

to examine from time to time as hereinafter provided into the affairs of all dispensaries and liquor manufacturing establishments conducted in the State.

"Sec. 40. It shall be the duty of such dispensary auditor to make a thorough examination into all the books, papers and affairs of the said dispensaries and liquor manufacturing establishments and in making such examinations he shall have authority to administer oaths and to summon and examine all persons connected with the said dispensary and liquor manufacturing establishment. He shall make a full and detailed report of his findings and file the same with the State treasurer and with the treasurer of the county in which the dispensary or liquor establishment may be located. Said examination and report of each dispensary and establishment shall be made at least once every three months.

"Sec. 41. The term of office of the said dispensary auditor shall be four years and he shall receive as compensation \$2,000 per annum and all actual expenses incurred by him in the discharge of his duties.

"Sec. 42. The said dispensary auditor is hereby authorized to prescribe a system of bookkeeping and accounts for the several county dispensary boards and to enforce the observance of the same.

"Sec. 43. All accounts for salary and expenses of the dispensary auditor shall be submitted to and approved by the comptroller general and he shall apportion the same to and assess the same upon the several dispensaries in the State according to their gross sales and the same shall be paid by the several county dispensary boards to the State treasurer to be paid by him upon the warrants of the comptroller general.

"Sec. 44. Any person who may obstruct or interfere with said dispensary auditor in the performance of his duties shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"Sec. 45. If any member of the county dispensary board, any dispenser, clerk or assistant in their employ, violates any of the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be removed from office.

"Sec. 46. It shall be unlawful for any distiller manufacturer or brewer of any alcoholic liquors or beverages, any dealer in any of said liquors or beverages, or any agent of any distiller, manufacturer, brewer, dealer, to approach or consult personally, or attempt so to do, any member of any county dispensary board or any clerk in any dispensary, the dispensary auditor, regarding any particular brand or kind of liquor or beer for the purpose of recommending or influencing the purchase of any of said goods, or for forging the consideration of any special qualities claimed for same, or for any other purpose, or to address any personal communication by wire or mail or by other means to any member of any of said county dispensary boards or to any dispenser or clerk in any dispensary or to the dispensary auditor concerning any liquors or beers of any brand or kind whatsoever which might be intended or calculated to influence either of said parties to urge or recommend or suggest the purchase of same, or to attempt in any way to influence either of said parties to give preference to his or their goods, or to present or suggest the presentation of any rebate, gift or thing of value whatsoever to any member of any county dispensary board or to any dispenser or clerk in any dispensary or to the dispensary auditor for the purpose of influencing either of said parties, or for any other purpose: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the offer and acceptance of any rebate intended and conditioned to be applied solely to the profits of any dispensary in any county in the State, said offer and notice of same to be submitted with the bid by the distiller, manufacturer, brewer, dealer or agent, as provided in section 7, of this act. Any distiller, manufacturer, brewer, dealer or agent guilty of violating the terms of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court. Any member of any county dispensary board, any dispenser or clerk in any dispensary or the dispensary auditor who personally consult with any manufacturer, brewer, dealer, as hereinbefore mentioned, or permits any distiller, brewer or dealer, or who practices him in the man-to-man or who shall accept, gift or thing of value, distiller, manufacturer, brewer or agent, except as provided in this section, shall be subject to removal by the governor and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court: Provided, That it is unlawful for any distiller, brewer, dealer or agent, after being adjudged guilty of violating the provisions of this

section to do any further business in this State, directly or through the intermediary of another firm, person or corporation or by agent or attorney or otherwise; and it shall be unlawful for any county dispensary board after receiving notice that this section has been violated by any distiller, manufacturer, brewer or dealer, by agent or otherwise, to order any more liquors or beverages of any kind from said distiller, manufacturer, brewer or dealer, or to display or offer for sale goods manufactured by any person, firm or corporation, violating this section after the stock then on hand of said goods has been disposed of, and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the dispensary auditor to serve prompt notice upon all county dispensary boards of any and all convictions under this act.

"Sec. 47. The State dispensary is hereby abolished and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: Provided, that this act shall not have the effect of preventing any violations of the present criminal law relating to the dispensary being punished as now provided by law for offenses heretofore committed."

"Sec. 48. This act shall go into effect immediately upon its approval by the governor.

