The yield at the New York station of the Magnum Bonum was from 150 to 160 bushels per acre, while with some other varieties we secured a yield of between 300 and 400 bushels. No English varieties yielded well in comparison with our best American varieties."

**Home Garden Hints.**

Strawberry plants are now making a substantial growth. Keep out the weeds, be frequent, and in early fall plants will be thrifty to set in a new bed.

It is none too early to manure a piece heavily for rhubarb. Then cultivate it once a week or so to incorporate the manure thoroughly through the soil. Rhubarb is a voracious feeder and requires a large quantity of manure if best results are to be obtained. One plant highly fertilized will yield a surprising quantity of stalks.

Current cuttings of the new wood are easily made and if done in early fall ought to be well rooted so as to be transplanted in spring. In some towns there is never an oversupply of currants, while if around 10 cents per quart can be realized, for them they are profitable, such as the cherry. The asparagus bed ought to have a good coating of manure before winter and then be well cultivated in.

Pick the pears shortly before they ripen.

**As It Should Be.**

John A. Oates, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Anti-Saloon League, told an Observer reporter today that all obligations, incurred by the recent Prohibition election, had been met, including the debts, which he assumed personal responsibility for, during the campaign.—Fayetteville, N. C., Observer.

**Farm and Garden**

**HANDLING APPLES.**

Fruit Must Be Put Up For Market in Attractive Style.

Radical changes must come about in the methods of grading, packing and marketing our home grown fruits if we succeed in maintaining our present trade in the home markets. California fruit is having a greater influence on the prices of fruit in the eastern markets every year, and this competition is sure to drive many eastern fruit growers out of the business unless it is



PLACED NEATLY IN SHED.

met with goods that are put up in as honest and attractive style as those that are shipped from that section. The remedy lies in the hands of the growers. If they desire to have their fruit recognized as equal to California fruit they must make it so attractive in style and honest and uniform in quality that the buyer or the consumer will not make unfavorable comparisons when he sees it by the side of the California product. Quality and flavor will have weight in determining which fruit to use, but if our home grown fruits are put up in an honest manner and undesirable varieties are kept off from the market we can meet the competition and hold our home markets.

This problem of handling and marketing fruit is not one that can be solved by individual effort alone. It requires co-operation on the part of the various fruit growers. One man may succeed in establishing a reputation for high grade fruit, but at the best his reputation would only be local, whereas if a large number of the leading fruit growers would combine and organize and have their fruit put up in uniform style and in large quantities by experienced packers, so that their brand would establish a first class reputation, the demand for their fruit would equal if not exceed that for the California fruit. What we need to do is to organize and do our grading, packing and marketing in as businesslike manner as the Californians.

Our growers must learn to utilize their inferior grades at home and market nothing but the very best and in uniform packages. By so doing they will obtain more money than by placing the whole lot on the market. Every grower should grow the best varieties, put them up in nice, clean, uniform packages and place them in the hands of dealers who understand their business. Let every package contain full weight. The most important matter in the growing of the fruit is the selection of the package in which to send it to market. No fruit should be sent in any but a neat and attractive new package of the form and size



PACKED STEMS DOWN.

most popular where the fruit is shipped. The human eye is the great buyer of fruit.

Apples that are sold for first class fruit should be handled in a careful manner while being picked and then carefully laid in piles on the ground where the sun cannot reach them or removed to the barn for a few days and left in piles, so as to permit some of the moisture to evaporate and the skin to become toughened, in which condition the fruit will stand up better while being shipped and keep longer when packed than it will when put into the barrel as fast as it is picked from the tree.

**Preacher Wants Damages.**

E. L. Tedder, a prominent resident of Pensacola, Fla., who, with his wife and daughter, has been spending the summer in western North Carolina, was arrested here yesterday on a warrant sent out by Rev. J. C. Coggins, president of the Holman Christian Institute of Black Mountain, charging slander, and asking damages to the amount of \$20,000.

Mr. Tedder was taken in custody, and later released on \$5,000 bond. The case is set for hearing September 15th.

The suit is brought by the Rev. Mr. Coggins as the result of a loss of two railway tickets belonging to Mr. Tedder, who, at that time was stopping at Black Mountain with his family. Later these tickets were mailed to Mr. Tedder at Asheville, and it is stated that the initials on the tickets were changed, and that a profane message accompanied them—Asheville, N. C., dispatch.

