

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF STATE COLLEGES

President and Secretary Reply to a University Article Relating to Differences Between the University and the Association.

The officers of the Athletic Association of the State Colleges and Universities, North Carolina schools and colleges, take exception to the reasons advanced by the University of North Carolina in declining to meet State colleges in the association. The position of the Association is set forth in an article in Chap. I of the Post which appeared in The Post two weeks ago.

The article gives a clear position of the Athletic Association in regard to the proposed meeting at the University of North Carolina. It is signed by Walter Sikes, of Wake Forest, and Mr. W. P. Few, of Trinity, President and secretary respectively of the State Association. The following is the statement of their position:

The Post carried a communication from Chapel Hill, in which was reproduced from the Tar Heel, a statement of the position of the University of North Carolina in regard to the proposed meeting of the Athletic Association of North Carolina schools and colleges. As officials of the association, we had decided at one meeting to this communication; but we have learned from various sources that it has put the association in a bad light before the people of State, and its contents should be seriously misjudged. We therefore deem it necessary to set out a statement of our position. We are not in any way in opposition to the University, and we should like to see where they had not misrepresented the Association.

The Athletic Association of North Carolina Schools and Colleges was organized May 1, 1899, at a meeting held in Durham, composed of representatives from all the prominent colleges in the State except Davidson, and all the leading preparatory schools. The University was represented, but did not join. Every representative present enrolled his name, and the association was formed with ten members.

The Tar Heel, as quoted by your correspondent, says the University decided to join the Southern Intercollegiate Association, and when the North Carolina Association was formed the University had to decide "between the narrow, untried rules" of the new association, "paying only the matter seems to be representative of experience and stability, thus giving our players a chance to compete on equal terms with colleges that were our equals." The Tar Heel is also quoted as saying that the North Carolina Association "agreed on a large number of very strict and unusual laws, among them being one that members of that association could play no team who did not abide by its laws. The Tar Heel, so far from being an "unusual" law, it is taken word for word from the constitution of the Southern Intercollegiate Association, of which the Tar Heel seems to think highly and of which it is a member. The constitution as a whole is based on the constitution of the Southern Association with few changes, and these changes are in line with the practice of all the other representative universities in the United States. One of these changes, which the Tar Heel complains, is the rule that allows graduate students to play only one year, and allows other students to play only four years. The Tar Heel's rule is enforced by nearly every first-class college in the country, including the members of the Southern Association, and they have a five-year rule. The Tar Heel's rule is of small importance. It will not often happen that a graduate student will attend any college in North Carolina for more than one year, unless he is at the same time a member of the Athletic Association of North Carolina. He will not allow instructors to play on school and college teams.

Another of the "very strict and unusual" rules complained of is that the Tar Heel misstates it, that after June, 1901, "no student of law, medicine, or pharmacy can play." We quote article 12 of the constitution of the North Carolina Association: "No college student shall be allowed to enter any contest held under the auspices of this association who is not a duly admitted candidate for one of the college degrees, namely, A. B., Ph. D., B. S., B. L., or any other degree which is not a special or professional student of whom there has been required an amount of preparation for admission, and of work after admission, equivalent to that required for the degree for which the above named degrees."

Reference to page 21 of the last catalogue of the University of North Carolina will show that the requirements for admission to the B. S. course consist of more than a moderate amount of English, History and Mathematics. And it is only the equivalent of this that is demanded of professional students. This very mild scholarship test does not seem unreasonable in these days when nearly all first-class universities and professional schools everywhere insist that applicants for admission to the schools of law and medicine shall have the A. B. degree, or the equivalent of an equivalent amount of training. This rule embodies the only scholarship test called for in the North Carolina Association. It ought to be stated that it is not before long it is to be adopted in order to be eligible to compete in intercollegiate games a student will be required to make a passing grade in his studies. Without scholarship tests it is not possible to exclude amateur athletes in college. The man who is "induced" to come to college for athletic reasons is apt to be discouraged by admission examinations and the requirement to keep up in his studies with the regular student for degrees. To guard against the danger of having men enter college chiefly for athletics, representatives of the principal American universities have met in New York City, and on October 9, adopted a rule that forbids a special student (the only class of students that are not submitted to admission tests in any of these universities) to take part in any competition if he has been a year at the college, and he is required to take a course equivalent to that prescribed for candidates for a degree. This rule is being adopted by the North Carolina Association. It is not possible to distribute our rule answers in North Carolina, where admission requirements are not expected of candidates for admission to the professional schools.