"Sec. 49. Before selling or delivering any intoxicating liquors to any person, a request must be presented to the county dispenser printed or written, dated of the true date stating that he or she is of age and the residence of the signer, for whom or whose use it is required, the quantity and kind required, and his or her true name, and the request shall be signed by the applicant in his own true name and signature attested by the county dispenser or his clerk who receives and files the requests. But the requests shall be refused if the county dispenser filling it personally knows the person is a minor, that he is intoxicated, or that he is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors to an excess; or if the applicant is not so personally known to said county dispenser, before filling said order or delivering said liquor he shall receive the statement of a reliable and trustworthy person of good character and habits, known personally to him, that the applicant is not a minor and is not in the habit of using intoxicating liquors to an excess, such request books shall be provided by the county boards in the manner and form as is provided in section 567 and 568 of the criminal code.

#### A Proclamation by the Governor.

Gov. Martin F. Ansel Sunday night issued the following proclamation: "All dispensers in charge of local dispensaries, by virtue of an act known as the 'dispensary law,' repealed the 16th day of February, 1907, are hereby ordered to close their dispensaries and are required to keep them closed until the appointment of the new boards provided for in the act approved the 16th day of February, 1907, and until such time as said boards shall have taken stock and shall have made arrangements with the board of commissioners to be appointed under the terms of an act 'to wind up the affairs of the State dispensary,' etc., which will issue orders for reopening the local dispensaries."

#### Commission Appointed.

Gov. Ansel has appointed the members of a commission of business men to wind up the affairs of the dispensary. The commission consists of Dr. W. J. Murray, Columbia, S. C.; Captain C. K. Hender, Aiken; McSweeney, Timmons; Nelson; C. Poe, Greenville. Gov. Ansel has issued a proclamation and notified all county dispensaries to close until this commission can meet and pass upon the bids of the county boards to be appointed.

#### DREADED TO LAT

##### A Quaker Couple's Experience.

How many persons dread to eat their meals, although actually hungry nearly all the time!

Nature never intended this should be so, for we are given a thing called appetite that should guide us as to what the system needs at any time and can digest.

But we get in a hurry, swallow our food very much as we shovel coal into the furnace, and our sense of appetite becomes unnatural and perverted. Then we eat the wrong kind of food or eat too much, and there you are—Indigestion and its accompanying miseries.

A Phila. lady said the other day: "My husband and I have been sick and nervous for 15 or 20 years from drinking coffee—feverish, indigestion, totally unfit, a good part of the time, for work or pleasure. We actually dreaded to eat our meals.

"We tried doctors and patent medicines that counted up into hundreds of dollars, with little if any benefit.

"Accidentally, a small package of Postum came into my hands. I made some according to directions, with surprising results. We both liked it and have not used any coffee since.

"The dull feeling after meals has left us and we feel better every way. We are so well satisfied with Postum that we recommend it to our friends who have been made sick and nervous and miserable by coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

#### THE ROAD TO SLUMBER TOWN.

Rock-a-bye, rock-a-bye, to and fro,  
This is the way the horses go,  
Gallop, gallop, up and down,  
Along the road to Slumber Town.

Rock-a-bye, rock-a-bye, very steep  
They find the Hill of Half Asleep.  
Now they are taking a good, long rest,  
Just in sight of Cradle Nest.

Rock-a-bye, rock-a-bye, there at last;  
Dreamy Point is safely past;  
They've galloped on to Cuddle Down,  
Right in the midst of Slumber Town.  
—Washington Star.

## A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

By H. ELLIOTT McRIDE.

To say that the day was cold wouldn't express the meaning. It was very cold. The wind came down from the northeast with a whirling sweep, and made those who were out of doors draw their greatcoats closer to their bodies, and turn their heads in such a way as to endeavor to ward off the biting blasts.

An old man waited at Plainfield station. He had come by rail to this place and expected that he could reach his destination by taking the stagecoach which ran down the Plainfield Valley.

Now this old man, although quite wealthy, was somewhat eccentric, and although he could have come back to the scenes of his childhood looking as well as anybody and wearing as good clothes as any other man, yet he preferred to put in such an appearance as would make his old-time friends that he had got down in the world.

He had waited an hour or more at the station when the hack, or stagecoach, drew up.

"I want to go down the Plainfield Valley," said the old man.

"Yes," answered the driver, "I got a telegraph about you. You want to go to the poorhouse."

"Well, I don't know as I do. At least, not on such a day as this. But I want to go in that direction. You'll take me, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes; oh, yes; I'll have to take you—that's the orders. But I don't know how the young ladies inside will take it. I'll have to speak to them about it."

He opened the side door of his coach and said, in a low tone that he had orders to take a pauper from this station to the Farmington poorhouse.

"He isn't just as sick a 160kin' feller as you might want to have in the coach, but you ladies can take the back seat and I'll make him sit in one corner of the front seat."