**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, S-5-11t Faith, N. C.

**Mortgage Sale.**

Pursuant to the provisions contained in a Mortgage Trust Deed Registered in Book No. 18, page 382, made by William Austin and Hattie Austin for the protection and benefit of the undersigned, on the 7th day of Feb'y, 1901, 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 Salisbury

on the 19th day of October next, the following property: Beginning at a stake, C. W. Winecoff's and J. F. Park's corner, thence with C. W. Winecoff's and J. F. Park's line N 31 1/2 deg E 6 chs to a stake, C. W. Winecoff's corner in J. F. Park's line; thence with C. W. Winecoff's and J. W. Parks' line S 71 deg E 5.10 chs to a stake; Margaret Ridenhour's corner; thence with C. W. Winecoff's and Margaret Ridenhour's line, S 31 1/2 deg W 5.75 chs to a stake, C. W. Winecoff's and Margaret Ridenhour's corner; thence with C. W. Winecoff's and Margaret Ridenhour's line N 71 deg W 5.10 chs to the beginning, (9 miles N. of Salisbury) known as the house lot, containing three acres. Also real estate bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a stake on the bank of this creek, thence S 75 deg E 3.25 chs to a stake, Walton's corner; thence S 2 deg W 24.50 chs to a pine; thence S 84 deg E 8 chs to a stake; thence a new line N 2 deg E 25.50 chs to a stake; thence N 48 deg E 10.80 chs to a stake on the bank of said creek; thence with said creek to the beginning, containing 25 acres, more or less. Conveyed by the said William Austin and Hattie Austin to satisfy the debt provided for in said mortgage.

W. F. WHITAKER, John J. Stewart, Atty.

**Land Sale.**

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan County rendered in the special proceeding entitled: "Jas. A. Ritchie, Adm'r of Peter A. Ritchie, et al vs. Wiley W. Ritchie, Daniel Peeler, Mary Peeler, W. Ernest Ritchie and others," authorizing, empowering and directing the undersigned, as commissioner and administrator to expose to public sale the land hereinafter described, at the Court House in the city of Salisbury, the undersigned will, on

Monday, October 5th, 1908, at 12 o'clock m., sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Salisbury, the following described real estate, lying and being near Gary's chapel, in Franklin township, 7 miles from Salisbury, county of Rowan and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a hickory 110 chains south of the beginning corner (a post oak) of the 104-acre tract in the subdivision of the Hillary Elliott estate, and running N. 85 W., 59.50 chains to a white oak; thence S. 23 deg. 15.80 chains to a post oak; thence south 88 east, 7.75 chains to a maple in the branch; thence south 3 west, 18.26 chains to a black oak; thence north 79 1/2 east, 24.37 chains to a hickory; thence north 41 1/2 east, 3.50 chains to a dog wood; thence south 71 east, 7.50 chains to a pine, dower corner; thence south 28 east, 10 chains to a pine; thence north 41 1/2 east, 26.50 chains to the beginning, containing 132 acres more or less, deed for which is registered in Book 72 page 270 in the Register's office of Rowan county. This is a valuable tract of land in a good neighborhood, and title to the same is perfect and whoever buys will get a court deed. The sale will be left over 10 days for a 10 per cent bid, and the purchaser will be required to pay 10 per cent of the purchase money on day of sale. This August 29, 1908. JAMES A. RITCHIE, Adm'r. and Comm'r. rural route No. 3, Salisbury, N. C. R. Lee Wright, Atty.

**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 productivity 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 Specialist" giving prices and information about Crimson Clover and other Seasonable Seeds.

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

**Weak Women**

To weak and ailing women, there is at least one way to help. But with that way, two treatments must be combined. One is local, one is constitutional, but both are important, both essential. Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is the Local. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the Constitutional. The former—Dr. Shoop's Night Cure—is a topical mucous membrane suppository remedy, while Dr. Shoop's Restorative is wholly an internal treatment. The Restorative reaches throughout the entire system, seeking the repair of all nervous tissue, and all blood ailments.

**Dr. Shoop's Night Cure**

CORNELISON & COOK.

**FOR SALE.**

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

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Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against Ellen C. Lentz, late deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of the said Ellen C. Lentz, on or before the 4th day of September, 1908, or else, be barred from participating in the distribution of the assets of her estate. This 1st day of September, 1908. ROXIE ALICE WEST, executrix. 8-2-6t

**Executor's Notice.**

Having qualified as executor of the estate of P. Clementine Brady, deceased, late of Rowan County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them, on or before the 28th day of August, 1908, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. Dated this August 26th, 1908. WILLIAM H. EARNHART, executor. 8-2-6t

**WALTER H. WOODSON, executor.**