The Tar Heel's objection is that the rules adopted by the State Association were very stringent, there is no way of enforcing them. The method adopted by the North Carolina Association is again taken bodily from the constitution of the Southern Association. All that can be done by the Athletic Association is to suspend the willful offender from the institution.

The only differences this year between the rules of eligibility of the North Carolina Association and the rules of the Southern Association are that no instructor can play in the North Carolina Association, and that graduate students can play but one year and other students can play but four years in college in the North Carolina Association, while in the Southern Association may play, graduates may play two years and other students five years. After this year no student will be eligible in the North Carolina Association who is not the equal of a college Freshman in preparation and work done.

This statement is issued with no other purpose than to correct the inaccurate account of the matter that has been published and to set the North Carolina Association of Schools and Colleges in its right light before the people of the State. The formation of this association is a very encouraging sign.

The reformation of school and college athletics is one among the many educational advances that make us all hopeful for the future. The North Carolina Association, we think, should be encouraged by all who love amateur sports and all who are interested in educational progress.

WALTER SIKES, President.
W. P. FEW, Secretary and Treasurer.

NORTH CAROLINA DIRT

Survey of Soils Between Raleigh and New Bern

WORK THOROUGHLY DONE

The Country Accurately Mapped and the Character of the Soil Ascertained and Recorded—Results to Be Published in Book Form by the Government for Free Distribution to Whoever May Have Need of It

New Bern, N. C., Oct. 20.

Correspondence of The Morning Post.

The soil survey between Raleigh and New Bern was completed this week and it is now possible to give an outline of the work done and some explanation for those who have not kept up with the matter as it has appeared in the press.

The two experts having the matter in charge were W. G. Smith, of Washington, D. C., assistant in division of soils under Milton Whitney, chief, and C. D. Harris, of Raleigh, N. C., who is with the State Department of Agriculture.

This soil survey was made of a strip of land from Raleigh to New Bern, following the railroad and extending four miles on either side so that the survey covers a strip 16½ miles long and 8 miles wide. The work was done under joint action of the national government and the State, but the work done at each was quite distinct. That portion of the survey which the State is to publish is a base map showing the railroads, country roads, houses, churches, and all other landmarks, also the streams and rivers marked with arrows showing the direction of the current. All these points were laid down on a map constructed by Mr. Harris on a scale of 4,000 feet to the inch, or about 1-13 inches to the mile. This large scale permitted the location of all these points and the maps thus made were handed over to Mr. Smith, the government expert, and the part of the work performed by the State was complete.

This base map was then used by the soil assistant upon which to record his observations. This consisted of a study of the different kinds of soils along the entire strip, classifying them and designating them on the maps with different colored crayons, the color of the soil being shown by the same color. Of the varieties of soil, 15 were defined and this number will be brought down to seven or eight, the others being marked as "varieties of a given type." The use of the base map is thus shown as it locates exactly the situation of the soils examined. The reason that this strip was selected is that it crosses in an easterly direction what is known as the coastal plain formation and in that way forms a basis for a uniform classification of the coastal formation of the whole Atlantic seaboard. One other survey is now being made through Maryland and this is the first work of this nature undertaken. It is the difference between the new way and the old way. Soil investigation of the past has been general but it is now being made specific. To illustrate, the old way was to select samples of soil, analyze them and store them away in bottles to show their nature, the new way is to locate the exact place where the soils are found on exact maps and to show where soils of similar kinds are found.