"Indeed he shant come in here," said one of the young ladies—Fanny Raymond, by name. "Ride with a pauper—never! Let him walk, or wait until tomorrow."

"Or he might ride outside with you," said Ellen Anderson, who seemed to have more kindness of heart than her companion.

"But," said the driver, "it is such a very cold day, and he doesn't seem to be burdened with outer garments. I'd hate to ask anybody to ride outside. I'm prepared for the cold, you know," continued the driver, "I'm always prepared. To tell the whole truth about the matter, if I should refuse to take him, or if I should make his ride outside with me I should lose my place."

"Well, lose it, then," said Fanny. "He shant come in here."

It was now the proper time for the driver to lose his temper and speak sharply.

"And, madam," he said, "I say he shall come in. I'm running this stagecoach. I know my duty and I know my orders."

Then turning to the old man he said "Come in. Be seated and make yourself comfortable. I like to be agreeable and please the ladies, but I know my duty, and, knowing, dare perform."

The matter was settled, the door was closed and the driver mounted his seat and drove off.

"And so, you are a pauper," said Fanny spitefully. "Of course it is very pleasant for the young ladies to ride down the valley with a pauper."

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man," said the new passenger laconically.

"I don't pity anybody," snapped Fanny, "who gets away down so low in the world as to be a pauper, and then comes and pushes himself into a stagecoach with respectable young ladies who have respectable homes and respectable families."

"Yes, yes," said the old man, "sometimes people can hardly keep from being respectable. They were brought up that way, and it follows, as a matter of course, that they have some respectability about them, or rather the appearance of respectability. But, otherwise, they are dead men's bones, so to speak. They may even be whitened or whitewashed republicans. Probably it would be better if they had a little more common sense."

Fanny was now quite angry. "To be talked to in this way," she said, "is a little more than I can endure. I believe, I shall get out and walk."

"That would be a good idea," suggested the old man. "A walk down the valley this breezy morning would, no doubt, be conducive to health and happiness."

"Oh," said Fanny, "I wish we had waited for the next coach."

"But," added Ellen, "If we had we would have missed the party this evening."

"Yes, so we would—so we would," Oh, the troubles of this life! Oh, the vexations and annoyances that must come to us on account of paupers and such like!"

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man was again wailed by the man whom they supposed to be a pauper. "Oh, give relief and heaven will bless your store. I learned these lines when I went to the little school house which stood in this valley about two miles ahead. We spoke pieces then on Friday afternoons, and that was one of my recitations. Pity the sorrows of a poor old man whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door. But I'm not so very old—only seventy-two."

"You don't mean that you used to live in this neighborhood?" said Fanny.

"I do," the man answered. "My youthful days were spent here. May I ask your name?"

"My name is Fanny Raymond." "Then I am your Uncle John. I suppose you have heard of your Uncle John? He went out West some years ago."

The picture of Fanny's face at this juncture would have been a good subject for an artist.

"I—oh, dear!" she stammered. "I didn't know. The driver said you were a pauper and that you were going to the Farmington poorhouse."

"But the driver didn't know. Drivers will make mistakes as well as other people. He expected a pauper at the station back there, but as the pauper wasn't there, and I was, he naturally supposed that I must be the man he was looking for. I am on my way to your home now."

"Oh, Uncle John!" wailed the astonished girl, "can you forgive me? I supposed you were the pauper expected at the station, or I certainly would not have spoken as I did."

"Yes, I understand. And nobody likes paupers. I don't think I would want to be a pauper on that account. But we'll drop this now. I know I am not as smoothly dressed as the people dress here now. But my home is in Dakota, and the people in Dakota are not quite as particular in regard to their dress as they are here. And in the past sixteen years they have chirked up considerably here. Your father is living?" He asked.

"Yes."

"And your mother?"

"She is dead. Has been dead for five years."

"Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Raymond. "I did not know. I am sorry to hear it." And then to himself: "No mother! No mother! No wonder she is fidgety and rude. I pity the poor girl who has to struggle on without a mother."

There had been no correspondence between Mr. Raymond in Dakota and his brother in Plainfield Valley for something over six years, and the return of the brother was a great surprise and a great pleasure.

The little scene between Miss Raymond and her uncle was apparently soon forgotten, and the young lady did her best while her uncle remained with them to show him that, in reality she was not so ill-natured as she appeared on that stormy morning when they came down the valley. As she afterward explained to her uncle, she really liked all good people, and all nice people, but she feared that she had an inherent dislike for paupers.

The lesson was a severe one, and it was never forgotten by Fanny.—New York Weekly.

Five Hundred Marriages for 25 Cents

The moral standards of the poorer classes appear to be advancing. Marriage is coming into vogue, and the habit of living together as man and wife without a previous ceremonial appears to be going out of fashion. The American Roman Catholic Archbishop, as the result of a recent mission, performed upward of five hundred wedding ceremonies, mostly for couples who had previously lived together without marriage. The poverty of the people may be imagined from a single significant incident. It is a custom in Porto Rico for the bridegroom, at a certain point in the ceremony to pour into the open hand of the bride, a few coins, in value about a quarter of a dollar, I believe, as a symbolical expression of "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." These peasants had no money for this symbol. They managed among them to scrape up a little less than the customary amount; each bride, the ceremony ended, passed the coins to the next bridegroom; the whole five hundred were married with the one quarter of a dollar; and at the end the coins were handed to the Archbishop as his sole wedding fee. Twenty-five cents as the wedding fee for five hundred marriages. I rather think breaks the record.—Dr. Lyman Abbott's Porto Rican letter in Outlook.

French Subsidized Stage.

It is not easy for the English mind to realize that the managers of the Paris theatres are as much state functionaries as the heads of the post-office departments. To be sure, there are free lances, but the directors of the standard great houses are civil servants. The fact is clearly brought out by the recent appointment of a new director for the Odeon. The Minister of Public Instruction, whose educational attributes have proverbially been reflected from by the stage of Paris called before him, when the vacancy had to be filled, M. M. Glinist, Andre Antoine and Gémier. In the result, Antoine goes to the Odeon, while M. Glinist, matured to his office by a life of "the board," becomes Inspector-General of Ecclesiastical Edifices.—London Globe.

## SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

### How Much Fertilizer to Apply.

The question, "How much fertilizer should be used per acre?" cannot be answered definitely, but in a general way. It is sometimes put in this form: "What is the most profitable amount that may be applied per acre?" Neither can the question in the amended form be exactly and accurately answered. The soil, its character, condition, preparation, etc., may be well known, or controllable factors, but we know not what the seasons may be, says the Hon. R. J. Redding, Director Georgia Experiment Station, Department of Agriculture, in the Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Almanac.

We know that some crops will bear larger amounts of fertilizers with reasonable assurance of profitable returns than may be expected of other soils. A crop that occupies the soil from the fall season until spring, or early summer, will bear heavier fertilizing than will a crop that is planted in the spring and ripens for harvest in midsummer.

The first case is illustrated by oats, wheat or other small grain, or grass, especially when sown in the fall of the year. Such a crop occupies a soil during the late fall and winter, and early spring—during which periods the rains are usually abundant—ripening for harvest in late spring, or very early summer, before the burning summer heat and possible droughts of June and July. Oats and wheat therefore are ideal crops for liberal fertilizing.

Corn is rather an uncertain crop on the ordinary dry uplands of the South. It has but a short period in which to develop its flowers—tassels and silks—covering but a few days. If very dry weather shall prevail when this critical period is approaching, and for some time after it is passed, the crops may prove a greater or less failure. There can be no second crop, no second period of blooming.

It is different in the case of cotton, which commences to bloom and make fruit in June (or even earlier) and continues throughout the summer until checked by a severe frost in November. It has a number of "chances."

Cotton is therefore another ideal crop for liberal fertilizing. A small amount of fertilizers applied per acre will no doubt yield a larger per centage of profit on its cost than will a larger amount. To illustrate: An application of \$2 worth of fertilizer per acre may cause an increased yield of cotton (at ten cents per pound) of the value of \$6 to \$8, or a profit of 200 to 300 per cent. on its cost. I have frequently had such results. But it does not follow that twice as heavy an application will produce twice as large results, or that three times as much would cause three times as great an increase in the yield. In other words, the rate of increase in the yield of cotton will not be in proportion to the increase in the amount of fertilizers applied. Two dollars' worth of fertilizer per acre may yield an increase in the crop of \$6; but \$6 worth would not therefore bring an increase of \$18.

But careful observation has shown that an application of \$5 to \$6 worth of fertilizers (properly balanced) is a safe amount to apply per acre on cotton. Many farmers in Georgia have secured satisfactory returns from an application of so much as 800 pounds per acre. I think 600 pounds a perfectly safe limit on upland in fairly good condition, well prepared and properly cultivated in cotton. For corn, I would limit the amount to 200 to 300 pounds per acre on old uplands.

Thinning Fruit.