North Carolina is divided into three formations, mountain, central plateau and coastal plain. The plateau formation merges into the coastal about twenty miles east of Raleigh, although the line of an old sea beach can be traced four miles east of Chapel Hill. The plateau formation is the red deposit formed by the decomposition of granite and the coastal formation merely covers this plateau formation to various depths and the basis of the coastal formation is sand. The soils formed by this sand are divided as follows: Coarse sand, medium sand, fine sand, silty soil, clay soil and muck or swamp soil, with intermediate mixtures of these, and geologists term it a water formation on ocean deposit. Examination was made by means of wells, railway cuts and borings made at the different locations, the soil varying from 8 to 20 inches in depth, beneath which is the subsoil.

All these figures and work done will be laid down on new maps to be published for information and the information obtained will be in book form in which the maps will be folded. The maps will be in colors and very valuable for information and the books will be distributed free to farmers and others upon application to the department. The information will aid farmers and those seeking new lands and investments. The subjects gone into, based upon questions asked the farmers and others on the route, will include the kinds of soil, the yields obtained from each kind, first without fertilizers and second with fertilizers, how the different soils cultivate during dry or excessive wet weather

and the action of clay soils under various conditions. The knowledge obtained from this study is largely of a practical, mechanical, the former being chemical and other familiar methods, the latter being derived from actual tests in fields as shown by practical cultivation. The two methods will thus blend and present the correctness of each. The benefit must be great as the information will be both practical and technical. One of the great uses of the book will be its use by educators.

The uses of this soil survey can thus be divided into three. First, the immediate use to the farmers, giving them the practical experience of many men gathered into convenient form for reference; second, its use to boards of immigration for selecting and advertising localities and for prospective buyers who may obtain accurate information on the uses of soils for certain crops; third, from an educational standpoint as the book will be used by professors of agriculture in class work, as there is a lack at present of books of this nature. It will also show to those desiring to go into the agricultural business the location of railroads and shipping facilities in relation to truck lands, where quick shipment is required. The design is to extend the map system until the entire State is taken in a task that will require time and considerable expenditure. Figures will also be given on climatic and market conditions, as well as social conditions showing the relations of the different races from the standpoint of agriculture.

The State board is particularly interested in the results from a fertilizer standpoint, as it is known there are several experiment farms now established for the purpose of testing the value of fertilizers. It will enable the board in its estimate of the value of the different fertilizers offered on the market and will protect the farmer as well as the honest manufacturer of fertilizers. All manufacturers will be on the same basis, actual results obtained.

Mr. Harris left for Raleigh Thursday and Mr. Smith will return to Washington in a few days to submit his results to the Soil Physicist, Mr. Whitney, chief of this new and important department, which is a division of the Department of Agriculture, whose head is one of the cabinet officers of the President. State Chemist B. J. Hargrove is expected here from Raleigh Saturday, and he and Mr. Smith will make some study of this section and will drive across the country to Tarboro to the experiment farm there and examine the tests being made there. They will then go to Raleigh to be at the State Fair, and then, as stated, the season's work will be submitted to the department at Washington. The issue of the book will be awaited with interest. It required five and a half months' work, the party starting on the survey from Raleigh the first of May.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION

(Southern Trade Journal, New Orleans.)

On the 4th of December next there is to be held in New Orleans the semi-annual meeting of the Southern Industrial convention, that which no more important gathering has ever yet taken place in this city.

With the dawn of a great commercial revival obvious on all sides, and the promise of a trade extension with territories and countries yet untouched by the merchant class of our people, the holding of a great industrial convention in New Orleans, the cradle of our destinies, acquires a significance of immense proportions.

For, it may not be doubted, that through the deliberations and discussions of the present convention, and merchants, assembled from all parts of the country to probe and elucidate the vital questions coming up for consideration, a light will be shed on local conditions and an expected splendid trade centre, pre-eminently possesses, while the interdependent interests of the Northwest and the Middle States will be brought into a closer relationship. The issue of cheap water routes through the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the seaboard of the Gulf, will be brought out with luminous forcefulness as the subject matter of the convention.

The Southern Industrial convention, of which Mr. H. H. Hargrove is president, Hon. Sidney Story, vice president, and Mr. N. F. Thompson, of Huntsville, Alabama, secretary, is expected to number from three to four thousand delegates, drawn from all parts and sections of the country; men who have at heart the development of this section under the treatment of present favor.