Mr. J. H. Hale, a pioneer peach grower of Georgia, writes to the Inland Farmer, on the subject of thinning peaches. But what he says will apply almost or quite as surely to any other species of fruit.

"It is the large, fine fruit that brings the profit; pays the mortgage, labor, fertilizer and cost of everything. It leaves the dollar where you are going to have the fun out of it. To have high grade fruit we must thin. Have a thousand peaches and leave them all on the trees and you may have five half bushel baskets with 200 in each. You may throw 500 away and still have five baskets of peaches. One may have not over forty-five or fifty peaches in it and yet have it worth \$1.50 to \$2. The other baskets with 200 in them will be worth fifty cents. Fine peaches will bring from ten to sixteen times as much as little peaches, besides not weakening the trees.

"You have a law that will not allow you to sell milk which is more than so much water. We fruit growers have the advantage over every other product; the more we water

our stock the more they will pay us for it, and the more solids the low they pay us for it. Peaches that are fifteen per cent. solids and eighty-five per cent. water are worth five cents, but those only ten per cent. solids and ninety per cent. water are worth \$3 or \$4. I say dose the water; soak them, and this is easiest done by thinning and so getting large fruit full of water."

### Settlement Time.

This is a period of the year that tries the manhood of the average individual, or rather of more average individuals than any other.

It is settlement time. There are different settlement times all through the year, and many of those that are met squarely as they develop are postponed until now.

Sometimes these postponements are made in good faith. In fact, this is frequently the case. But almost as often these postponements are mere pretexts, this particular time being designated because it is generally recognized as a general settlement time.

To meet a settlement squarely is not necessarily a sign of manhood. In the first place it is a plain duty, and in the second place many meet it because they have sense enough to know that it is the best policy. To fail to meet settlement time squarely is a sure sign of lack of manhood.

Men are not always able to settle. The best men often find themselves in such a position. But the best of men never try to dodge such an issue. They meet it squarely and make such arrangements as they are able.

The individual who can pay what he owes at this season and doesn't is, not a good business man, and unless he can and does make arrangements satisfactory to his creditor he is not a good man. By being deprived of his own when it is due, the creditor may be ruined, and the man who seeks to save himself at the expense of his creditor is lacking in all the elements of fairness, justice and integrity.

When everybody does their best at settlement time, the result is best for every individual and for the entire community.

There is no good reason to believe that settlement time is not being fairly met this year, and for the good of all concerned it is hoped that the number of dodgers will be less than has ever been known before.—Yorkville Enquirer.

### Intensive Farming Exemplified.

The possibilities of lettuce growing are almost wonderful, especially under glass, of which department we shall write in a later communication. Lettuce is to be considered as one of the important winter crops of the Norfolk trucking section.

It is one of the very few crops which has received what may be termed "intensive" cultivation. When all the trucking and regular farm crops of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina receive the same care and attention that the spinach and lettuce crop receives, we shall see one of the most wonderful sections of the United States. In fact, the future of the "Middle Atlantic Seaboard Section" from an agricultural, as well as commercial standpoint, has no superior, and in fact, no equal, all things carefully considered.

Virginia and North Carolina occupy the "golden mean" as regards climate, and the inside track as regards freight rates to consuming centers. In a few years we shall see all of the many crops grown here receiving the same care and attention; the same careful and intelligent culture given to spinach and lettuce and a few other crops, and there will be no section in the United States, nor on the face of the globe to compare or compete with the seaboard sections of Virginia and North Carolina.—A. Jeffers, Oceana, Va.

### Formalin For Scours.

On account of the general importance and prevalence of scours among calves fed on skim milk, L. A. Klein, of the South Carolina Experiment Station, tested the value of formalin added to the milk before feeding to the calves. In these experiments twelve calves were treated by adding formalin to the milk at the rate of one part to four thousand. Eleven calves recovered without any further treatment—seven on the second day, three on the third and one on the ninth. In one case it was found necessary to administer castor oil, creolin and subnitrate of bismuth before a complete recovery was brought about. In three cases of scours in calves running at pasture and receiving grain at the same time the formalin treatment did not prove effective.

### Cheap Enough.

"Well, there seems to be one necessity of life that hasn't advanced in New York."

"Eh! What's that?"

"You can buy a full sized Alderman for only \$500."

Three prisoners under indictment for murder broke out of the jail at Wooster, Ohio, just to show that they could do it.

### If.

If the shadow wasn't there, If the little homespun care Didn't try to give us, dearie, eve-

day,  
Maybe we would never know How divinely fair the glow Of the love-light dancing down the fairy way!

Use can almost change the stamp of nature.—Shakespeare.