Among the able and distinguished members of the press, most particularly members of the able country press of Louisiana, warmly and courteously urging their attendance.

Among the vital commercial questions of the hour have been requested from men whose ability, experience, knowledge and reputation guarantee the importance of their utterances. The subjects selected for discussion are: "The South and her Present Development," "The Nicaragua Canal," "The Export Trade of the South," "Cotton Milling," "Immigration into the South," "Improvement of Rivers and Harbors," "Textile Education," "The Coal, Iron and Steel of the South," "The Merchant Marine," "The Southern Lumber Industry," "The Great Phosphate Industry," "Orient Trade," "The Farm Lands of the South," "Stock Raising in the South," "Southern Manufacturers," "The Coffee Import Trade," and other subjects of profound and stirring interest, as their enumeration testifies.

Among the most prominent speakers who have accepted to address the convention are: Col. McClure of the Philadelphia Times, Hon. F. B. Thurber of New York, Hon. Hoke Smith of Atlanta, Gen. Wheeler, Mr. H. H. Hargrove, Hon. Sidney Story, Mr. Thompkins of North Carolina, and others, among whom a distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, to whose sagacity and foresight the subject of railway cuts and the splendidly successful cotton milling industry of that State. The able president of the Southern and West Indian Exposition, to be held in Charleston in 1902, now in rapid process of preparation, will also be present.

The Southern Industrial convention will convene in New Orleans at the invitation of the city, made through the mayor and the Progressive Union. Mr. Sidney Story, the accredited member of the Chattanooga convention, held in June, being their spokesman.

Entered and seconded by Gen. Leon Jastremski, delegate from Baton Rouge, the Commissioner of Agriculture of Louisiana, and the able and energetic efforts of Mr. George H. Smith, general secretary of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railway, Mr. Story outlined that this city be selected for the

December meeting of the convention, in the face of a close and spirited competition from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Louisville, Knoxville, Birmingham and Jacksonville.

The Southern Industrial convention proposes to establish an Industrial Bureau to distribute literature throughout this and foreign countries, calling attention to the immense agricultural, mineral and manufacturing advantages of the South, the need of capital and immigration, and the altitudes presented for commercial success by present conditions at home in this section and in foreign lands, eager to obtain the output of Southern fields and rivers abroad.

A cordial and suitable welcome awaits the Southern Industrial convention from the progressive citizens of this city when that distinguished body will meet here on December 4th.

The session is to last five days.

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR CHILLS

And fever is a bottle of Crove's Tarsless Chill 'omic. Never fails to cure! Then why experiment with worthless imitations? Price 50 cents. Your money back if it fails to cure.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

Trains Between UNION STATION AND FAIR GROUNDS Every Thirty Minutes. OCTOBER 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1900.

Lv. Union Station.	Lv. Fair Grounds.
10:00 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
10:30 a. m.	10:45 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	11:15 a. m.
11:30 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
12:00 p. m.	12:15 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	12:45 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:15 p. m.
2:15 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
2:45 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
3:15 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
3:45 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
4:15 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
4:45 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
5:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.

In addition to above, the following night schedule will be run on Wednesday, October 24, and Thursday, October 25:

Lv. Union Station.	Lv. Fair Grounds.
7:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
9:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.

Fare one way, 10 cents. Round trip, 15 cents.

C. H. GATTIS, C. P. & T. A.

California Fruit Sore

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY LARGE SHIPMENT OF FINE APPLES, BANANAS, DATES, ORANGES, FIGS, APPLES, PEARS, GRAPES, CELERY, CHESTNUTS AND THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CANDIES IN THE CITY.

IF YOU WISH TO SEND A BASKET OF FRUIT, WE HAVE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCKS OF BASKETS TO SELECT FROM EVER IN THE CITY. PRICES RANGE FROM 50c. TO \$5.00 EACH. GIVE US A TRIAL AND WE WILL KEEP YOUR TRADE.

A. VURNAKES, Prop.
Bell 'Phone 36. Interstate 'Phone 227.

Barrett & Thomson ARCHITECTS
115 Fayetteville Street, N. C.
RALEIGH

Southern Railway

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF THE SOUTH.

The Direct Line to All Points TEXAS, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, CUBA and PORTO RICO

No. 100 Daily, except Sunday.—LEAVE TRAVEL BY THE SOUTHERN AND YOU ARE ASSURED A SAFE, COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS JOURNEY.

Special First-Class Equipment on all Through and Local Trains. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Unequaled dining car service on all through trains. Fast and Safe Schedules.

Apply to ticket agents for timetables, rates and general information.

Strictly First-Class member of the L. V. VERNON, THAD C. STURGIS, T. P. A., C. T. A.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Raleigh, N. C. NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

FRANK S. GANNON, J. M. GULP, Vice V. P. & Gen. Mgr. and Asst. Mgr. W. T. TUBBS, G. P. A. Washington, D. C.

Beautiful Shade Trees

The Silver Leaf Maple, the most rapid-growing maple and the most satisfactory general-purpose shade tree. We have an immense stock of this variety of well-developed specimens, young and thrifty, smooth and straight, and beautiful branched heads—three sizes, viz.: 8 to 10 feet, 10 to 12 feet, 12 to 14 feet high. Also other shade trees, such as Norway Maple, Sugar Maple, Weir's Cut-Leaf Maple (very ornamental), Carolina Poplars, etc. Well-developed Evergreen specimens, large assortment—price on application.

If interested in fruit-growing, write for our free sixty-page illustrated catalogue and forty-page pamphlet on "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard."

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.,
Pomona, N. C.



"THE GENESIS OF Abraham Lincoln."

A New Book.
The genealogy of the Great Emancipator traced by James H. Cathey, with fifteen splendid half tone cuts illustrating the subject matter. One hundred and eighty five pages, bound in neat red cloth. Price 75c.
For Sale by
ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ALPHA Portland Cement

NO BETTER CEMENT MADE
The sidewalks around Capitol Square were made of this cement.

Thomas H. Briggs & Sons
RALEIGH, N. C.

Jersey Cattle Sale

First Class Opportunity to Purchase First Class Cattle.

OGCONEECHIE FARM'S 2D CLEARANCE SALE
Thursday, Nov. 8, at Greensboro, N. C.

Fifty head Thoroughbred Jerseys, every one registered and pedigreed. The finest blood lines represented at this sale. A full tabulated pedigree will go with every animal offered for sale.

Warranted as represented, or no sale. Bulls, cows, heifers and young stock. All for sale without reserve.
OGCONEECHIE FARM, Durham, N. C.
Col. D. L. PERRY, of Columbus, O., Auctioneer.

The State Normal and Industrial College of North Carolina.

Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific and industrial education and special pedagogical training. Annual expenses \$82 to \$132; for non-residents, \$152. Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 2,000 students, representing every county in the State except one. Practice and Observation School of about 250 pupils. To secure board in dormitories, all free, tuition applications should be made before August 1.

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers. For Catalogue and other information address until August 15th
PROF. J. Y. JOYNER, Dean of College.
CHARLES D. McIVER, President.

Raleigh Male Academy

Thorough preparation for college or business, small classes and close individual attention, especially in elementary work. Represented and endorsed by a large number of former pupils, who are prominent professional and business men of the city. Terms moderate—22 annual session begins September 3rd. For catalogue or other information address
HUGH MORSON, Principal.

PEACE INSTITUTE, RALEIGH, N. C.
Noted for its advanced and thorough courses in all departments of Female Education for the high social standing of its pupils and for the elegant manners and superior culture of its graduates. Its courses equal those of our regular male colleges. Excellent buildings, beautiful grounds.
Session Begins September 12, 1900.
Catalogue free on application. JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A., Of the University of Virginia, Principal.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1842.
Advent term begins last week in September. Lent term begins last week in January.
Full courses in Literature, Languages, Science, Art, Music and Business. Excellent Kindergarten under Miss Louise T. Busbee's charge. Centrally located.
Complete modern sanitary conveniences.
For Catalogue and particulars, address,
REV. T. D. BRATTON, B. D., RUCY